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TRADE BOARD'S OFFICIAL SEES ULSTER FAILURE

John Robertson, Organization's
Parliamentary Secretary, De-
clares Postoffice's Action Alone
Will Crush the Movement

CABINET MAY CONFER

Belfast Merchant Says It Is Im-
possible to Pour Enough Ridi-
cule on Absurd Campaign
Bill's Passage Will End

LONDON—Today is a great day in
the history of the Ulster campaign.
After that there will merely be services
throughout the Protestant churches to-
morrow and minor demonstrations in
Tyrone and Donegal.

It is interesting to watch the recep-
tion which the campaign is receiving in
the press. John Robertson, parliament-
ary secretary to the Board of Trade, has
been denouncing the campaign with a
vigilance which members of the ministry
have so far carefully avoided. He de-
clares that action of the postoffice alone
will be sufficient to crush it in segre-
gating northeastern Ulster from the rest of
the world. If this fails, he declares,
there will be the army and navy.

The Daily Chronicle this morning
prints an interview with George Thorne,
Liberal member for East Wolverhampton,
who describes the whole campaign as
a gigantic piece of bluff really uti-
lized by English Tories for their own
purposes, and another interview with a
well known Belfast merchant, Saxon
Payne, who declares that it would be
impossible to pour enough ridicule on
the absurd campaign, and declares that
with the passing of the home rule bill
the collapse will come.

Of course, if judges like these two gen-
tlemen are correct, the government would
not only be justified but right in going
full steam ahead. If, on the contrary,
they proved to be wrong they will be
responsible for landing the cabinet face
to face with the most serious situation,
approaching civil war.

There is every reason to believe that
the cabinet will take a more serious
view of the question than these gen-
tlemen. Slowly its principal members
are drifting out to Scotland, where a sort
of informal meeting seems likely to be held.

Prospects of Lord Loreburn's letter
bearing fruit in the shape of a confer-
ence seem to be growing, and a gen-
tleman who writes in the Nation under
the name of "Wayfarer," who is generally
understood to be Editor Henry Massing-
ham, and who is certainly in possession
of as good information as any one on
the subject of Liberal intentions, de-
clares that the prospects of a conference
have improved during the last few days
and that it is now almost certain that
it will ultimately take place.

BELFAST AWAITS WITH EXCITEMENT TODAY'S REVIEW

LONDON—The Monitor correspondent
in Belfast, telegraphing early this morn-
ing, declares that great excitement pre-
vailed last night in the city. Large
crowds are parading all the streets, which
are hung with flags, and the review to-
day is regarded as the culminating point
of Sir Edward Carson's campaign.

The battalion parade at various cen-
ters will begin at 1:30. The most de-
tailed orders have been issued for all
arrangements in exact military style.

The Monitor's special correspondent in
Belfast this morning discussed over the
telephone the condition of things with a
prominent member of the Unionist coun-
cil, a gentleman who 12 months ago
enabled the Monitor to state definitely
facts as to the drilling and arming at a
time when this was being absolutely
discredited.

The Monitor's informant said that the
foremost object of today's review was to
demonstrate that Ulster meant to fight,
and he assured the Monitor's representa-
tive that Ulster did mean to. No one
knew how or when, but the object of
all preparations was to be ready for
every contingency.

He declared his firm belief that much
of the English press service was worked
through Roman Catholic agents, and in-
sisted that even as he was speaking the
wires were being tapped and that every
word that was said would be known
within an hour by the authorities.

He denied emphatically that the men
were paid for drilling. Not one of them
had received even a farthing. This ought
to be proof of their devotion. They knew
what Roman Catholic domination meant,
and they were determined utterly to re-
fuse to submit to it on any terms.

ALUMNUS GIVES \$15,000
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—An alumnus,
whose name has been withheld, has made
a gift of \$15,000 to the University lib-
rary for the more complete cataloging
of all works in the general field of his-
tory, which represents nearly half of the
books in the entire collection.

AUSTRIA-ITALY GET NO EDICT TO OCCUPY ALBANIA

Advance of Troops to Frontier
Expected to Bring Develop-
ments of Significance

LONDON—The Monitor is informed by
the Serbian legation that the position in
Albania remains pretty well unaltered.
It is true that the quite unimportant
towns of Starovo and Galitschnik have
been taken, but the belief that the Al-
banians are advancing on Uskub and
Monastir is entirely discredited.

Troops now advancing to recover
ground occupied by the Albanians will
probably not be able to reach the fron-
tier until the beginning of next week,
and then no doubt further developments
will take place.

In the meantime the Monitor is
authorized to say that it is untrue that
Italy and Austria have received a
mandate from the powers to occupy
Albania. No negotiations on this point
have taken place and there does not
seem any possibility of such a step
being undertaken.

D. A. R. CHAPTER TO MEET OCT. 1

Vacation notes and accounts of visits
to places of historical interest by the
members of the Old Boston chapter of
the Daughters of the American Revolution
will occupy the time of the first
meeting of the season, which is to be held
at the home of one of the members,
Miss Maria Carter, at North Wilmington,
Oct. 1. The regent, Mrs. Nancy L. Ben-
nett of Saugus, will preside.

TURCO-BULGAR PEACE TREATY ALL READY FOR SIGNATURES

Porte Politician in London Says New Agreement Be-
tween Two Countries Is in no Sense an Alliance—
Adrianople Retention Called Remarkable Episode

LONDON—In the course of a conver-
sation a well informed Turkish politician
declared to a Monitor representative that
retention of Adrianople by Turkey, in
spite of the official declaration of Eu-
rope's great statesmen, ranks among the
most remarkable episodes in Balkan his-
tory.

A peace treaty, but in no sense an
alliance with Bulgaria, will, according to
information from the highest Turkish
official sources, be signed today or early
next week, the boundary having been
settled in the manner already cabled to
the Monitor.

Advantages lately gained by Turkey
are due, it was explained, mainly to the
unspeakable atrocities committed by
Bulgaria and resulting in a great revul-
sion of feeling even in Russia against
Bulgaria. The Panslav movement was
consequently receiving less support, the

ALLIANCE SEEN INTURCO-BULGAR NEW AGREEMENT

Authority on Eastern Question
Predicts Attempts to Recover
Aegean Seaboard to Salonika
and Division of Territory

ARMY RECUPERATED

LONDON—The Monitor correspondent
has reason to believe that the Turkish
government has reached an understand-
ing with Bulgaria which may have seri-
ous consequences. The gentleman, who
is undoubtedly a great authority on the
eastern question, informs the Monitor
that new relationships between Turkey
and Bulgaria are much closer than any-
thing which has been made public and
that there is undoubtedly intention of
making an attempt to recover the
Aegean seaboard to Salonika and distrib-
uting it between the new allies. To save
time Turkey intends to make a desperate
effort to hold the Aegean islands.

It is news of this development which
is taking the King of Greece back so
quickly to Athens and no doubt in his
forthcoming interview with Sir Edward
Grey all these eventualities will be dis-
cussed.

Turkey, in a position of bankruptcy,
is not maintaining an army of some
300,000 men in Thrace for no reason, nor
is she raising fresh levies in Anatolia
with a view of immediate disbandment.
This is the danger of the Balkan situa-
tion at the present moment and it is
perfectly well understood in the chan-
celleries.

TURCO-BULGAR PEACE TREATY ALL READY FOR SIGNATURES

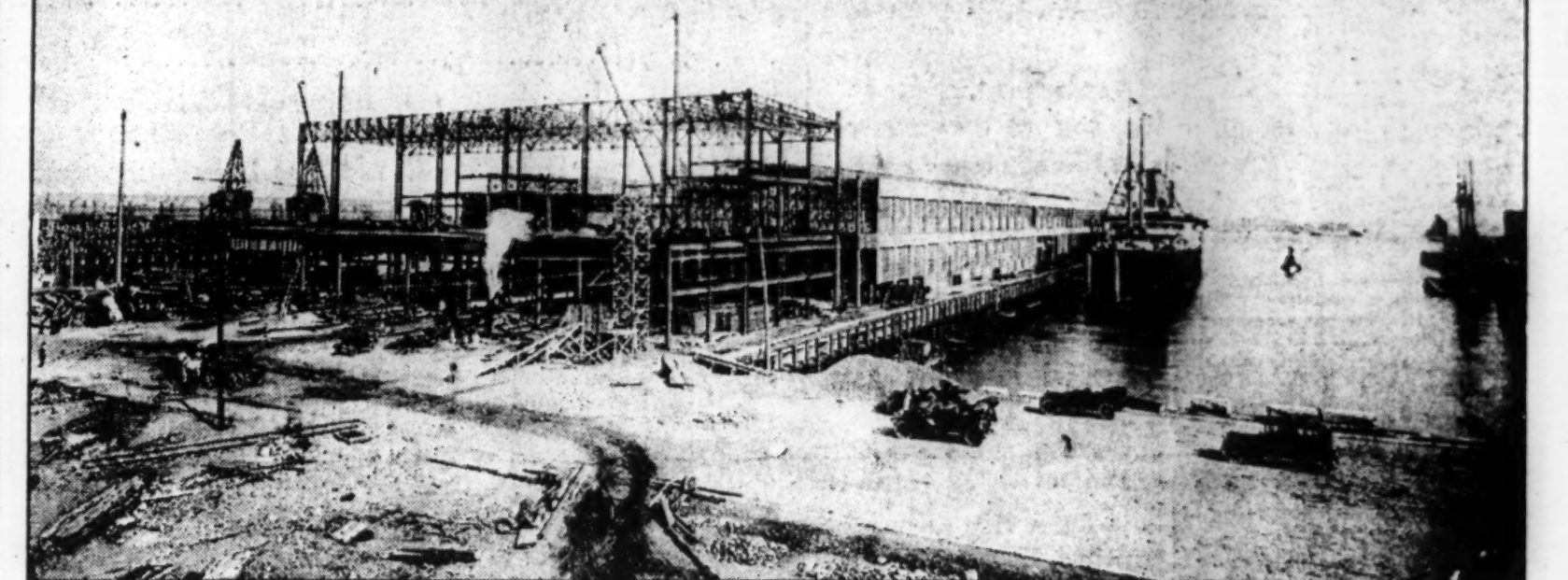
Porte Politician in London Says New Agreement Be-
tween Two Countries Is in no Sense an Alliance—
Adrianople Retention Called Remarkable Episode

feeling that peace should be obtained
and maintained growing steadily. The
Thracian army of 250,000 men would be
disbanded as soon as the treaty had been
actually signed, there being, the Monitor's
informant maintained, now no fear that
Russia would interfere in any way.

In Asia, he continued, the Turkish
government had undertaken to institute
local autonomous government, to edu-
cate the people and to institute reforms
so necessary as well as in Europe. As to
whether the promises will be fulfilled
remains, the Monitor informant said, to
be seen. If they are, then peace in the
Balkans will be insured for some time,
but if not, then Bulgaria will merely
wait until she is strong enough to strike
again with, if possible, greater effect
than ever.

In the meantime Albania is the con-
stituted danger point, and unless the
powers act promptly partition by Greece
and Serbia will follow, and this may
lead to European complications.

STEEL FRAMEWORK OF HEADHOUSE FOR COMMONWEALTH PIER



Steamship Cincinnati of the Hamburg-American line is the vessel moored by the covered sheds outstream in this scene

NEW PIER SHORE END SHAPING TO ITS FINAL LINES

Construction Progresses on Sec-
tion Where Arcade, Entrances
and Esplanade Will Be Placed

Steel work now being erected at the
inner end of the new Commonwealth
pier No. 5 South Boston is beginning
to show the structural shape of the head-
house. The headhouse is higher than
the body of the pier, facing on Northern
avenue and extending across the entire
end of the wharf.

An arcade covered by Roman arches
will occupy most of the front of the
two upper stories on the level of the
viaduct connecting with Summer street.
Entrances for carriages, freight and ex-
press wagons and passenger traffic will
be included in the lower floor construc-
tion.

The two upper stories will be set back
from the face of the street floor by an
esplanade 40 feet wide extending across
the entire frontage. Artificial stone will
go on the outside of the structure.

The offices of the express and shipping
companies will be included in the build-
ing, while quarters will be provided for
the customs officials, state employees and
steamship companies using the pier. The
headhouse has been designed with the
purpose of harmonizing with the fish pier
now being built on the farther side of
the dock.

PUBLIC BEQUESTS ARE PROVIDED IN WILL BY WOMAN

Public bequests amounting to \$325,000
are contained in the will of Harriet C.
Cruft, filed in the probate office today.

The estate exceeds \$1,000,000.
George T. Cruft, a nephew, named as
executor, is given \$50,000 in trust, the in-
come to be paid to women more than 50
years of age who are in great need, prefer-
ence to be given to school teachers and
wives of ministers.

The will leaves \$30,000 to the Museum
of Fine Arts in Boston, \$30,000 to the
American Unitarian Association, \$10,000
each to the Boston Asylum and Farm
School on Thompson's island, Howard
Benevolent Society for the Prevention of
Cruelty to Children, Society for the
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

It gives \$5000 each to the Children's
Mission, the Children of the Destitute,
Industrial Aid Society for Prevention of
Pauperism, Society for the Relief of
Clergymen and the Boston Society of
Natural History.

IRISH GOVERNMENT TO BEGIN DUBLIN INQUIRY NEXT MONDAY

Representative Court, With Sir George Asquith as Chair-
man, to Sit at Castle With View to Taking Any Steps
Desirable to Arrive at Strike Settlement

LONDON—Food ships are expected in
Dublin today and are being awaited with
some of the anxiety with which food
ships were expected at Derry over two
centuries ago.

It is calculated that there are over
20,000 people with their dependents on
strike, and these people, generally more
or less on the starvation line, have been
pushed almost over it by this time. Mr.
Sedden, trades union representative, is
in the city making preparations for dis-
tribution as soon as the ships come in.

James Larkin is back in the capital
and the Monitor's correspondent in the
city, who saw Miss Larkin this morn-
ing, telegraphs that he is very well sat-
isfied with his visit to England and what
he, Mr. Larkin, accomplished there.

They have a kitchen now to provide
dinners for men to take home to their
families for a very tiny payment, and
this will be continued throughout the
winter.

The chances of arrangement have un-
fortunately not been improved by the
determination of William Murphy and
the employers, who have rejected the
basis put forward by the lord mayor
for a conference as impossible. They
seem determined that Mr. Larkin must
go, but if there is one thing upon which
the men are equally determined it is
that Mr. Larkin shall not go.

Meantime the Irish government has
arranged for an inquiry into the condi-
tions in the city with a view to taking
any steps which may be desirable to ar-
rive at a settlement.

This court will begin to sit on Monday
next at the castle. It will consist of Sir
George Asquith, famous as a peace-
maker; Sir Thomas Ratcliffe Ellis, one
of the members of the industrial coun-
cil and secretary to the mining associa-
tion, and J. R. Clynes, labor member
for Northeast Manchester, who is also a
member of the industrial council.

EIGHTY-FOUR MEN TRAIN FOR NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS

Enlisted men in the Massachusetts
volunteer militia who aspire to be offi-
cers begin their second session of the na-
tional guard training school in Charles-
town army this afternoon. Eighty-
four men are taking the course, which
will extend periodically until May 31 of
next year. Brig-Gen. William Pew, re-
tired, M. V. M., is superintendent of the
school. This session will continue over
tomorrow.

Three correspondence lessons are given
these students each month. Examina-

tions on the lessons are then held at the
special sessions. The correspondence
work is conducted by Capt. Merck B.
Stewart of the fifth infantry, detailed
by the war department as instructor and
inspector of the school. Subjects dealt
with include drill regulations, military
care, courtesy and discipline.

Infantry drill regulations will be ex-
plained to the commands by Captain
Stewart for the next three lessons. In
the evening a gathering will be held.
Tomorrow afternoon they will again as-
semble to receive further instructions.

CONVENTION OF REPUBLICANS IS IN THE BALANCE

Plan for National Reapportion-
ment Ready for Presentation to
Congressional Committee by Its
Advisory Board

RATIFICATION NEXT

WASHINGTON—A definite plan for re-
apportionment of national convention
delegates will be submitted probably on
Monday to the Republican congressional
committee by its advisory committee ap-
pointed especially to consider this ques-
tion.

Chairman Louis C. Cramton of Michi-
gan, has completed his task of compil-
ing figures and expected to submit his
report to his committee today. His
chief difficulty was converting the
county returns of the last presidential
election into district figures. Massa-
chusetts and New York were the great-
est bother because of failure to return
by counties.

If the congressional committee adopts
the report of Monday, as anticipated,
this action will pave the way for a
national convention.

SR. GAMBOA TELLS HIS DESIRES FOR MEXICAN PEOPLE

Clerical Party's Nominee An-
nounces What He Intends to
Strive for if Elected President

MEXICO CITY—Frederico Gamboa,
nominated for presidency by the Catholic
party, has announced this platform:

"If elected I promise to do everything
within my power to pacify the republic
and build up the national finances.
Public credit must be restored, and our
government again take the high place it
once occupied. The country will be made
safe and outside capital be invited. In-
vestigation will be extended and courts be
strengthened so that every man will be
sure of public and private justice. The
army and navy will be rehabilitated."

REPUBLICAN CLUB PREAMBLE IS OUT

Federal incorporation and control of
interstate corporations and combinations,
labor laws and legislation regulating na-
tional party conventions are included in
the proposed changes in the preamble of
the Republican Club of Massachusetts
constitution, copies of which are being
sent today to the members. The new
preamble has been brought up to date by
additions and changes, the chief of which
relate to labor.

LINER DEVONIAN ARRIVES ONE DAY AHEAD OF TIME

By reaching her berth at East Boston
at 9:30 a. m. today, the Leyland line
steamer Devonian, Captain Trant, estab-
lished a new record for speed for ves-
sels of that line. She came from Liver-
pool in nine days, and originally was
scheduled to arrive Sunday. She brought
143 cabin passengers and about 1000 tons
of general cargo.

The Rev. L. C. Cornish of the Hingham
(Mass.) Unitarian church, returning from
Hingham, Eng., told of presenting the
tablet from the citizens of the Massa-
chusetts town to the mother town in
England. Mr. Cornish is accompanied by
Mrs. Cornish. Together with Isaac
Sprague, also of Hingham, Mass., Mr.
Cornish presented the tablet which is in
the form of a Hingham boulder weigh-

ing nearly two tons, to the citizens of
the mother town on Aug. 11.

On their first visit home in nine years,
Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Hirst of New Bedford,
missionaries for the Presbyterian board
of foreign missions, arrived on a year's
furlough. They have been established at
Seoul, Korea. With them are their two
children, Jessie Marianne and Richard
Walker.

Mrs. E. R. Large, wife of Captain
Large of the British steamer Karroo,
which arrived here today from Calcutta,
was also a passenger aboard the Devoni-
an. She is coming to visit her husband
and to accompany him on board the Kar-
roo as far as New York.

W. H. Downes, art critic on one of
Boston's evening newspapers, and Mrs.
Downes, returned from a three months'
vacation in southern England.

The Monitor covers a great variety
of interests aside from its news. Surely
some article in this copy has an interest
value some friend will highly appreciate,
if it is sent with the article marked.

CLEAN SWEEP FOR MASSACHUSETTS IN LESLEY GOLF

Bay State Representatives Win
Every One of the Five Four-
some Matches From Pennsyl-
vania Golf Association Team

ONLY NEED TWO MORE

THE COUNTRY CLUB, Brookline,
Mass.—With a clean sweep of the four-
some matches this morning, the Massa-
chusetts Golf Association team of 10
players who are competing for the Les-
ley golf trophy entered the last part
of their match with the team represent-
ing the Pennsylvania Golf Association
on the links of the Country Club at
Clyde park confident of capturing the
famous team trophy for the second time
in its history. This afternoon's match
consists of 10 individual contests, and
the Bay state golfers have to win but
two of the contests to get the trophy.

This morning the teams met in five
foursome matches, and the golf was very
erratic. Chief interest was centered in
the first match in which Francis Ouimet,
the national open champion, played. He
was paired with W. C. Chick today, and
showed up to much better advantage
than on Friday. The Pennsylvania pair
to compete against them was made up of
H. W. Perrin, captain of the team, and
R. S. Worthington.

This match was marked by very good
and very bad golf. All four of the play-
ers took part in good and bad shots and
they finished with medal cards of 80 and
81. Perrin and Worthington had all the
best of it on the first nine holes which
they finished 3 up. Ouimet and his
partner had all kinds of trouble up to
this time and the former missed easy
putts at the ninth hole for a 7.

Coming home the Massachusetts play-
ers gave a much better exhibition. At
the tenth hole Ouimet made a splendid
drive placing the ball within two feet of
the hole, Chick putting in for a 2. The
match was all square at the sixteenth
hole and the seventeenth was halved. The
home hole was taken by Ouimet in 5
and as Perrin required 7, it gave the
match to Massachusetts. The cards fol-
low:

Ouimet and Chick—	4 5 5 5 5 4 5 7—43
Perrin and Worthington—	5 4 4 4 4 3 6 6—40
Ouimet and Chick—	3 3 4 6 5 5 4 5—37—50
Perrin and Worthington—	5 4 4 4 4 3 6 6—41—81
The only other close match in the morning was that between Heinrich Schmidt and S. K. Sterne of Massachusetts, defeated C. R. Buxton and Fritz Sargent, Pennsylvania, 3 and 2.	
Heinrich Schmidt and S. K. Sterne, Massachusetts, defeated E. Satterthwaite and S. C. Sharfwood, Pennsylvania, 1 up.	
Capt. Percival Gilbert and A. G. Lockwood, Massachusetts, defeated G. A. Crump and R. A. Hanson, Pennsylvania, 3 and 1.	
Rodney W. Brown and F. H. Hoyt, Massachusetts, defeated W. F. Smith and F. W. Kemble, Pennsylvania, 3 and 2.	
An interesting feature of the morning was the reappearance of Edward Lourie, the little caddy who carried the sticks for Francis Ouimet last week when he won the open championship, as caddy for the champion.	
Massachusetts won its place in the final round Friday by defeating the Metropolitan Golf Association of New York 12 matches to three. The foursome matches which were played in the morning resulted in three victories to two in favor of Metropolitan, but in the afternoon	

(Continued on page 34, column 3)

INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS.
by using Ward's Engraved
Announcements. See our sam-
ples. 57-63 Franklin St. **WARD'S**

Bulgaria Reports Declared to Be Press Bureau Stories

ACCUSATIONS AGAINST GREEKS CALLED FALSE

Macedonian Correspondent Declares Bulgarian Statements Are Put Out by Press Bureau and Contradicted by the Facts

LETTERS ARE QUOTED

(By our correspondent in Macedonia)
SALONICA—It is not unnatural that in view of the horror which has been manifested in Europe by the accounts of the massacre of Greek non-combatants forwarded to the press (not, it should be noted, by the Hellenic government, but by English, French and Italian correspondents who were enabled to personally investigate these atrocities and form their own unbiased opinion thereon) the Bulgarian government should seek to reform that Bulgarian public opinion which had been previously created by means of a very cleverly organized press bureau. The kind of excuse that can be put forward on behalf of Messrs. Stephanoff, Tatarchieff and Tsanoff, however, is that they are not cognizant of the events which they venture to criticize and are therefore dependent upon hearsay or "interested" reports for their information.

It would be an easy task to write a story of a totally different nature and to back a refutation of the Bulgarian claims by a series of indisputable facts, but as it is not the writer's mission to support either one side or the other, but merely, by reason of his actual experience of events of a particularly unsavory character, to assist the public to a correct appreciation of the incidents under discussion, he proposes to confine his attention in the present instance to an analysis of the statements of gentlemen who, whatever they may call themselves, are, in reality, the agents of the Bulgarian government.

Instance Recounted
While it is not contended that Bulgaria was in free and open correspondence with the outside world throughout the entire duration of the second war, it is surely incorrect to suppose that no means were at her disposal for communication with the foreign capitals. Is it not a fact that at least one London daily was in receipt of regular reports from its representative in Sofia, from whom it received information of a singularly incorrect nature, and that the European press did actually publish communications issued by the Bulgarian government, giving versions of, for example, the Serres massacres, which were in total contradiction to the facts of that appalling outrage? The war of the allies was of less than a month's duration, and yet Mr. Stephanoff says that "for many weeks past Bulgaria has been shut up. For months at least we were without any news from the outside world."

We are further informed that "the world is learning now how fabulous was the news of victory despatched from Salonica, Athens and Belgrade." Is it? It would have been interesting had Mr. Stephanoff given us some examples. Small discrepancies are bound to occur under the most favorable of circumstances, but the writer is unaware that any "fabulous" despatches were forwarded from either Athens or Salonica. On the other hand, the only Bulgarian "success" over the Greeks reported from Salonica, concerned an alleged victory in the Strumitsa valley and the alleged capture of 4000 Greeks, a triumph which existed only in the minds of the Sofia press bureau, and which had not the slightest foundation in fact.

Army Not Surrounded

The Greek army was not by any means surrounded in the Kresna defile, for, as a matter of fact, only one Greek division was there, the Hellenic holding a long front which extended from a point in contact with the Serbian right to Mehemia. The Bulgarians then made a determined attack over the whole line, devoting particular attention to the Greek left where their policy was to prevent a junction of the Serbian and Greek forces. Here, having detached a unit of their army against the Serbs, they attacked the Greek third, and the tenth divisions, which retired on Bukaritch and Kadijista.

The Bulgarians advanced southward, while the Greeks turned two divisions to the left and stormed and took the positions at Hassan Pacha and Leska, which controlled the Bulgarian line of retreat. The Bulgarians therefore found themselves in the midst of the Serbian army and four Greek divisions, while the Greek right was strongly held by the seventh division which had speedily retaken the positions lost during the first part of the engagement.

Reference to an adequate map of the country will convincingly prove that had the armistice not been signed, the position of the Bulgarian army would not

have been by any means so favorable as the deputation would have us believe, any yet we are informed that Mr. Venezelos was the first to sign the armistice, as "immediate disaster faced his army." Mr. Venezelos may have been the first to actually sign the armistice. But that fact would not necessarily have compelled the Bulgarian delegates to sign, nor would they have done so had annihilation of their enemy been as simple a matter as we are asked to believe. The Bulgarians are sufficiently masters of the art of "dilly-daddling" to have delayed the signature of the document until they had completed an operation which would have regained for them so much of the territory they had lost as a result of their previous defeats.

Too much has been written on the action of Rumania. Her advance was absolutely unopposed. The whole of the Bulgarian strength had been sent against Greece and Serbia, who had beaten her right back against her old frontier when the cease fire sounded from Bucharest.

On the matter of the famous Bulgarian order to advance against Serbia issued by the Bulgarian army the day before war broke out, Dr. Tatarchieff puts forward a very unconvincing explanation. Unfortunately for him the so-called "isolated" order is confirmed by Bulgarian documents seized at Kukush, which show that the Bulgarians had planned a general attack against Salonica for July 2.

The writer's personal experiences before the outbreak of war, which are too long to include within the scope of this article, prove exclusively that the outbreak of hostilities was totally unexpected by the Greek and Serbian general staffs. Moreover, had the Greeks meant war, it may be accepted that King Constantine would have been then in residence at Salonica and not in Athens. The Bulgarian government may not have intended to plunge into a decisive struggle, but there seems little doubt that the course upon which they had determined was to occupy, by armed force, all the territory which they themselves considered should be their share of the spoils.

If the Sofia statesmen thought that all they had to do was to engage in a squabble, seize Salonica and Monastir, and then treat the matter as a rather grave incident and proceed to negotiate with their allies on that basis, it merely demonstrated an inadequate appreciation of the situation, and displayed an arrogance probably without parallel in the annals of history.

The next contention put forward is that "Serbia and Greece were entreaching themselves in Macedonia whilst Bulgaria was obliged to employ the whole of her army at Tchataldja, keeping the Turks in check while Greece and Serbia did not go to her assistance." Are our Bulgarian friends aware that a preliminary peace had long been signed with Turkey, and that according to their own documents and the testimony of European inhabitants of Serres over 80 Bulgarian battalions were massed against the Greeks? Have they been acquainted with the fact that Greece had offered the services of her troops and navy to assist the Bulgarians to bring the war to a successful conclusion, and that their offer was not considered worthy of the courtesy of a reply?

Armies Entrenched

The Greeks and Servians had entrenched themselves, but why not? Were they to know that the declarations and threats of Dr. Daneff, of the Sofia press, and of the Bulgarian officers in Salonica were not to be taken seriously. And again, had not the Bulgarians themselves dug "neck-deep" trenches and constructed fortifications? If Mr. Stephanoff will go to Kukush he will see, still standing, an elaborate series of trenches and redoubts and other fortifications which represent nine months of hard work on the part of the Bulgarian army. If Bulgaria had no intention of attacking Greece and Serbia, her press, statesmen and soldiers should have been more adequately muzzled.

The deputation's statement as to the position of the Bulgarian troops is too vague to admit of definite criticism. We are, however, told that "the whole of her army was at Tchataldja" and again that "the Bulgarian soldiers marched 25 days from the Dardanelles to Kotschana." These statements apparently imply that the whole of the Bulgarian army was at Dardanelles when the war broke out, and then marched 25 days to Kotschana. Dr. Tatarchieff is obviously misinformed. Without delaying to demonstrate the absolute impossibility of this maneuver in the light of the course followed by the war, it may serve the purpose to state the disposition of the Bulgarian forces early in June, the last date upon which I had authoritative information. There were then three divisions at Istip, two at Sofia, and one each at Doyran, Kavalla, Kustendil, Slivnitza, Koula, Varna and Tchataldja. The strength of the concentration against the Greco-Serbian forces will be clearly noted, and it may be accepted that any subsequent changes were of a more intensely hostile nature.

Finally, as to the atrocities, it is unfortunate that facts do not support the contention that the idea of committing atrocities is foreign to the Bulgarian nature. They rather prove the contrary. During the first war the Bulgarians massacred thousands of Turkish non-combatants, often in a most brutal manner. In the second they worked their vengeance on thousands of helpless Greeks, men, women and children. Mr. Stephanoff tells us that "in most of the places where these atrocities were supposed (?) to have been committed, the great mass of the population is Bulgarian."

Now the most noteworthy atrocities committed by the Bulgarians were at

Nigrita, Demir Hyassar, Serres and Doxato. The population of these towns is overwhelmingly, in fact almost exclusively, Greek and Turkish. It is quite unnecessary to accept official reports from either the Greek or Bulgarian government. The barbarities were investigated and confirmed by eight European press correspondents whose position entitles their reports to unconditional acceptance.

Letters Quoted

The letters written by Greek soldiers to their relations, even supposing that they are all genuine, do not lead us much further. The tendency of soldiers to exaggerate their valor and to brag of terrible deeds never committed is well known. The first printed letter bears this out. It tells that of the 1200 prisoners captured by the Greeks at Nigrita, only 41 remain in the prisons. As a matter of fact the entire contingent is safe in Greece. Letter No. 3 reports that the writer's company caught five Bulgarians with a girl from Serres (Greek). The girl had been dragged off from Serres, and the rest can be imagined. The Greeks killed the Bulgarians, any troops would have done the same.

In letter No. 7 the writer states that he is in Bulgarian territory; as the Greeks did not cross the frontier comment is needless. Other correspondence relates to the killing of Bulgarian Komitadjis, who were very justly ordered to be shot at sight. It should be clearly understood that very few Bulgarian civilians were encountered by the Greeks—almost the entire population accompanied the Bulgarian army in its retreat.

I have endeavored only to contradict the Bulgarian story in the light of my personal knowledge of the facts. I have refrained from making any counter charges. There is much that I might say of Bulgarian misdeeds, but I feel that further comment is unnecessary. Messrs. Stephanoff, Tatarchieff, and Tsanoff have presumably made the best of their case, and the fact that practically the whole of their arguments can be so conclusively disproved should discount the importance of any further information which may emanate from that source. Speaking on behalf of my colleagues, I feel at liberty to say that we, the representatives of the foreign press sent out to the battle fields to report the truth, were horrified and humiliated to find that such unspeakable atrocities should have been practised against Turks and Greeks under the cloak of Christianity.

DENMARK ADOPTS FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU MEASURE

(Special to the Monitor)
COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The first municipal employment bureau in Denmark was established in Copenhagen. The office gives its services free of charge and in 1911 registered 27,195 situations on its books. For some time after its establishment, agitation was carried on for the introduction of municipal labor exchanges throughout the whole country. The government took up the matter with the result that a bill establishing these bureaux was passed during the recent parliamentary session.

The following are the chief provisions of the new law: The ministry of the interior is entitled to regard such employment bureaux as are established by town or district councils as public institutions. The labor bureaux, with the exception of the one in Copenhagen, are to be under the management of a body chosen by the district council, consisting of three workers, three employers and the chairman, who may neither be an employer nor a worker.

The bureau in Copenhagen is the central office for the whole country, and is to be managed by a salaried official specially appointed by the King or government. This official is to be at the same time chairman of a management board of at least 10 members consisting of workers and employers in equal numbers. Two members of the board are to be appointed by the minister of the interior upon the recommendation of the workers, and a similar number on the recommendation of the employers. The remaining members are to be chosen at a meeting of the town council.

The bureaux are pledged by a ministerial regulation to cooperative action among themselves and with the central office. A statement of accounts, certified by the district administration, is to be submitted by them every year to the minister of the interior. The cost of the bureaux is to be defrayed out of the district funds, but a state grant may be provided in the budget and distributed among the different bureaux by the minister of the interior. The additional grant may not exceed one third of the total annual expenditure of the bureaux.



Emperor of Germany with outstretched arm explaining maneuvers to King Constantine of Greece

AIRSHIP DESTROYS AEROPLANE DEPOT IN THEORETICAL ATTACK

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The grand maneuvers of the German army in Silesia ended recently in the defeat of the red, or attacking, army by the blue, or defending, force. General von Strantz, who commanded the blue army, had under his command the fifth army corps, the attacking army consisting of the sixth army corps.

Each of these corps was supposed to be the center corps in an army comprising six army corps, or about 600 men and, therefore, could not maneuver in a forward direction. Attached to each army was a cycle corps, aeroplanes and a Zeppelin airship, Z1 being attached to the blue force and Z4 to the red.

At the beginning of the maneuvers the invading army was understood to have already crossed the Oder from Upper Silesia and occupied a line stretching from Streon south of Breslau to Patschkau, east of Glatz. Its cavalry occupied the line Koberwitz-Schweidnitz-Friedland. The blue force had retired before the invasion of the red army, and its covering troops occupied a line stretching from Landesbut, near the Riesenberge, to Hohenfriedberg, northwest of Schweidnitz.

The eastern section of the blue covering troops, which was in touch with the blue fortress of Breslau, had fallen back to Canth on the Weistritz. The main blue army occupied a position behind the covering troops, stretching from Lowenberg, near Hirschberg, to Luben, due north of Liegnitz, and to the Oder, between the rival forces lay the Striegau river, a tributary of the Oder.

PROMISED TURKISH REFORMS IN ARABIA ARE NOT EXPECTED

(Special to the Monitor)

BEYRUTH, Syria—The fear is being generally expressed in Beyruth that the reforms, promised by the Turkish government as a result of the Arab congress in Paris, have no more likelihood of being realized than many another Turkish promise of the same nature.

The action of the Constantinople government in summoning to the capital the chief opposers to the reform has greatly increased the feeling of uneasiness which prevails in the city. Directly this step on the part of the government became known, the municipal authorities sent a telegram to the Grand Vizier stating that the inhabitants of Beyruth, who are completely independent of all political parties, place no confidence in any government which does not grant them the reforms demanded at the Paris congress, especially those relating to the election of the general council and the nomination of the foreign counselors.

At the same time a message was sent to the Arab delegates in Constantinople reminding them that they had been appointed solely to bring about the project of reform decided upon by the general assembly at Beyruth, and asking them to calm by their firm attitude the apprehension of the population.

NEW AUSTRALIA PORT AT GOOLWA URGED IN REPORT

Engineering Expert Makes Known His Findings for Development of River Murray

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia—The government of South Australia has received another voluminous report from Capt. E. N. Johnston, the United States engineering expert who, in June, 1912, visited the state for the purpose of inquiring as to what works are necessary in connection with the projected development scheme on the River Murray.

In his previous reports Captain Johnston dealt with the provision of a storage basin at Lake Victoria, 50 miles beyond the South Australian border, and the construction of a series of locks with South Australia.

In his latest report he deals particularly with various proposals for the cutting of a barge canal from the river to Victor Harbor, and the improvement and enlargement of that port; the construction of a harbor at Goolwa, with a canal to the sea; and the opening of the Murray mouth for navigation by ocean-going vessels, with the necessary harbor at Goolwa. He details, so far as is possible with the information at his command, the works necessary in connection with each scheme, and without making a definite pronouncement in favor of either, reviews the points for and against their adoption.

A notable feature of his conclusions is that, so far as expense is concerned, there is little choice between the alternative projects discussed.

The improvement of the Murray mouth with a channel suitable for ocean-going vessels to Goolwa is estimated to cost \$230,000; month improvement and harbor basin at Port Pullen at \$490,000; improvement by providing a new mouth for the Goolwa channel by a cut across the peninsula near Goolwa, estimated at \$300,000; and the construction of a large canal from Goolwa to Victor Harbor, with 1500-foot breakwater extension, would, it is estimated, cost \$500,000, and with 2000-foot breakwater, \$525,000.

The report concludes by an expression of opinion that the establishment of a suitable port in the vicinity of Goolwa or Victor Harbor is advisable, primarily in the interests of South Australia, but also in the interests of the commonwealth.

MUSIC FESTIVAL IN BEACONSFIELD

(Special to the Monitor)

BEACONSFIELD, England—Beaconsfield is to be the center of the next competitive musical festival of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, which is under the presidency of Princess Christian.

YUAN SHIH-KAI CALLED DICTATOR IN CHINA PRESS

(Special to the Monitor)

PEKING, China—In a letter to the Central China Post under the heading "The Curse of Militarism," J. Darroch, writing from Hankow, deals with the present position and attitude of Yuan Shih-kai.

"It is evident," he declares, "that Yuan has been acting the dictator for the last six months and the result is that the country is in a blaze of insurrection against him. What is the south fighting for? Surely for nothing but what the whole country fought for less than a year ago."

"I doubt whether the Post is old enough to remember," Mr. Darroch continues, "a cartoon that appeared in Punch some 20 years ago. Bismarck, then in the heyday of his power, was represented as offering the red-hot end of a poker marked 'despotism' to his imperial master. This is the advice which many are now tendering to Yuan."

"Waiving the impossibility of its success—for with the country solidly against him it is evident that Yuan can only hold as much territory as his army encamps on—one is justified in asking how long the dictatorship is to last and who is to say when it has fulfilled its purpose."

"If the people are to be consulted," Mr. Darroch writes in conclusion, "then the answer is already given by revolted cities and independent provinces."

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Do away with old, inefficient household methods. Let a Duntley Special Pneumatic Sweeper do your cleaning. The combination of the powerful pneumatic suction nozzle and the revolving brush draws not only the dust and dirt from your carpets and rugs, but picks up lint, ravelings and pins in one operation.
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Only the finest materials are used in making this sweeper. Every one is Rigidly Inspected and Tested before it leaves our factory. A liberal guarantee with every Duntley Sweeper. Remarkable value for the money. Write today for more particulars.
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Originators of Combination Pneumatic Sweepers

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By clipping a full 25 percent from your coal bills, Vapor-Vacuum Heating (Kriebel System) stands alone as the apostle of fuel economy.

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not only claims this saving but GUARANTEES it. Home owners, architects, church trustees, etc., should have a copy of our free booklet, which explains the operation of the system in detail, but not in technical terms. A postcard will do.
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JONES
The Farm in Winter
This is to announce to our customers and dealers that we begin making sausage on September 24th, and since we ship goods the day made, our sausage will be on sale and ready for delivery within a day or two from the above date.
Customers who buy Jones Dairy Farm Sausages on "Standing Orders," by placing them now, can get the first sausage of our season.
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We have assembled an extensive line of unusual things in bric-a-brac suitable for Wedding Gifts. All the celebrated Ceramics are represented, such as Capo de Monte, Royal Worcester, Royal Vienna, Dresden and Royal Nymphenburg.
Capo de Monte Vases.....\$12.50 to \$20.00
Royal Vienna Vases.....10.00 to 50.00
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Jewellers for 91 Years

IN BOSTON
You have the choice of three excellently conducted hotels managed by the J. R. Whipple Company. One supply department purchases for all three and not only buys in the best markets of this country, but also imports extensively. This is but one factor which has made the cuisine of these hotels famous. Dairy and food products from our model farm.
Young's Hotel
In the financial district. World-wide reputation for New England cooking. Rooms from \$1.50.
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A family hotel of traditions and exceptional comfort. Perfectly appointed. Rooms from \$1.50 upward.
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Universally esteemed for its luxury, beauty and distinctive homelike atmosphere. Rooms from \$2.50; with bath from \$5; every room outside

SUFFRAGISTS SHOWING THEIR COOKING ABILITY

Book of Recipes for Dishes
Bearing Names of Famous
Advocates Added to Long
List of Propaganda Devices

USE SONG AND HUMOR

In the Berkshires, near the top of Mt. Peru, stands a house with these words painted in large letters over the front door: "Votes for Women." Even the people who motor past can read the sign and thus learn the sentiment of the inmates who have taken this way of publishing to the world their approval of equal suffrage.

Whether the example thus set will be followed in any considerable measure remains to be seen. Be that as it may, a survey of the equal suffrage movement throughout the United States reveals all sorts of interesting devices employed by women to bring the "Votes for Women" idea to the attention of the public.

Conspicuous among these is the use of equal suffrage postcards. In some parts of the country prizes are offered for appropriate designs for such cards; a competition of this sort is now on in Ohio to close Oct. 30. The two prizes of \$25 and \$10 will be awarded by a committee of four artists and three members of the committee.

Telling propaganda in the shape of postcards has been furnished by the camera which took pictures of Pennsylvania avenue during the suffrage procession in Washington last March and also of the inaugural parade the next day. The turmoil attending the first, and the orderliness of the spectators during the second, both being pictured on the postals, drive home the point by very contrast.

An attractive suffrage postcard is sold by the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia. Under a spray of white lilies with golden leaves are these words, entitled "The Awakening"—"She's awakened, she is answering to the call of all mankind; then annul the laws that bind her and the customs that restrict her; deny her not the greater service for the child, the home, the state."

Pencil day is another popular means of spreading the sentiment of votes for women. Pencils bearing these words are sold broadcast on a certain day. Of course men as well as women buy, for one can never have too many pencils, and the proceeds go into the treasury of the local equal suffrage association. When pencil day was held in Butte, Mont., recently, pencils were sold by the thousand.

In New Jersey a suffrage stamp has been designed which is sold in sheets. Each stamp bears the words: "Votes for women. New Jersey women voted 1770-1867. Why not now?"

Votes for women buttons and badges have been in evidence for a long time and are expected to be worn long after the victory is won. Votes for women fans are popular at summer gatherings as well as votes for women umbrellas. The latter also serve as a picturesque addition to equal suffrage parades, for they are made in white and yellow stripes and at once attract attention.

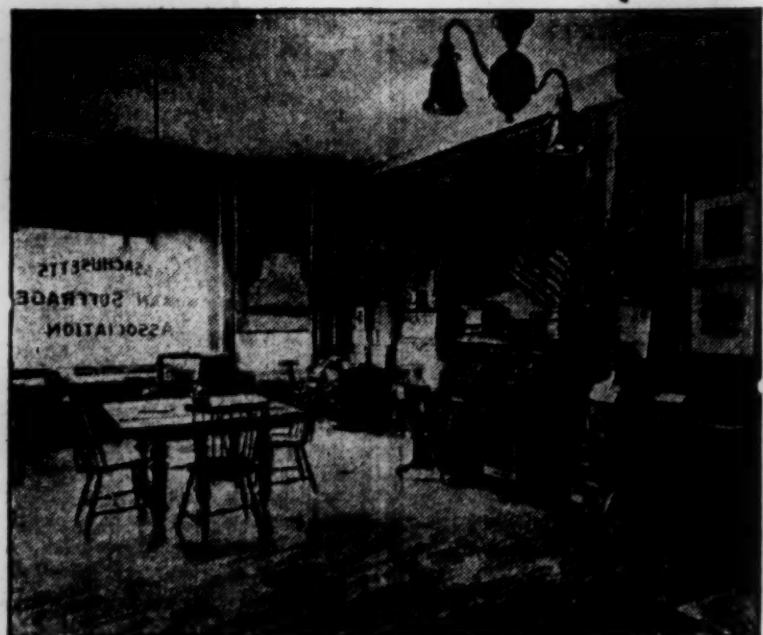
Seals, stationery, napkins, all wholly or partly yellow, are now in use, as well as pennants of many designs. It was only last August that W. H. Green and Mrs. Green left Staten island on a 7000-mile canoe cruise with a suffrage flag flying at the prow. Posters, pictures and soft pillows may be found all bearing suffrage sentiments. One picture that never fails to call out a laugh represents a bouncing little girl with rosy cheeks marching bravely on, carrying a standard on which these lines are inscribed:

"Hang on, sisters, we'll win yet.
Rah, rah, rah for the suffragette!"

Prizes are offered by societies and newspapers for poems, essays and songs that shall voice the views of those who believe that women should be granted the franchise. Sometimes songs are written without any such inducement as a possible prize. The part which rousing songs may play in the equal rights movement is obvious, as is also the opportunity of the suffragists to capture the public whether they will or no, for the American public has yet to prove itself immune to a catchy song.

Another device used by enterprising suffragists is a votes for women rubber stamp with which they mark every piece of mail they send out. One practise is

SUFFRAGIST CENTER, BOYLSTON STREET



In headquarters of Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association

Our Famous September Sale of
Notions and Dressmakers' Supplies
Begins Monday
A twice a year event that eclipses in value giving
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MONDAY
We Inaugurate

Miss
Carolyn
Putnam
Webber

has been engaged to give
demonstration lectures
daily during this great
food fair.

Miss Webber needs no
introduction to New Eng-
land women, who recog-
nize in her an authority
on

Home Economics
and Dietetic
Subjects

There will be an entire
change of programme
daily.

We have printed the
Monday, Tuesday and
Wednesday courses else-
where in this advertise-
ment.

Mule Team Borax

1-lb. pkgs., each.....30c

Sal. Soda Powder, pkgs.....30c

Prestine Laundry Tab-
lets, 3 pkgs., 50c; each.....9c

PANCAKE FLOUR

Hecker's pkg., 1-lb. and 1-lb.
cake flour, 3-lb. back-
age.....19c

Chili Sauce, Borden's
full pkgs., 24c; 1/2
pkgs.....13c

HAZEL FLOUR

1-lb. pkgs., 1/2 pkgs., 1/4 pkgs.
.....35c

AMERICAN

Household Pastry

1-lb. pkgs., 1/2 pkgs., 1/4 pkgs.
.....35c

BAKER'S COCOA

1-lb. cans with grocery or-
ders limited, only 1 lb. 1 lb.
.....16c

HAZEL FLOUR

1-lb. pkgs., 1/2 pkgs., 1/4 pkgs.
.....35c

AMERICAN

Household Pastry

1-lb. pkgs., 1/2 pkgs., 1/4 pkgs.
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Added to All These Big Attractions Are Offerings of Groceries at Unusually Low Prices

We invite you to come to this Pure Food Fair, for it will delight you. You can "sample" without buying, you can enjoy the free cookery lectures and all the other special features. We will be more than repaid by the opportunity to show you a food store that offers the best in foods at big savings—a food store that merits your patronage on every standpoint. We quote here a partial list of the special offerings for Monday and Tuesday. Free delivery everywhere about Boston and suburbs, with freight prepaid on purchases of \$5.00 or more to any R. R. station in New England.

GELATINE Handsome imitation cut glass sauce dish free with 2 pkgs. Plymouth Rock Phosphate Gel- atine for 25c, or with 3 pkgs. plate favor for..... 25c Rolled Oats, best quality, 5 lbs. 10c, 10 lbs. 18c, 25 lbs. 37c Entire Wheat Flour, 4- lb. sacks..... 32c Corn Meal, the finest quality, fine granulated, 5 lbs. 10c, 15c; 10 lbs. 28c Rye Flour, 10 lbs. 28c; 4 lb. 14c Rye Meal, 10 lbs. 28c; 4 lb. 14c Graham Flour, 10 lbs. 32c; 4 lb. 16c	TAKHOMA BISCUIT 8 packages limit, with gro- cery orders only, per package..... 3c Asparagus, Del Monte brand Delicious Green Asparagus, No. 24 cans, regular 45c, dos. \$2.99, can..... 35c KIPPERED HERRING Try this: Crisp in pan with a little butter, serve hot with baked potato. A delicious breakfast or luncheon. We offer Mies Brand No. 100. Herring, 3 cans for..... 9c 25c. Each..... 9c POTATOES The choicest selected Maine stock, full weight per sack..... 24c Sweet Potatoes.....15 lbs. 25c Cantaloupes.....1 for 25c Olives, quart jars.....35c Finnan Haddie, lb. 17c Bonanza Sm. Herring, lb. 17c Salad Dressing, Howard's famous make, large 23c bot. 45c, small bot. 23c SUCCOTASH Hazel brand.....\$1.50 13 Yankee brand.....1.35 13	RAISINS 12c Large Muscades, lb.....50c 12c Seedless Raisins, lb.....50c Figs, lb. reg. at 10c.....10c SNIDER'S SOUP Delicious Tomato Soup, 10c cans, dos. \$5.00, 7c can..... 7c PLUMS—Big Value N. Y. grown and packed fine red plums, rich syrup, de- licious flavor, large 3 cans \$1.50 doz. 2 for 13c 25c, each..... 13c BROWN BREAD In cans, but delicious Small size 8c, med. 15c Boston Codfish Cakes Small size cans, 10c Med. size cans, 15c Large size cans, 25c EDUCATOR BISCUIT Your choice of Toasted Sweet Graham and 7c Lancet Brand, pkg. Sunshine Biscuit, 2-lb. box fancy assorted for..... 35c 2-lb. box plain ass'd for 25c 1-lb. box Eng. style ass'd for 25c GRIDDLE SYRUP Simpson spring, delicious maple flavor, large bot. 50c 25c, med. 15c, small, 10c	SMOKED MEATS Hama, the choicest sweet sugar cured, regular 19c fancy skinbacks, 19c Berwick Hama, fancy, small sides, per lb..... 20c Bacon, Berwick brand, very fine quality, worth 27c lb., special price, per lb..... 21c Shoulders, best quality sugar cured, per 12 1/2 lb. lb..... 12 1/2c Salt Pork, selected heavy fat backs, lb..... 13c PICKLING SPICE Best quality, 16 varieties in mixture, regular 17c 25c lb. at..... 17c Sunbeam Sliced Hawaiian Pineapple, No. 24 size, reg- ular 30c cans, per doz. 25c \$2.50; can..... 25c WHEAT HEARTS This delicious Quaker breakfast cereal, reg. 12c pkgs. at 10c 6 for 40c, each..... 7c Milk-Borden's Peasless, regular tall size, 10c cans at, per doz. 85c; per can..... 8c Jell-O and Jell-O cream powder, 3 pkgs. 25c, 9c each..... 9c	CORN Hazel brand.....\$1.50 13 Milford brand.....1.35 13 Conqueror brand.....1.15 13 Milford brand.....1.15 13 Woodward brand......80 07 TOMATOES Hazel brand.....\$1.70 13 Milford brand.....1.50 13 Magne brand.....1.40 13 Scotland.....1.05 09 Bean Flour, 10c pack white Bean Flour, 10c pack white Cocoa, absolutely pure and rich flavor, 5 lbs. 25c, 65c; lb. 22c NEW JELLIES Proctor's new made pure fruit and pure Apple Jelly, also Orange, Lemonade and Howard's famous Crab Apple Jelly, all 15c Jama, Jell-O brand pure fruit Jams, all kinds, 30c each..... 22c MACARONI Excellent quality pure, clean, broken macaroni, 10 lb. boxes 49c for..... 49c RICE Best broken head, 20c Japan style head rice, 20c	WELCOME OATS The big 25c family size pack- ages for 21c and regu- lar 10c size 4 for 30c, 8c can..... 8c Olive Oil, Hazel brand pure Italian oil, full 1/2 pint bottle..... 27c Salmon, best quality red Alaska, doz. \$1.75; can..... 15c Olive, choice of Queens or Minneapolis, large bottles 22c, small 3 for 25c, each..... 9c Salad Dressing, Golden West Powder, large can 12c; small can 10c Soap Extra Low Swift's Popular Price Soap, with 11 1/2 lb. boxes of boxes of 100 bars 25c \$3.12; 8 bars for 12c; each..... 9c KIRKMAN'S SOAP 4 bars of Borax Soap, with 3 bars of White Float- ing Soap, both for..... 39c	LIPTON'S JELLY TABLETS Three packages for 8c each, each..... 8c Ketchup, Borden's brand, an- est quality, contains no preservative or added color, full pkgs. 25c, 1/2 pkgs. 12c Acme Starch, 6-lb. boxes..... 9c Luxura Starch Tablets, 5c 3 pkgs. each..... 9c Swedish Safety Matches, 12 boxes..... 5c
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SUFFRAGE WORKROOM IN BOSTON



Interior headquarters Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government

the distribution of rainbow fliers bearing such pertinent questions as "Are Women People?" These are sometimes dropped into the letter slots of apartment houses and hotels, where no matter how unfavorable the recipients may be to equal suffrage they are bound to see and read at one glance something on the other side of the question.

How a little tact and appeal to the masculine sense of humor may succeed in getting the woman's cause a reading if not a hearing, is illustrated in an incident told in a recent number of the Woman's Journal:

"In my district there is a large post-office station employing several hundred men," writes Lavinia Dock of New York. "Some time ago I found most of them were cool toward woman suffrage, and as it is not permitted to distribute political literature or make political propaganda in the postoffice, I was quite troubled for some time, then hit upon the following plan:

"A large bundle of literature in which the Woman's Journal figured prominently was labeled 'Tracts for the Heavens.' This I offered in a friendly way at the side door at a time when some of the men were having a half hour's rest. This has been so success-

ful that now when I repeat it they are eagerly seized, and the whole atmosphere is favorable."

Suffrage luncheons, banquets, fairs, bazaars, fetes, concerts, plays, motion pictures and pageants are increasing every month. These call for the exercise of considerable ingenuity that each affair may be as novel as possible, but the suffragists work with a right good will, being thoroughly convinced of the righteousness of their cause. At the all-day fete held this month in Cleveland, a point was made to have on sale articles made by the women which should prove that they were experts in cooking and sewing, thus disarming those pleased to argue that suffragists are not good housekeepers.

Perhaps a similar motive has led to the publication of a book of suffrage recipes. Here are listed Mary Livermore's gingerbread, Lucy Stone Boston brown bread, Harriet Beecher Stowe's graham bread, Julia Ward Howe's crumpets, Oregon cookies, Colorado crullers, etc. Relying on the ancient and popular assumption that "the nearest way to a man's heart is through his stomach," it will seem that the suffragists by this last ingenious stroke of a suffrage cook book were also to try the same path as perhaps the nearest way to man's capitulation to woman's demand for the vote.

WILLIAMS ADDS \$106,000 TO FUND

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Contributions of \$106,000 have been received by Williams College since the commencement in June for the increase in endowment funds. This sum includes the gift of \$1000 from Rudolph Hat, a member of the class of 1882. The remainder of the sum has been given during the summer and counting the funds that were in sight at commencement, three-fifths or \$616,000 of the first million-dollar fund have been given. The administration at the college is planning a thoroughly systematized campaign and the work of raising the \$2,000,000 has just been started. Francis B. Sayre who will marry Miss Jessie W. Wilson, the daughter of President Wilson, at the White House on Nov. 25, will come to Williams about Feb. 1, and will assume his duties at the beginning of the second semester at the college.

NEWS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—First Lieut. R. H. Smith, coast artillery corps, to West Point for duty until Dec. 1, then to his station.

Board appointed to meet at army medical museum, Washington, in order of July 28, for examination of medical officers for promotion, dissolved. H. C. Fisher, C. C. McCulloch, Jr., and Maj. P. S. Holloran, all of medical corps appointed to meet at medical museum building, Washington, for examination of officers of medical corps for promotion.

Changes in coast artillery corps: Col. H. H. Ludlow, from army war college to Ft. Stevens, Ore.; Lieut.-Col. I. O. Straub, from Ft. Stevens, Ore., to Ft. Moultrie, S. C.; Col. C. L. Phillips, from Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal., to Ft. Wint, P. I.; Lieut.-Col. R. P. Davis, from Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., to Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.; Lieut.-Col. J. D. Barrett, from Ft. Howard, Md., to Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.; Lieut.-Col. D. Skerrett, from Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., to Ft. Howard, Md., and Maj. T. W. Winston, from Ft. Wint, P. I., to Ft. Mills, P. I.

Orders of Sept. 10, directing Maj. P. R. Ward, coast artillery corps, to proceed to Ft. Totten, N. Y., amended to direct him proceed to Ft. Greble, R. I. for duty.

Second Lieut. C. D. Rogers, eleventh cavalry, from duty at Shattuck school, Fairbault, Minn., to his station.

Second Lieut. A. G. Rudd, fourth cavalry, from Letterman general hospital, San Francisco, to Ft. Bayard (N. M.) general hospital.

Second Lieut. J. P. Edgerly, second infantry, detailed for aviation with signal corps, San Diego, Cal., not to exceed four months, after which return to regiment.

Following first lieutenants of the medical reserve corps ordered to active duty: L. W. Webb, Jr., L. H. Bauer and R. M. Le Conte.

Capt. W. H. Clopton, Jr., thirteenth cavalry, to Ft. Riley, Kansas, for temporary duty, then to station.

First Lieut. M. E. Malloy, twenty-ninth infantry, detailed as inspector-instructor, organized militia, and proceed to Chicago and report by letter to chief, division of military affairs.

First Lieut. A. G. Gillespie, coast artillery corps, detailed instructor at Ft. Monroe, Va.

Maj. F. D. Webster, twentieth infantry, detailed professor of military science and tactics at University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., to take effect Oct. 2.

First Lieut. C. R. Baker, medical reserve corps, from Ft. Niagara, N. Y., and Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., to home.

Lieutenant Baker to stand relieved from active duty medical reserve corps on that date.

The following first lieutenants medical reserve corps ordered to active duty: A. J. Canning, W. P. Davenport, F. H. Dietrich, H. H. Fox and A. W. Williams.

First Lieut. R. H. Smith, coast artillery corps, to West Point for duty until Dec. 1.

Leaves: First Lieut. J. J. Mudgett, infantry, recruiting officer, three months; First Lieut. T. D. Sloan, fourth field artillery, one month's extension; First Lieut. J. H. Trinder, medical corps, two

months; Col. J. R. Williams, retired, one month; First Lieut. H. S. Kilbourne, Jr., fourth field artillery, one month; Capt. W. H. Clopton, Jr., thirteenth cavalry, 20 days; Capt. E. J. Williams, fifth infantry, from Oct. 2 to Dec. 1, and Capt. H. T. Patten, coast artillery corps, one month's extension.

Navy Orders
Lieut. A. K. Shoup, detached the Rhode Island, to command the Eagle.

Lieut. R. B. Coffey, detached naval war college, to the Buffalo.

Ensign E. L. Barr, detached the New Jersey, to the Paducah.

Ensign P. B. Haines, detached the bureau of ordnance, to leave of absence.

Ensign R. D. Brown, detached the Connecticut, to wait orders.

Ensign G. W. Whiteside, detached the Montana, to the Petrel.

Ensign R. H. Bennett, detached the Alabama, to the Salem.

Medical Director J. A. Lovering, placed on retired list of officers of the navy from Sept. 29, 1913, in accordance with section 444 of the revised statutes.

Surgeon G. P. Freeman, detached naval dispensary, Washington, D. C., to the North Carolina.

Surgeon F. M. Furlong, detached the New Jersey, to the Connecticut.

Surgeon J. H. Iden, detached the Connecticut, to naval hospital, Annapolis, Md.

Surgeon R. B. Williams, detached naval hospital, New York, N. Y., to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.

Surgeon C. G. Smith, to naval hospital, New York, N. Y.

Surgeon H. O. Shiffert, detached naval academy, to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Passed Assistant Surgeon D. H. Noble, detached navy yard, Philadelphia, to the Connecticut.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. H. Allen, detached the Connecticut, to navy yard, Philadelphia.

Passed Assistant Surgeon N. T. McLean, detached the naval hospital, Newport, R. I., to Pacific reserve fleet.

Assistant Surgeon H. E. Jenkins, detached the Rhode Island, to home, wait orders.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. E. Heatley, appointment revoked.

Assistant surgeons, medical reserve corps, A. E. Beddoe, C. R. Baker, W. S.

Wentzel, O. C. Goote, Howard Priest, J. D. Bobbitt and C. S. Stephenson, to naval medical school, Washington, D. C., for instruction.

Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon P. G. White, to navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Paymaster W. D. Sharp, detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to the Glacier.

Lieut. R. V. Lowe, detached command the Mohican, to the Albany.

Lieut. (junior grade) G. C. Diehlman, detached command the Samar, to the Albany.

Lieut. (junior grade) Cleveland MacCauley, detached the Elcano, to the Samar.

Lieut. (junior grade), G. T. Swasey, detached the Cincinnati, to the Mohican.

Lieut. (junior grade), B. R. Taylor, detached the Albany, to the Cincinnati.

Lieut. (junior grade) H. D. McGuire, detached the Monadnock, to home, wait orders.

Tariff Bill Becomes Law Soon

Cotton Futures Tax Only Remaining Feature on Which There Is a Disagreement and Conferees Make Ready to Present Their Report on Monday

SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN THE BILL

WASHINGTON—Customs officials estimate that the value of imports brought to the United States at present held in bonded warehouses at ports of entry awaiting the lower duties effective on signing of the tariff bill total \$150,000,000. Preparations have been made by treasury officials to handle this business, expected to be released from bond the moment President Wilson signs the bill. A telegraph flash notifying customs collectors of his signature will be sent.

The bill is a completed document, except for the provision taxing trades in cotton futures. After more than two weeks of work the eight Democrats representing Senate and House as members of the conference committee, late Friday settled the last of their other differences and reached the final decision that they could not agree on the cotton futures tax.

The six Republican members of the conference committee will meet at a full committee meeting Monday. It is believed the report will be presented to the House Monday afternoon by Representative Underwood.

Mr. Underwood is engaged today in writing the terms of the cotton futures compromise which will be offered in the House in behalf of the conferees as a substitute for the Clark amendment and upon which a vote will be demanded. He is being assisted by a prominent official high in the administration. The proposition follows the general lines heretofore laid out.

Senate leaders still insist that the Senate will refuse to accept the compromise and that in the end the whole cotton futures question will have to go over to next session.

In the final session, the Senate conferees agreed to give up the Clark amendment but the House members refused to permit this. The Senate in turn refused to accept the proposed Smith-Lever compromise, and in the end it was decided to report a disagreement and let the Senate and House determine what should be done toward regulating or taxing the trading in cotton for future delivery.

The House receded from its rate of one half cent per pound on lead ore and accepted the Senate rate of three fourths cent.

The final agreements were reached after a day in which President Wilson had again been consulted by the leaders of both houses.

Senate Lowers Rates

A remarkable thing about the bill is that the Senate cut the average rate of duty carried by the bill below that fixed by the House. Heretofore in the making of a tariff bill the House has cut the rates, while the Senate has then taken up the bill and readjusted the rates on a higher general average.

The House bill carried a general average rate slightly below 30 per cent. This the Senate cut a little more than 4 per cent. The conference committee has raised the general average duty but slightly. The average ad valorem duty is about 27 per cent. The average under the former law was about 35 per cent.

The conference committee had to deal with 676 paragraphs on which there were disagreements. Some of these involved only the change of a word or a question of punctuation, but a majority of them represented differences in rates and a few were fundamental.

Raw Wool to Be Free

Raw wool will go on the free list on Dec. 1, and the reduced duties carried by the present bill will become effective on Jan. 1. The House bill proposed to make the wool duties effective immediately on the bill being signed by the President. The final action was an important concession to the manufacturers.

The Senate won over the House also on controverted paragraphs in the schedule relating to cotton cloths and yarns. By this agreement slightly higher duties are given to certain coarser grades of cotton cloths and yarns by changing the classification.

Fur hats and frames, forms and other parts for the manufacture of such hats received a rate of 45 per cent. This matter affects the hat industry in Connecticut. The House fixed the rate at 40 per cent, the Senate made it 45.

Free Trade Is Seen

A charge was made in the language of the bill at the proposal of Senator Hoke Smith to make it clear beyond question that the tariff bill does not repeal all the 20 per cent preferential duty in favor of Cuban sugar. With the agreement reached Democratic leaders gave a long sigh of relief. They describe the results as a revenue tariff bill tending in the direction of ultimate free trade.

More than one Democratic member of the finance committee of the Senate, and the same is true of the ways and means committee of the House, says that tariff legislation is not settled with this bill, but that the process of reduction must go on until ultimately the United States has adopted practically a free trade policy. Senator La Follette on the other hand insists that the bill is a protective measure.

Action on Silk Rates

The silk schedule also was reopened and the rate on silk partially manufactured from cocoons or wastes, not fur-

ther advanced in manufacture than carded or combed silk, and silk noils, was reduced from 30 to 20 cents per pound.

The conference gave some attention to Senator O'Gorman's amendment to the income tax feature protecting the city of New York against the levying of taxes on its share of the earnings from the new subway extensions.

This had been settled by agreeing to the amendment, but was reopened to oblige Senator Reed of Missouri, who demanded a hearing to urge objection against the amendment.

Schedule on Chemicals

In the chemical schedule the changes were not all reductions. Gallic acid was raised from 4 to 7 cents a pound and pyrogallol from 10 to 15 cents a pound, tannic acid and tannin from 4 to 5 cents a pound, calomel, corrosive sublimate and mercurial preparations from 15 to 20 per cent.

Reductions were made by the Senate in the duty on oxalic acid, flaxseed and linseed oil, olive oil, chlorate of potash and soaps, while alizarine dyes and some of the coal tar distillates, including dead and creosote oil, and cyanides of soda and potassium were transferred to the free list.

The conference accepted the Senate amendment transferring alizarine dyes, used extensively in the textile industry, to the free list, and the Senate's action on the coal tar distillates, on the cyanides and on soaps, and in transferring extracts of nutgalls, Persian berries and samach from the free list in the House bill to the dutiable list.

A compromise was reached on chlorate of potash, by which it was made dutiable at one half of 1 cent a pound. The soap paragraph was adopted as the Senate amended it, and the following duties were imposed:

Toilet soaps, 30 per cent; castile soap, 10 per cent; other soaps and soap powders not otherwise provided for, 5 per cent.

Earthen and Glassware

In schedule B, which covers earthen, earthenware and glassware, the most important changes made by the Senate were agreed to in conference.

These related to the free listing of Roman, Portland and other hydraulic cements, which the House had made dutiable at 5 per cent, except white non-staining Portland cement, which the Senate left on the dutiable list at 10 per cent; the transfer to the free list of limestone rock asphalt, which the House had made dutiable at 25 cents a ton; the lowering of the duties by the Senate on lenses and the raising of duties on opera and field glasses. The Senate was sustained on all these matters by the conference committee.

Decisions on Metal

Probably no single industry covered by the tariff bill suffered such reductions in duties as did the iron and steel industry. The House cut duties unsparingly and then the Senate followed by making still further reductions and increasing the free list.

The House placed a duty of 8 per cent on pig iron, spiegeleisen, scrap iron and scrap steel and like products, and made ferro-manganese dutiable at 15 per cent. The Senate free listed both of them and the conference committee after a considerable deadlock yielded to the Senate.

The Senate also free listed slabs, blooms, loops and other products of iron more advanced than pig iron, which the House had made dutiable at 8 per cent. The conference agreed to this. The Senate cut the duty on round iron or steel wire from 20 per cent in the House bill to 15 per cent, and the conference accepted the Senate reduction.

The Senate free listed cast iron pipe, which the House had made dutiable at 12 per cent, and the conference committee stood by the Senate. The Senate rates on aluminum were in the main agreed to.

The long standing issue over duties on lead and zinc was settled by the Senate receding on the paragraph relating to duties on zinc in ores, thereby yielding on the proposed duty of 12½ per cent and accepting the lower duty of 10 per cent fixed by the House. On every other question affecting lead or zinc duties the House yielded to the Senate.

Wood and Sugar

There were very few changes in the wood schedule, but the Senate rates generally prevailed.

In the sugar schedule the most important and in fact the only important change was the Senate amendment providing that the decreased duties on sugar should not go into effect until March 1 next year, and continuing the Payne-Aldrich rates until that date, and repealing the Dutch standard in color test at once. The conference committee accepted this Senate amendment.

Agricultural Schedule

The conference agreed to the Senate amendment, which struck out the 10 per cent duty on cattle provided by the House bill and the 10 per cent rate on sheep, and transferring both to the free list. The conference committee also put wheat on the free list, where the Senate had placed it, by striking out a duty of 10 cents a bushel provided by the House bill.

The House won a victory in the duty on lemons and other citrus fruits when

the conference committee restored the classification based on the cubic feet of the containers in which such products are imported, which results in a slight increase of the duty.

The Senate also lost in the contest over a proposed duty on bananas when the conference committee struck out the Senate rate and restored bananas to the free list of the House bill.

The Senate reduced many duties in the agricultural products below the House rate, which the conference accepted.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp

In the cotton schedule the Senate won the important points in the adoption by the conference of the Senate rates on cotton threads and yarns and cotton cloths.

Flax and hemp in various forms, unmanufactured, were transferred to the free list by the Senate, although they had been made dutiable by the House bill, and the conference committee approved the Senate action.

Differences between the Senate and the House over articles in this schedule were finally settled in the conference by placing burlaps on the free list, reducing the duties on plain woven fabrics of jute yarns, colored, from 20 to 10 per cent, and reducing the duty on bags to 10 per cent. The Senate won a victory on this reduction, as the rates adopted by the conference were below those fixed by the House.

Works of Art Free

The House conferees won a complete victory with respect to the provisions relating to works of art. In addition to receding from their position, the Senate conferees agreed that the House provisions concerning art importations, if they cared to do so, provided they did not bring any new features into the sections.

Under the House provisions works of art will be admitted free of duty. The Senate amendment, now withdrawn, sought to admit free only those works of art that had been in existence 50 years. The House provisions were also narrowed by the Senate so as to provide for the free admission of sculpture that had actually been executed by the designer. As few, if any, creative sculptors actually execute the completed work, the Senate provision would be abortive, as the Senate conferees ultimately acknowledged.

Few Wool Changes

Very few changes were made in the woolen schedule. The Senate was sustained by the conference in its amendments fixing the dates when wool duties shall go into effect. Compromises were made by the conference committee between Senate and House rates, by which wool tops will bear a duty of 10 per cent and yarns a duty of 18 per cent.

The Senate ought to reduce the duty on woolen blankets and to free list blankets valued at not more than 40 cents a pound, but the conference committee rejected the amendment and all blankets will bear duty at 25 per cent ad valorem. The House rates of 50 per cent ad valorem on carpets and oriental, axminster and like rugs, were adopted by the conference. The Senate had lowered the rates.

The House won a complete victory on the silk schedule. The Senate practically rewrote the schedule, substituting specific for ad valorem duties. The conference committee restored the House ad valorem duties, but increased them slightly. The last change in the silk schedule was a minor one, by which carded or combed silk and silk noils, more than two inches long, will pay a duty of 20 cents a pound instead of 30 cents as the Senate had provided.

Paper and Sundries

The conference accepted the Senate substitute for paragraph 333, known as the lithograph schedule.

The committee adopted the action of the Senate fulfilling and gunpowder on the free list. There was a compromise on the paragraph relating to furs, but generally the House rates were restored.

The Senate rates prevailed as to lace curtains and laces and the House won by having restored the paragraph in the House bill covering chamois skins and glove leathers, by which the former were made dutiable at 15 per cent and the latter at 10 per cent. There was a compromise on the glove schedule between Senate and House rates and the Senate's action in free listing harness, saddles and saddlery parts was approved by the conference committee, although the House bill had made them dutiable at 20 per cent.

Income Tax Explained

Representative Cordell Hull, author of the income tax feature of the tariff bill, has issued a statement in part as follows:

"This measure marks the first real effective effort since before the civil war to get away from a system of class taxation—unequal in its effects—and to restore to the American people as nearly as possible a system of equitable modernized taxation, with the income tax as its chief basis.

"If the present rates of the English law were substituted for those contained in our new income tax measure, the annual revenue yield to the federal treasury would approach \$500,000,000. The largest yield of our tariff taxes has barely exceeded \$330,000,000, while our internal and other taxes have been less. This comparison indicates the great importance, from the revenue standpoint, of this new method of taxation.

"Furthermore, this tax for the first time in our fiscal history of the past fifty years proposes measurably to equalize tax burdens and at the same

time to afford the government what it has never had—a flexible and elastic system of revenue.

"To collect more than \$100,000,000 from incomes enables Congress at once to make proper and sweeping reductions of the exorbitant tariff tax rates heretofore contained in each of the 14 tariff schedules, including those relating to wool and cotton manufactures, sugar, flax, hemp and jute, agricultural implements, iron and steel manufactures and, in fact, all articles of common use and necessity.

"The displacement of \$100,000,000 treasury receipts from tariff taxes by a like amount from income taxes in effect relieves the people of \$500,000,000 of tariff taxation as past laws have operated, for the reason that the domestic manufacturer has been accustomed, on the average, to collect \$4 to \$5 from the consumer for every dollar that has reached the United States treasury.

Collection Cost Less

"To secure these large benefits every income taxpayer should, and I believe will, be willing cheerfully to cooperate with the government in the administration of the new income tax law. Like any new law, the people will require some months or a year in which to become familiar with its provisions and the treasury regulations carrying them into effect.

"The income tax is the highest development of the principles of sound and equitable taxation as a result of centuries of legislation throughout the world. The experience of more than 50 countries and states has thoroughly shown that net income is the best test of a citizen's ability to pay taxes.

"This tax method requires every citizen to contribute to the support and maintenance of the government in proportion to his means, real and personal. It makes wealth, for the first time, bear its fair share.

"The cost of collection will be much less than that of our existing tariff taxes, and less than that of our existing internal revenue taxes. The cost of collecting the present corporation tax has been less than 1 per cent.

"I predict that this tax, like that of more than 50 other countries and states, will continue permanently on our statute books, because it more nearly than the poll tax, the general property tax, the taxes on expenditure, business, consumption, etc., approximates justice in taxation.

"In my judgment this new tax method will here, as it has elsewhere, commend itself to the best thought, patriotism and conservative citizenship of the country."

WAKEFIELD HIGH SCHOOL EDITORIAL STAFF SELECTED



(Photo by Bourdon Studio, Wakefield, Mass.)

EARL STEWART
Editor-in-chief of "The Debater"

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The staff for the high school paper, The Debater, has been chosen by representatives of the classes and the debating societies. Earl Stewart will be editor-in-chief, Miss Hil-dar Carlson and Miss Bertha McIntosh assistant editors, Manson Dillaway business manager, George F. Gardner assistant manager, and Alvin W. Gordon, athletic editor. Battalion notes will be covered by Maj. Raymond Griffin and Girls' Debating Society affairs by the secretary, Miss Margaret O'Connor. Miss Elizabeth F. Ingram, head of the English department, will be supervising editor.

PLAY GIVEN AT MIDNIGHT

A midnight performance of "The Conspiracy" was given last night at the Park theater by the Western Company. When the curtain went up at 11:15 the audience of more than 200 comprised members and friends of the Boston Press Club and theatrical folk. Charles Frohman acted as host.

Novelties in Paris Veilings Are of Uncommon Interest This Fall

The new hats seem to require them. Being small or medium in size and what might be termed unstudied of line, they positively gain distinction by the addition of a smart veil.

The veilings themselves are lovely, enhancing things, very fine of mesh, many of which are loosely woven.

Vine and insect patterns are choice and smart.

Black leads in face veils—tete de negre—a very dark brown is a close second, with magpie effects still very well liked.

Fresh From Paris Are—The new Toating veils, loosely woven in vine patterns. New hexagon meshes with chenille dots. New craquele meshes in large effect with chenille dots in cluster designs. New Princess nets with velvet squares. New Russian nets in exclusive designs. The latter may be made to order with ribbon or crepe edge.

Prices from 50c to 4.00 a yard

Real Chantilly Lace Veils—black, white and magpie
1.50 to 18.00 Each

Always Something New in

Women's Dainty Handkerchiefs

You are mistaken if you think that handkerchiefs present the same ideas season after season. There is hardly any line of merchandise that changes its mind more often.

Note the new wide hems with the popular one-corner embroidery. The hems vary in width—some are extremely wide.

The latest thing is known as the hemless handkerchief, with one daintily embroidered corner, in the popular wide hem effect.

Handkerchiefs with colored borders and white centers and vice versa are good style. These show the wide hems.

Another novelty is the glove handkerchief, a diminutive square of linen which fits into the palm of the glove.

We show, too, a wide range in one-corner embroidered effects with 3-16 inch hems.

Embodying the New Ideas in New Handkerchiefs Are

Fine Linen Handkerchiefs, hand embroidered, 25c and 50c each.

Appenzel Handkerchiefs, hand worked and hand embroidered, suitable for holiday order work, 50c to 25.00 each.

Real Armenian Lace Edged Handkerchiefs, hand made and hand embroidered, with initial and fancy wreath, 50c each.

Pure Linen Hemless Handkerchiefs, hand made with hand embroidered corner, in wide hem effect, 50c each.

Glove Handkerchiefs of pure linen, exquisitely hand made, hand embroidered and hand drawn, 50c to 10.00 each.

Duchess Lace Handkerchiefs, for brides, 1.50 to 100.00 each.

Practically Every Costume Has Its

Effective Sash, Girdle or Belt

The belt and its various adaptations constitutes one of the modish touches of the new suits, coats and gowns. It is carried out in many original ways, and numerous materials lend themselves gracefully to this attractive feature, as our beautiful and comprehensive Fall display bears witness.

Color has free rein in this particular. Belts are severely plain or else they are decidedly fancy, contrived of rich velvets and silks, with fringed and ornamental ends.

Among the New Belts Meeting Considerable Favor Are

New Velvet Belts in new colorings, 6 to 8 inches wide—a soft, crushy belt with satin lining and self-covered buckle, 1.00 to 3.50.

New Suede Belts in smart colors and wide effects, 50c to 3.00.

New Plaid Sashes with fringed and tassel ends, 3.50 to 7.50.

New Roman Striped Sashes, 3.50 to 7.50.

New Braid Sashes in plain, plaid and Roman striped effects, 1.00 to 6.50.

New Messaline Sashes and Girdles, in all colors, 1.00 to 6.50.

Street Floor—Main Store

Jordan Marsh Company

WAKEFIELD'S TAX BILLS GIVEN OUT

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Tax bills are now being distributed by the tax collector, and the assessors' books show that the largest tax this year will be \$15,821.22, to be paid by the rattan plant of Heywood Brothers & Wakefield Company. Next is the firm of Winslow, Boit & Co. (Harvard Knitting Mills), \$13,474.05. Other large tax bills are: Miss Elizabeth E. Boit, \$3070.20; Charles N. Winslow, \$3043.71; Junius Beebe, \$1726.84; Ellen F. Cheney, \$1520.50; Adeline F. Fitz, executor, \$2228.58; Mary T. Killorin, \$1058.34; George H. Taylor, \$1006.05; Harry I. Thayer, \$1524.20; Arthur G. Walton, \$1305.98; Daniel G. Walton, heirs, \$2239.22; John White, heirs, \$1437.81; L. B. Evans Son Company, \$1941.70; Lead Lined Iron Pipe Company, \$903; Henry F. Miller & Sons Piano Company, \$1277.64; Smith & Anthony Company, \$1858.58; Wright & Ditson Company, \$365; Wakefield Real Estate and Building Association, \$3615.76; Bay State Street Railway Company, \$845.49; Boston Ice Company, \$1733.97; Boston & Maine railroad, \$1423.84; New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, \$2066.90.

CHAPTER WILL DEDICATE TABLET

Dedication of a tablet in honor of Major-General Heath, one of the revolutionary heroes, will mark the first meeting of the season of the Paul Revere chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Putnam chapel, Roxbury, next Thursday. Addresses will be given by the Rev. James De Normandie, W. F. Craft and Miss Edith Heath. The

program will also include musical numbers. After the regular meeting the members will have a luncheon at the chapel. The new regent of the chapter, Mrs. William Field, will preside for the first time.

STATE W. C. T. U. ELECTS
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.—Mrs. George F. Rooke of East Providence was elected president of the state W. C. T. U. at the annual convention on Friday. Corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Olney, North Providence; recording secretary, Miss Emma G. Welch of Warren.



ONE OF THE BEST PLACES IN BOSTON TO BUY

OSTRICH PLUMES

DYEING, CURLING
Repairing, Cleansing

Old Feathers made to look like new. Prompt attention given to mail orders.

Paget's French Feather Shop

144A Tremont Street, Boston
(Near Temple Place)

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

ONE OF THE NEW SHIRT WAISTS

Tucks that give stylish bosom effect

THE new shirtwaists are sure to be interesting at the opening of the season. Here is a model smart in the extreme, with tucks that give the fashionable bosom effect, and with one over each shoulder to give breadth. The back may be made plain or with an applied yoke, so that both the long and the short-waisted can be suited.

Linen and madras always come up when the tailored waist is under consideration but today we use satin and silk in much the same way as washable materials.

Colored charmeuse satin is exceedingly handsome made in this way and there is a white satin that is sufficiently washable to make it desirable.

The striped tub silks are wonderfully beautiful, too, and there is genuine satisfaction in the shirtwaist made therefrom. The soft, rolled-over cuffs and the stiff straight ones are equally fashionable. Which is better depends entirely upon the material. This waist can be finished with either.

For the medium size, the waist will require 3½ yards of material 27, 2½ yards 36, 1½ yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern of the waist (7969) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May



Manon agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

GARDENING COLD FRAMES PAY

Most approved form and best management

DURING the next two or three weeks in the latitude of New England amateur gardeners may well adopt the practice of professional truckers in the use of cold frames for certain crops that do not require much heat to develop. Nothing is simpler to manage than a cold frame, and nothing is more likely to pay for itself in produce grown for the home table so well during late fall, early winter and early spring.

The most approved form of cold frame consists of a box without bottom or top, about 18 inches high behind and 12 in front, the other two sides being these heights, respectively, at back and front. The popular size as to width is six feet. The length may be any multiple of three feet desired. The reason for this is that glass covers or sashes are made in one standard size, three feet wide and six feet long. These are placed lengthways across the frame, which should be provided with cross braces, where the two edges of the sashes come together, so as both to strengthen the frame and to facilitate moving the sashes up and down as required.

For the ordinary sized home of say four to six members, a cold frame six feet square will give a reasonable supply of radishes, lettuce, scallion onions grown from sets, and enough thyme, sage, savory and marjoram for the seasoning of dressings, sauces, etc. Parsley should also be included for seasoning and garnishing. The herbs may be placed around the margin of the frame at intervals of say a foot.

Preferably the lettuce should be planted not closer than six inches between the rows. Between each two rows of lettuce, however, the onions and the radishes may be placed because they will occupy the ground a much shorter time than will the lettuce. For best results the lettuce should be sown very thinly, only four or five seeds to the inch. When the plants are a couple of inches tall the superfluous ones may be removed for immediate use, or transplanted to bare spots, leaving any one plant to the inch. Still later when the remaining plants begin to crowd, each alternate one may be removed, and so on until the plants are eight inches apart in the rows. By this method the greatest quantity of salad may be secured from a minimum of space.

With double the area mentioned such crops as mustard and cross may be added, one sash of each. These crops will supply two of the most delicious salads that we have. No vegetables are easier to grow or more appetizing when used raw with bread and butter. The seed may be planted in rows three inches apart and sown very thickly. In three weeks, more or less, the dainty herbage will be ready for clipping.

If space is not seriously limited, spinach, corn salad (or fennel), chives, dwarf nasturtium, forcing carrots and forcing beets may also be grown. Part of the spinach and corn salad may be used in the fall and part allowed to remain until spring if desired. Some people may be tempted to grow peas, beans, cucumbers and melons. They will not succeed in a cold frame.

For best results, cold frames should be provided with an ample depth of good, rich, friable garden soil, well supplied with humus. If it is somewhat sandy, so much the better, and if secured mainly from the compost heap even better still. Liberal quantities of well-decayed natural fertilizer from the stable should be well mixed with the soil either before being placed in the bed or when the bed is dug. Every effort should be made to break up clods and to remove stones, sticks and other debris so the plant roots will have no obstructions and nothing but good soil to forage in. At first it may be necessary to water the beds and the plants at rather frequent intervals, but as the winter approaches, less and less water will be needed because the evaporation from the soil and transpiration from the plants will be considerably reduced with the fall of temperature. It is highly important that the sash

be removed from the frames in the morning and kept off the beds until evening until very cold weather arrives. It is even a good plan not to place them on the beds during the night unless frost is expected. As winter approaches it may be necessary to leave the sash on the frames in cold, cloudy weather, but care should always be taken to see that the temperature is not running high even on such days. The object should always be to prevent spindling, sappy, tender growth (that is, growth that would easily be damaged by cold). To reduce the temperature caused by the sun's rays all that is necessary is to slide the sashes down a few inches from the upper side so as to leave an exit for the warm air. Toward night, these sashes may be slid back to place.

When the weather becomes seriously cold, the frames should always be covered with mats made of straw or some other material that will prevent radiation of heat. Often old quilts are used, but these are usually not thick enough. Wool waste sewed in burlap or jute makes good mats. Such mats may be purchased from seed stores. It is also important to pack rather strawy litter around the frames to the full height of the sides, and extending from the frames a distance of 18 inches.

TRIED RECIPES

OYSTERS EN MARMITE

TWO dozen oysters, one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of flour, yolk of one egg, one gill of cream, one gill of milk, one blade of mace and half a lemon. Have ready eight or 10 small marmite. Melt the butter in a saucepan, stir in the flour, then add the oyster liquor, milk, a little salt, and a few drops of lemon juice. Stir over the fire until the sauce boils; take out the mace and see that the sauce is nicely seasoned; then stir in the cream and beaten yolk.

Put two or three oysters in each marmite; pour over the sauce and put the marmite in a moderate oven for eight or 10 minutes. While they are cooking, cut some thin slices of white bread, stamp them out into neat rounds and fry golden-brown in hot butter. When the oysters are ready, lay one of these rounds over the top of each marmite. Serve at once with slices of the cut lemon.

CUBAN SALAD

Cut a small fruit in half and remove the seed. In the cavity place three stuffed olives, and the desired quantity of dressing, made of a teaspoonful of sugar, dissolved in the juice of a lime or half a lemon. Serve on a lettuce leaf with a spoon, one half fruit to each person.

TOMATO SURPRISE

Scald and peel four tomatoes (they must not be soft). Make a small, round opening at the top, and hollow them with a teaspoon. Season highly with mayonnaise dressing, ketchup and mustard and enough crab flake to fill the four tomatoes. Serve very cold as a hors d'œuvre for luncheon or, if liked, with a teaspoonful of Russian caviar on top.

CAULIFLOWER AND CHEESE

Mix cold cauliflower with rich cream, or rather a thick white sauce if you can't spare the cream; add salt and pepper to taste; pack into a dish, cover thickly with grated cheese, and bake.

ACORN CAKES

Cream half a cupful of butter with 1½ cupfuls of sugar, add two well beaten eggs, half cupful of buttermilk, one teaspoonful of baking soda, one third cupful of melted chocolate, three cupfuls of sifted flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, half a cupful of chopped nut meats, one teaspoonful of vanilla extract, and two thirds cupful of water. Mix and pour into a shallow, buttered cake tin, and bake in a moderate oven for three quarters of an hour. Cool and cut into squares. Cover with white frosting and decorate with candy acorns.—Woman's Home Companion.

POTS WITHOUT HANDLES HANDY

HANDLELESS aluminum pots are one of the latest things in cooking utensils. They come four in a set, of one, two, three and four quart capacity, says Popular Mechanics. Each pot has a rolled rim and a clamp on one side, the arrangement permitting the quick attachment and removal of the one handle which comes with the set. The four pots may be nested when not in use, the four occupying the space of one upon the shelf of the kitchenette. Furthermore, there are no handles to get in the way, should all four pots be in use on the stove at one time.

TRAY MADE FROM PICTURE FRAME

Don't despair because you cannot afford one of those glass trays with a mahogany or walnut rim—make one. You will need an old-fashioned picture frame, such as was in vogue a couple of generations or so ago. It should be of mahogany or walnut, says the Washington Herald. There are any quantity of them in American garrets, and if you haven't any in your own, a friend will very likely be willing to help you out. The shape of the frame may be oval, oblong, or round. The oval and round shapes are a trifle more artistic. Proceed to put into the frame, just as you would a picture, a piece of tapestry, colored silk, cretonne, an old sampler, or a piece specially embroidered for the occasion in colored silks on a colored background. A white background would clash with the dark wood of the frame. Then buy two perfectly plain brass or copper handles at the hardware store and fasten one at either end of the frame, screwing them to the bottom with tiny screws. Cover the unsightly back by fastening over it a sheet of dark green felt. Some careful housewives put tiny rubber "feet" on the tray after it is covered with the felt to avoid the danger of soiling the felt should the tray be left standing in a wet place.

SEEN IN SHOPS

Triangular hampers, the front curved, will fit into very small corners and so appeal to those in crowded quarters.

Maline caps in black as well as white are seen.

A set of emery boards, held together by a brass clip and protected by a leather facing is a traveling convenience.

Handsome table accessories are those of glass decorated in black and gold.

Metal skirt hangers are provided with felt pads to protect the metal from touching the dainty materials.

A silver novelty is the trowel shaped paper cutter which may be used as a book marker, too.—Newark News.

FLAKY POTATOES

After draining the water from boiled potatoes, put a clean dry cloth over them and tuck in closely around the edge of the kettle, says Good Housekeeping. When ready to serve, they will be light and flaky, as the cloth absorbs the moisture. The cloth also serves to keep the potatoes hot. If dinner is delayed by some unforeseen reason, this method of covering will keep the potatoes palatable for at least one half hour. One dislikes to serve "soggy potatoes."

PIE CRIMPER

A large common screw serves excellently as a pie crimper if pressed along the edge of a pie before it is baked.—Country Gentleman.

FLORAL SPRAY TO EMBROIDER

Work leaves and flowers in solid satin stitch



WORK the flowers and leaves in the solid satin stitch and the stems in the outline stitch. The centers of the buttercups are worked in French knots. The cross-bars on the lower part of the cornflowers are done in the outline stitch. Use mercerized cotton No. 20.

HOME CRAFT COURSE FOR GIRLS

Teaching them how to run household machinery

FOR several years there has been more or less agitation as to the advisability of introducing a course in the high school curriculum specially designed to fit women to take up the duties of homemakers. Advocates of such a course say that many a high school girl has little or no training at home in the running of the household machinery. If this training, they say, were given in school, a long step would be taken toward solving the question of the high cost of living, for with such training women must become far more intelligent in the matter of spending money.

This fall, as an experiment, classes in training girls in household science are a part of the high school courses in two schools as widely separated as the Atlantic and the Pacific, says a Newark News writer. The high school in Alameda, Cal., is starting the ball rolling on the western coast, while in New York city a home-craft course has been introduced in the Wadleigh high school for girls.

At Wadleigh the course will cover four years. On graduating a girl who has completed the course should be qualified to get good results in the discharging of funds. She should have an excellent practical knowledge of how to cook, sew and make her hats, and she should know about home furnishings, practical as well as artistic. At the same time she is expected to gain through this course and the regular classes a breadth of training which ought to stand her in good stead. Dr. Stuart H. Rowe of Wadleigh high.

FOR THE COOK

When next making a loaf cake, sprinkle granulated sugar generously over the top and bake it. An excellent sweetened top is the result.

It is well to strain a stock soup as soon as it comes from the stove; then set it away to cool, in an open bowl. The fat will form a cake on top. Keep this fat for frying or braising; first clarify it by putting it in a kettle with some water. Cook for a few minutes, then set away to cool. The impurities will sink to the bottom, and the clear fat will form in a cake on top.

If one likes a soft, tender crust on bread rub the surface over before baking with melted butter.

Cottage cheese makes a tasty filling for sandwiches, especially those of brown bread. Mix the cheese with minced nuts, olives and salad dressing.

A double roaster will be found convenient when canning fruit. Put the fruit in the small cans, and put them in the roasting pan with the water, to boil.

The peelings from peaches or pears may be used to make a syrup for waffles or cake. Cover the peelings with water and cook until soft; then squeeze through a bag. Measure the juice and add three quarters of a cupful of sugar for each cupful of juice. Cook until thick like a syrup.

RUST ON STOVES

Iron rust on stoves which have not been in use this summer can easily be removed by going over the parts with coarse sandpaper, afterward covering the places with hot tallow or any warm grease, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. The next day wash with hot soap suds in which there is a liberal supply of kerosene. Fenders, grates and stoves can be cleaned in this manner.

Bullock's Los Angeles

- "To Build a Business that will never know Completion but that will advance continually to meet advancing conditions."
- "To Develop stocks and services to a notable degree."
- "To create a Department Store that will be known for its strength and Friendliness."
- "To arrange and co-ordinate activities to the end of winning Confidence by meriting it."
- "To strive always to secure the Satisfaction of every Customer."

This is the Aim of Bullock's that is being impressed more and more indelibly as the days go by upon the character of the Business itself. That is being expressed more and more effectively as the store grows greater in strength and understanding. "The Satisfaction of Every Customer"—the slogan—that expresses the ideal of the store.

Draperies

THE artistic value of a well chosen drapery, softening the hard architectural lines of a room, cannot be overestimated.

Draperies really tie a room together, and are a bond of harmony between the rug and the wall decorations.

From time immemorial hangings of some sort have been used to comfort or beautify man's abode, and are an artistic essential of our modern home decoration.

In older times they were both a protection and an adornment to the home, and, from the first rude skins hung across the cave by the aborigines, through the stately wonders of the hand-woven tapestries of medieval times, down to the boundless variety of modern art weaves, hangings have been required for utility and beauty.

At this store you will find a collection of varied fabrics from the world's best looms that offers a wealth of artistic possibilities at exceptionally attractive prices. We invite your inspection.

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FALL CLOTHES

For Men and Women, Boys and Girls

SUITS! FURNISHINGS!
COATS! HATS!
SHOES!

Correct styles and moderate prices—two of the things on which we've been building this business out West here since 1859.

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Children's New Fall Hats

Attractive Fall Models have just arrived in which Felt, Velvet, Velour and Austrian Velour predominate. Cunningly trimmed with baby roses and ribbons. See the assortment.

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PRICES RANGE \$12.50 TO \$75.00

Smart and modish coats, made in various nobby styles. A feature of the newest and most fashionable coats is the wide kimono style sleeve that permits of the coat being worn as an evening wrap over delicate dresses. Boule, sponge, chinilla, novelty coats, fur fabric and sequined broadens are very fashionable materials for making smart coats. We invite your inspection.

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As much gratified by the beauty of THE LEE BROOM as her pride in neatness is gratified by its efficiency.

The LEE is graceful and perfectly balanced; the handle has a hard satin enameled finish. The soft, full tip gets all the dirt and saves carpets. Ask for MIDGET, FINELYTE, DAISY LEE or FAIRY QUEEN.
Cut the name of broom from the wrapper and send it to us with your dealer's name, and receive free LEE's artistic broom blades.
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Strong Sulzer Defense Claimed

Attorneys to Use Testimony of Governor and Wife to Show Money Was Received as Gifts From Friends, Unrestricted

CONFERENCES HELD

Prosecution Declares It Has Forty Witnesses Ready to Tell About Collections for Fund and How They Were Accepted

ALBANY—Conferences of attorneys on both sides in the Sulzer impeachment trial were held today. The prosecution declared that only a small part of the case against the Governor had been considered. It was claimed that next week 40 witnesses would tell just what money Governor Sulzer had collected and how it was acknowledged. They say this amount is more than \$100,000.

The Sulzer attorneys insist that when the time comes they will have a perfect defense. They believe that through the Governor himself, Mrs. Sulzer, Louis A. Sarecky and a number of other witnesses they will be able to show to the satisfaction of at least one third of the jury that the collected money was the gift of friends and that there were no restrictions attached to it. The Sulzer lawyers insist that they believe enough members of the court will agree with them to prevent impeachment.

Accumulative evidence to support the charge brought by the impeachment managers that Mr. Sulzer failed to report contributions made to his campaign for Governor, as required by the corrupt practices act, and that he committed perjury in his sworn statement filed with the secretary of state, was brought out by the prosecution before the high court of impeachment Friday.

When the court adjourned last evening until Monday afternoon, lawyers for the managers had also surprised the defense by securing from Henry Morgenthau, ambassador to Turkey, and Duncan W. Peck, state superintendent of works, evidence purporting to show that Governor Sulzer had sought to have them give false testimony on the stand.

Liberal Ruling Sought

Another feature was the request made by Senator Duhamel of Brooklyn, elected on an Independent League ticket, for a liberal ruling by Presiding Judge Cullen on technical legal questions.

"On behalf of the laymen of this court," said Senator Duhamel, "I ask a liberal ruling on all questions. In making this request, I am mindful of the words of counsel that such proceedings as this may be the result of a conspiracy of crooks and criminals to save themselves from prosecution as the result of chicanery, or of parties prompted by other ulterior motives."

Mr. Peck, who gave \$500 to the campaign fund, testified that the Governor asked him to violate his oath on the witness stand in the event that he should be called to testify before the Frawley investigating committee.

The Governor, Mr. Peck asserted, had told him that he, too, would deny having received contributions. This conversation, he said, had occurred in the Governor's office at the capitol.

No Mistake Witness Says

Mr. Peck was examined by John B. Stanfield as to the precise words used by the Governor.

"What did he say?" "He said: 'Do as I shall do; deny it.'"

"What else was said, if anything?" "I said: 'I suppose I shall be under oath.' He said: 'That is nothing. Forget it.'"

Mr. Hinman, cross-examining for the defense, asked Mr. Peck if it were possible that he could be mistaken about a single word that passed between him and the Governor.

"Not a word," Mr. Peck replied emphatically. Mr. Peck, at the time of his contribution, held his present position, but, he testified, he told the Governor there were "no strings" on the gift and that he did not need to feel that he was obligated to reappoint him. Mr. Peck was reappointed.

Crocker Check Named

Testimony also showed that the Governor asked Mr. Morgenthau, who contributed \$1000, to be "easy on him" and to "treat the affair between us as personal" in the event that he should be called to testify. This Mr. Morgenthau testified when recalled. He said that the request was made by the Governor over the long-distance telephone on Sept. 2 last.

It was further brought out that Richard Crocker, Jr., son of the former leader of Tammany Hall, had contributed a \$2000 check payable, at the request of Mr. Sulzer, to the order of "cash," and that the check was cashed by Frederick L. Colwell, alleged to have been the Governor's agent in his Wall street transactions.

Still Seek Mr. Colwell

This was the first testimony adduced either at the trial or before the Frawley investigating committee directly connecting Mr. Colwell with the Governor in that capacity. Mr. Crocker testified that the Governor wanted the check in a convenient form to cash it immediately because he was in a hurry to start his campaign trip through the state. This was on Oct. 16, and it was developed that Colwell did not cash the check until Oct. 31.

The latter testimony was given by

William B. Houghton, paying teller of the Equitable Trust Company of New York, who said that Mr. Colwell was his Sunday school teacher. Demand for Mr. Colwell's production brought out a statement from the Governor's attorneys that they expected to get in communication with him today. He has been missing several weeks.

Intent Can Be Shown

The Crocker check was one of several unreported campaign contributions which were the subject of testimony. John W. Cox, Thomas W. Brady, John T. Dooling, J. Temple Gwathmey, Luitpold Mendelbaum and Judge Lewis J. Conlan, all of New York, testified that they had contributed checks or cash for amounts ranging from \$100 to \$1000, none of which was mentioned in the Governor's sworn statement of campaign contributions.

Counsel for the defense fought to gain from each witness testimony that he had made the gift not for the purpose of helping the Governor in his political contest, but to aid him personally.

These questions twice precipitated a dispute as to the admissibility of evidence tending to show the intentions of the donors of the gifts. The objections to admitting evidence were twice overruled by a vote of the court, which was in keeping with opinion previously rendered by Presiding Judge Cullen.

Stock Deals Mentioned

Mr. Crocker, Dr. Cox, Judge Conlan and Mr. Brady all gave testimony to the effect that their contributions had been given to the Governor for other purposes than campaign expenses if he wished so to use them.

Mr. Brady testified that he and Judge Conlan and other contributors had discussed the question of the Governor's financial condition at the Manhattan Club in New York.

"Did you talk about the necessity of doing something to help him because of his financial condition?" asked Judge Herick.

"Yes, we did," said Brady. Mr. Gwathmey, on the other hand, produced a letter which he had sent to the Governor, which read as follows: "Enclosed please find \$100 which I wish you would hand to the people who are conducting your personal campaign, as I wish this money to be devoted to that cause alone."

The prosecution brought in, for the first time, evidence to support the charges that the Governor used some of his campaign funds to speculate in Wall street. Philip Boyer, head of the New York stock exchange firm of Boyer, Griswold & Co. and two of his employees testified to the purchase by Colwell of \$12,000 worth of Big Four stock paid for by seven checks given Sulzer, his own personal check for \$900 and \$7125 in cash.

Defense Plan Outlined

It was learned that Mr. Sulzer is at work on a long statement which he intends to read before the court. Mr. Sulzer, as a respondent in impeachment proceedings, will have the privilege of testifying under oath, or merely making a statement in answer to the charges, just as he sees fit.

In his statement, which is three-fourths completed, Mr. Sulzer, it is said, not only will admit that he received all the checks which have been introduced in evidence, but also some 300 others of which no mention at all has been made. He will maintain that when he accepted these checks and cash contributions, he did not look upon them as campaign gifts at all, but regarded them as testimonials from friends, desirous of showing their appreciation of his integrity in official life and his personal qualities. It will be contended there was not the slightest obligation on his part to include these contributions in his statement filed with the secretary of state, nor was he guilty of conversion in using the money in stock speculation or for other purposes not connected with the campaign.

According to reports from the "People's House," Mr. Sulzer is confident this defense will clear him of any guilt under the three articles on which testimony is being taken.

Week Important One

The week's proceedings have been marked with surprises for both prosecution and defense, and by disputed legal points, decision upon which means much to jurisprudence.

On Monday Attorney Louis Marshall for the defense completed his argument that the Assembly on Aug. 13 was without jurisdiction to impeach the Governor because it had been called in special session, and, according to Mr. Marshall, was therefore at liberty to act upon only those affairs which the Governor himself brought before it.

In secret session the court voted that the Assembly did have jurisdiction and that the trial should proceed. Judge Cullen's opinion was a feature of this vote, as it has been of almost every vote cast by the court thus far. Senator Wendt, a close friend of the Governor, was the only member of the court to dissent from this vote.

But the most important legal point of the week remains unsettled. This is whether a public official can be impeached for acts alleged to have been committed before he took office. This question was raised by the defense immediately after the attempt to have the proceedings dropped as illegal. Presiding Judge Cullen announced it as his opinion that the determination of the court as to the admissibility of the three articles in question, which deal with campaign money, should go over till the final decision of the case. He said that it has been almost the universal custom in proceedings by impeachment to decide the question

as to whether the acts charged were impeachable offenses or not with the final submission of the case to the court.

Defense Scores Early

The line of defense was indicated by questions asked of the first witnesses brought on the stand by the prosecution. Jacob H. Schiff, after he had testified that he had given \$2500 to Governor Sulzer, declared that the contribution was to be used "for whatever the Governor pleased." Henry Morgenthau also testified he did not intend to limit the use of his \$1000 contribution. This point raised the question whether the intent of the contributor could be regarded as evidence. The court ruled in the affirmative.

But the prosecution, recalling Mr. Schiff, secured from him the statement that a former law partner of Mr. Sulzer's had asked him if he would accept the return of his check. This evidence was brought forth on the day the court ruled that all facts concerning campaign contributions which the prosecution possessed could be admitted to the case; this ruling paved the way for evidence to show that the Governor had solicited and received large contributions from brewing interests.

The latter part of the week was devoted by the prosecution to the introduction of evidence to show that the Governor had received large numbers of checks which were not included in his campaign fund statement. It was declared that the Governor had at times requested cash instead of checks. Mrs. Sulzer's name was brought into the trial for the first time when a witness told of telephone conversations with her regarding a contribution. The prosecution scored its chief point of the week just before adjournment Friday, when witnesses alleged the Governor had asked them to testify falsely.

NEW YORK—Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany hall, said Friday:

"If they want me to testify at Albany there is no necessity of a subpoena being issued for me. Let them call me up on the telephone and I'll answer right away. I will be willing and ready to go."

BAFFIN LAND DECLARED RICH IN RESOURCES

Capt. Bernier Says Northern Land Is Productive for Fishermen and for Hunter

QUEBEC, Que.—Capt. Joseph E. Bernier, the Arctic explorer, who spent a year in Baffin Land, said on Friday that there was no gold there. "The report that there was," he added, "was made to the government without my knowledge by the second mate of the steamer Arctic."

"I reached Baffin Land," said the captain, "Aug. 23, 1912, and learned that the steamer Algeox was lost on July 16. The crew of four men went to my house, ate all the government provisions there, and went away carrying furs worth about \$4000. They were taken off by the Neptune."

The island is rich in resources, the rivers are full of salmon, and the hunting is good. The summer season there is about five months."

Hudson straits, Capt. Bernier said, are navigable for four months in the year with modern safeguards, wireless stations and specially constructed steamers.

RULING ON FEES TO BE ASKED FOR CHILD LABOR LAW

Inquiry has been aroused in the registry departments of the state by the line appearing in section 18 of chapter 779 of the acts and resolves of the last Legislature, relating to school attendance, and the employment of minors, which reads: "No fee shall be exacted for an employment certificate or for any of the papers required by this act." The act lays stress upon a birth certificate or a "duly attested transcript thereof," and it has been customary to charge a fee of 25 cents for the issuance of these. The state board of labor and industries will ask the attorney-general to give a decision on it.

J. J. REID CHOSEN BY ELECTRICIANS

DENVER—The result of the referendum vote for officers was announced at the convention here of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as follows: J. J. Reid, Erie, Pa., president; J. W. Murphy, Springfield, Ill., secretary; L. W. E. Kimball, Boston, treasurer. The general executive board includes L. W. E. Kimball and Harry Freedes of Atlantic City and C. A. Duck, Greenville, Tex.

MEMORIAL TO BE OF YULE MARBLE

WASHINGTON—The Lincoln memorial commission has decided to recommend that Secretary Garrison award the contract for the erection of the superstructure of the Lincoln memorial in this city to a local construction company at \$1,637,800. The superstructure is to be constructed in the main from Colorado Yule marble. New bids will be asked for the foundation.

REPUBLICANS

IN IMPORTANT MEETING TODAY

How Members of State Committee Stand on Hatfield-Gardner Situation Expected to Be Brought to Light

NOMINEE DUE TODAY

Today's meeting of the Republican state committee at headquarters in the Kimball building is expected by the committee officials to show definitely how far Congressman Gardner's desire that the committee chairman vacate his position has permeated the ranks of the Republican leaders. Before the meeting it was believed that the committee as a whole would stand by its chairman, but at the same time would express its readiness to cooperate with Mr. Gardner in every way during the campaign.

The committee meeting was called principally for routine matters, the selection of 16 members for the resolutions committee of the state convention Oct. 4 being the principal work in hand. But the committee men are said to welcome the opportunity afforded to discuss the situation precipitated by their gubernatorial candidate's desire to have his campaign managed by some other agency than the state central organization.

Bird Campaign to Begin

Charles S. Bird, the Progressive candidate for Governor, has a "send-off" rally in Faneuil hall tonight, which begins his state-wide automobile tour. The other candidates on the Progressive ticket are scheduled to speak with him. It is planned for several hundred members of the party to escort Mr. Bird to the hall from the South station.

Leaders of the Democratic party are continuing their efforts to reconcile Edward P. Barry, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, to the state organization and another gathering of the party chieftains is to be held today, with a view to uniting the party before the opening rally of the election campaign is held at Lowell Monday night. Some of the political figures of Lieut.-Gov. David I. Walsh, Democratic gubernatorial candidate, have joined with Mr. Barry in criticism of the state committee chairman, Thomas P. Riley, for making statements during the primary campaign which they feel will hurt the whole ticket. Lieutenant-Governor Walsh, however, proposes to stand by the chairman, it is said, and urge his supporters to aid the central committee during the campaign.

Mr. Gardner Due Today

Congressman Gardner is not expected to arrive in Boston from Washington before the middle of the afternoon, when he is due for a conference with some of his close political friends. Curtis Guild, who presided at the Gardner rally in Tremont Temple, is one of those who are planning to dissuade the congressman from going ahead with his campaign contrary to usual methods of management.

Mr. Guild met at headquarters last night with Councilor Alexander McGregor, Col. August H. Goetting, Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor; Walter S. Glidden, representing Colonel Benton, and State Chairman Charles E. Hatfield.

The purpose and results of the meeting were summed up in a statement made by Mr. Guild afterward in which he said in part:

"We have met here tonight for the purpose of discussing the situation facing the Republican party. The campaign has been discussed from every angle. All those who attended the conference were interested in bringing about harmony. No one in the meeting asked for the resignation of Chairman Hatfield. Of course no definite conclusion can be arrived at until Captain Gardner is informed of what has taken place and been consulted."

A call has been issued for a meeting of the Democratic state committee at the Quincy house, Monday, Sept. 29, at 2 p. m. Arrangements for the Democratic state convention will be made at that time.

Representative Benjamin F. Sullivan of East Boston, the Democratic candidate for councilor in the fourth district, today wrote to his opponent, Councilor Alexander McGregor, inviting him to a debate on the subject of restricting immigration. He asks if Councilor McGregor agrees with Congressman Gardner on the subject, and asks that the debate be on the views taken by Mr. Gardner.

More Foss Conjecture

There is considerable speculation among the politicians of all parties today as to the significance of Governor Foss' latest pronouncement on the railroad situation. Many believe that the Governor is again sounding the public to see whether there is sufficient demand that he be an independent candidate for a fourth term. The Governor has made significant remarks during the past few days to some of his immediate followers which are taken to mean that he may be a candidate if it appears that the public, or a necessary percentage of it, is ready to get behind him. There are still about 16 days left in which to file independent nomination papers, the time expiring Oct. 13.

The Governor has set Oct. 21 as the date of the special primary for nominating candidates for election in the third

congressional district to succeed the late William H. Wilder of Gardner. The election will take place at the general state election Nov. 4.

Ticket Ratified

Brockton Republicans gathered in the City Theater building last night to ratify the ticket nominated Tuesday, the meeting being under the auspices of the Brockton Republican Club. President Leander M. Chubbuck presided. Among the speakers were District Attorney Albert F. Barker, Senator Ezra W. Clark, former Mayor Harry C. Howard, former Representative Stewart B. McLeod, former Mayor Charles Williamson, C. Harold Porter, chairman of the Republican city committee; Arthur L. Copeland, Dr. William D. Ducey, Councilman Charles S. Howard and former Councilman James M. Wood.

Former Senator John J. McDevitt of Quincy, who was suspended from the state Senate early this year as the result of charges against a member of the House, has announced that he will abide by the result of the primaries Tuesday, when he was defeated for renomination as the Democratic candidate by David W. Murray of Hyde Park. At first Mr. McDevitt was inclined to run independently. He proposes to take up the study of law.

Club Would "Assist"

At the meeting of the executive committee of the Republican Club of Massachusetts at 19 Milk street, late yesterday, it was voted to assist Mr. Gardner, but it was not voted to accept his invitation that the club act as his campaign manager. It was voted "that the secretary be instructed to express to Augustus P. Gardner the strong desire of the club to assist him, and the other nominees of the party, in every way within its power, and the willingness of the club to work in harmony with every other agency that is striving for the success of the Republican nominees this fall; and for that purpose the executive committee appoints the following committee to consider plans for the campaign: Alexander McGregor, Eugene C. Hultman, Roger Wolcott."

Present at the meeting of the Republican Club were E. C. Hultman, Charles N. Barney of Lynn, C. Edmond Belisle of Worcester, William H. Davis of Cambridge, Alexander Holmes of Kingston, Henry L. Shattuck of Boston, Clarence A. Warren of Chelsea, Roger Wolcott of Milton, and Charles S. Glidden of Cambridge, executive secretary of the club. Councilor Alexander McGregor, president of the club, did not attend, it is said, because of his known political connections with Mr. Gardner.

Challenge Declined

In a letter from Charles S. Bird to Congressman Gardner, the former does not accept the congressman's invitation to debate with him in Boston some time before Oct. 20. Mr. Bird says that the debate was to be on a single national issue which he thinks should not take precedence over state issues, when he already has speaking engagements to discuss the latter. Mr. Bird reiterates his desire to have Mr. Gardner join him on his tour of the state, saying that he does not agree with his opponent that this would savor of a "circuit performance." He cites the case of the Lincoln-Douglas debates as a precedent.

Another letter was sent by Mr. Bird to Lieutenant-Governor Walsh saying that he understood that Mr. Walsh had said at Westfield that he would join in the Bird tour and Mr. Bird asks if this report is correct.

Mr. Underhill for Mayor

Representative Charles L. Underhill is being boomed for election to the mayor-

L. P. HOLLANDER & CO.

Velvets Display Unusual

Our entire importations will be on exhibition Monday morning, and the assortment is so extensive, and the colorings so unusual, that the selection of material for a wrap or gown should be both interesting and an easy matter

As we import in many instances only one dress or coat pattern of a color, an early inspection is advised

Velour Cleopatra, in all Fashionable colors, 1 yard wide, \$7.50 per yard
Velour Escalier, two tone and solid colors, \$4.50 per yard
Cotele Brilliant, in ten different colors, 22 inches wide, \$2.50 per yard
French Chiffon Velvets, 42 inches wide, \$6.00 per yard
Velvet on Chiffon
Either brocade or stripe, for evening or afternoon dresses, 38 inches wide, \$5.00 to \$10.50 per yard

The display also includes all the more practical weaves, but the dominant thought was exclusiveness when our selections were made

GOVERNOR COX URGES THAT BOYS STAY ON FARM

PHILADELPHIA—"Keep the boy on the farm and restore community conditions in the country."

This was the message brought to the twenty-third annual Farmers' National Congress by Governor Cox of Ohio, at the opening of the session of the congress here recently. Governor Dunne of Illinois endorsed the message.

All the speakers of the afternoon talked on the high cost of necessities, and all agreed that it centered in the emigration of the country boys from the farm to the city.

"To keep the boy on the farm is our problem. It is a problem we have failed to solve," Governor Cox said. "My solution of it is smaller farms. There should be more farm owners working their own land, instead of big proprietors owning large tracts worked by tenants or overseers," reports the North American, under date of Plano, Ill.

"Every township should have a combination community house and high school."

DRAINAGE CANAL TO COST \$64,000

RICHMOND, Va.—According to the report of Engineer Sinclair, who made the survey of the proposed canal from the small boat harbor to the northern branch of Back river, the cost of digging the ditch from the city limits to Back river would be in the neighborhood of \$64,000.

Mr. Sinclair made his final report to the Chamber of Commerce committee on drainage. He estimated that from the "Y" formed by the tracks of the Chesapeake & Ohio tracks at the Old Point junction, to where the canal would join the northern branch of Back river would mean an excavation of about 800,000 cubic feet in order to get the required depth to the waterway says the Virginian under date of Newport News.

Fileene's

Monday only—First Introductory Sale

Fileene Crest Brand Knit Underwear

We are trying in underwear a plan that has worked successfully in other of our staple lines, hosiery and gloves, for examples. For one day in the Autumn and perhaps another in the Spring—the staple unvarying prices of Crest Brand Knit Underwear will be reduced, as shown below:

Women's 50c Crest Brand Swiss-rib vests and tights 35c, 3 for \$1.
Women's 50c Crest Brand Swiss-rib mercerized vests at 29c.
Women's 75c Crest Brand fine rib vests and tights at 59c.
Women's \$1.25 Crest Brand Jersey rib silk and wool vests and tights at 95c.
Women's \$2 Crest Brand Jersey rib silk and wool union suits at \$1.59.

The New Crest Brand 28-M Union Suit

Regular 28-M price, 2 suits in a box, \$2.85. Today, \$1.90.

KAYSER Italian silk vests, knickers and union suits. \$2.50 vests \$1.59. \$3 Knickers \$2.15. \$3 union suits \$2.50.

(Fileene's—Third Floor)

Harvard Gifts Are Announced

Corporation Includes Theodore Roosevelt, Secretary Bryan, Prof. Taft and Winston Churchill Among Lecturers

DEAN'S AIDE IS NAMED

Harvard Corporation announces the reporting to its stated meeting by President A. Lawrence Lowell of gifts amounting to \$161,687.

For Harvard Union lecturers for the coming year Col. Theodore Roosevelt, William Jennings Bryan and Winston Churchill have been engaged, the dates yet to be arranged.

Prof. William Howard Taft of the Yale law school will deliver a course of lectures at the Harvard law school.

The corporation has appointed Henry A. Yeomans '00, as assistant dean in place of W. R. Castle, who has resigned. After several years away from the university, Mr. Yeomans returned in 1910 as a teacher of government and last year became acting dean.

Former Lieut. Gov. Louis A. Frothingham has been appointed lecturer on "State and City Government in Massachusetts."

The resignation of Channing Frothingham as secretary of the faculty of medicine was accepted. He has filled the position five years, but will now give his time as an instructor.

William E. Rappard has resigned as assistant professor of economics.

Prof. C. H. Moore of the Latin department has been made exchange professor to the western colleges, his term of service to fall in the second half-year. Henry W. Norris, professor of zoology at Grinnell College, will be one of the exchange men from the western colleges to come to Harvard.

Among the most important of the gifts to the university now announced are:

Gifts to the Gray Herbarium of Dr. W. B. Bigelow from Dr. W.

S. Bigelow '71 and of 14,000 sheets of specimens from Emilie F. Williams.

Gift of memorial tablet of Gustavus Goward of the class of 1869.

Estate of Augusta L. Revere, \$20,237.77, to be known as the Revere family memorial fund; income to be applied to the purchase of books, plaster casts or other works of art for the school of architecture; or to assist needy students in the school of architecture.

Anonymous, Botanical Museum, \$500.

A fund to be known as the John Hays Gardiner memorial book fund, the annual income to be spent for books of permanent value, preference being given to books on Burma, English history and literature of the seventeenth century and history and literature of New England and Pennsylvania.

Estate of George S. Hyde, \$50,000, the income to be used for the benefit of the medical school.

Additional \$15,000 toward the new high-tension laboratory.

Gift of \$25,000, anonymous, the income to be available after five years, for library purposes.

To the Collis P. Huntington Memorial hospital by various donors, \$18,550, radium department.

To the University Museum building fund, by various donors, \$32,100.

FIRM AFTER LARGE TIMBER TRACT

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Four hundred million feet of pine timber on the Klamath Indian reservation is being sought by the Pine Tree Lumber Company, says the Union, under Klamath Falls (Or.) date.

If the purchase is made the company will place a large mill at Modoc point in the reservation. This point is on the line of the railroad and also on the eastern shore of Upper Klamath lake. The logs will be floated down the Williamson river to the lake.

IDEA OF A CIVIC CONGRESS FAVORED BY MINNEAPOLIS MAN

KANSAS CITY—The proposed civic congress is the best idea ever advanced for civic betterment, declares Thomas S. Ingersoll, executive secretary of the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges, at Minneapolis. Mr. Ingersoll was in the city recently conferring with Charles L. Simpson, the president of the association, on plans for the next annual convention to be held in Pittsburgh, says the Times.

"It used to be that cities built walls around their boundaries to keep out as many as possible," said Mr. Ingersoll. "We have done away with the stone barriers, but there is still a mysterious gulf dividing the city and the country."

"The civic congress will do a great deal

to eliminate that feeling. It will bring both together on a more friendly basis. It also will show that Kansas City stands ready to serve the territory surrounding it."

"The congress will afford a splendid medium for the exchange of ideas," continued Mr. Ingersoll. "It's a wonder it has never been thought of before."

"In our national conventions we have taken up questions similar to those to be discussed at the civic congress, but never on so large a scale. One problem that has been receiving much consideration is that of city planning. Our association is working with the state legislatures to have legislation enacted that will make our cities more beautiful in the future."

HOW CROWDS GET THEIR CARS

Extra Service, Instantaneous, Not Disturbing Regular Traffic, Little Regarded by Pleasure Seekers, Result of Skill

EXPERTS MANAGE IT

IT IS nearly 11 o'clock in the evening. Through the doors of the Boston opera house come the strains of the final chorus. A few solitary figures emerge, shrugging into overcoats and cloaks. Then through the wide-fung door comes a mass of hurrying, home-seeking people. And on the instant there springs into view a long line of empty street cars which seek in the crowd systematically and with despatch and then buzz swiftly away with a preliminary clatter of gongs, bound for the four quarters of Greater Boston.

How did all these cars, coming from the nine divisions of the Elevated system, assemble at just the right time in front of the opera house without blocking the regular traffic of the road? This is a feat of legerdemain that is performed nightly for the benefit of the Boston public, and yet it is doubtful if the patrons of the road ever give it a second or even a first thought.

Two officials of the Elevated road, H. H. Hanson, superintendent of division 2, and M. J. Duffy, chief inspector of the same division, are the men who have worked out the system by which this transportation problem is solved. Both are trained men long connected with the Elevated company who have been given for many years the work of caring for the crowds that frequent the opera house, the baseball parks, Symphony hall, the Arena and Mechanics building.

The first question that these officials must be able to answer is, What is the character of the performance or gathering? For upon this depends the number of people that will attend, the kind of transportation the majority will use, and from what sections of the city and suburbs they will come.

Estimates Come Close

In handling the attendance of baseball games, operas, Symphony concerts, political meetings, banquets, athletic meets, circuses and expositions year after year Inspector Duffy has become an expert in determining in advance of any performance the probable size and character of any such gathering. His trained judg-

ment in this would doubtless be of much value to an entertainment producer. If the St. Louis state is away down on the list and is playing the Red Sox in Boston, the inspector knows that the attendance at the Fenway park will be comparatively light. If New York is playing and is well in the lead he anticipates three times the attendance. He can make a shrewd estimate of how many people will want to listen to Tetrizini, and whether the cast and opera of Thursday evening will draw a bigger crowd than those of Friday evening. He can tell with a surprising degree of accuracy what proportion of the Symphony concert audience will use automobiles and how many will use the street cars.

On week day evenings generally he knows that the majority of the cars will be demanded by people living in Greater Boston, while on a Saturday night he can be sure that a very great number of the audience will be headed for the North and South stations, via the subway.

And, what is just as important, in rearranging transportation, he can determine very closely what division of the Elevated road must bear the brunt of the traffic to and from any gathering.

Thus the tastes of Dorchester, Cambridge, Brookline and South Boston have become well known to Inspector Duffy and the officials of the Elevated road and the extent to which each district will assist any entertainment is accordingly foreseen.

Once this is known, the mechanical arrangements must be worked out, and this is the work that falls to Superintendent Hanson. Cars must be started from each of the nine divisions of the road, each timed in starting so that they will bring the passengers to their destination at exactly the right time. These cars must then be moved away without delay and be reassembled for the close of the performance.

To accomplish this orders are sent to each of the nine car barns for the dispatch of so many cars over certain routes and at such and such a time. For instance two cars may be ordered to leave the North Cambridge barn at exactly 7:15, to go by the way of Harvard and Central squares and to arrive at the Boston opera house at 7:50. These cars are then ordered to return to their starting point. It would be possible to keep them on a third track that the Elevated company has built on Huntington avenue. It is found, however, more profitable to have them make return trips to the barns and the second inbound trips for the close of the performance, picking up regular passengers both ways.

Starting for Home At seven minutes before the drop of the last curtain all these extra cars are assembled on this third track. And as the first few people leave the opera house doors the whistle of the inspector sounds a shrill blast and the cars glide into place before the doors just as the crowd emerges.

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

FANNIE's father met Fannie's teacher. "We are having eggs a la golden-rod at our house," he announced. "Are you?" said Miss Giffether, and waited, for she knew there was a story back of that look on his face. Miss Giffether isn't really Fannie's teacher, but she is principal of the Shurtleff school to which Fannie goes and is as interested in her as if she herself were teaching her to parse verbs and do fractions.

"She learned how at school the other afternoon," Fannie's father went on, "and when she came home she wanted to know if we would not like some for dinner. Of course we would, so she went to work." Father paused reminiscently, then threw back his shoulders. "And I ate them like a man!" he declared. He and Miss Giffether both smiled broadly, and he went on, "We had them again the next day after and a day or two after that, and now I do not believe that Miss Muldoon herself could do them any better."

Miss Muldoon is the cookery teacher and it was evident that the father was very proud of his little daughter and pleased with her accomplishments in the culinary line. So was Miss Muldoon when she heard of it, and so too was Miss Giffether.

The pupils in cookery at the Shurtleff school are in the habit of making at home the things they have been taught in school. Not infrequently they bring a sample to the school to be passed upon by teacher and pupils, perhaps to be told why it is not just what it ought to be, or to be praised for being so like the original. The parents cooperate with the work of the teachers and to that is attributed much of the success of the school.

Although school has been in session but a little more than two weeks the cookery classes have already put up chili sauce, pepper relish, peaches and grape jelly. A number of the children have put them up at home, too.

SCHOOL HAS DINING ROOM

Adjoining the big kitchen on the top floor of the Shurtleff school in South Boston is a dining room prettily furnished with oak and with cupboards filled with shining china and glassware. China for the school service is patterned daintily in light blue flowers, but that used for serving the fathers and mothers at the parents' meetings is more formal in pattern.

Pretty curtains adorn the windows, and the picture of "Dorothy and Joan" is on the wall. This is not only a dining-room picture but it shows an exquisite set table and fine appointments with an atmosphere of culture and breeding which it is wished to bring out in the pupils of the school.

Other pictures are to be added by and by, a colonial interior or a Dutch kitchen, something showing how attractive a

kitchen or dining room, or both in one, can be made.

KITCHEN IS ATTRACTIVE

The kitchen is equipped with all modern conveniences and is one of the most attractive in the city. Being on the top floor odors are carried away immediately. The windows overlook the waters of the bay and waving tree tops are close at hand. Inside, the room is bright and cheery with immaculate coal and gas ranges. On a big rectangular table in the center of the room are many single burner stoves for individual cooking. Dish towels, wash cloths and cleaning cloths are carefully washed and hung up on racks to air and dry.

In a small adjoining room are refrigerator, coal and wood bins, baskets of apples, grapes and potatoes, and everywhere everything is as neat as the most particular housekeeper could desire.

SEACOAST VOCATIONS DISCUSSED

A class in one of the Boston schools was asked to name the occupations of people who lived along the shore of the sea. The answer came: "Fishing and light housekeeping." It took even the teacher a moment to see the point.

SOUTH END SCHOOL PLEASANT

For a densely populated district the Franklin school in the South End has a delightful location. Houses are built up close all about it, stone and brick everywhere about and, yet, from whatever window one looks in that school building there are waving branches, green, some turning brown and golden now, a little later, to be nearly black and gray; later still they will freshen and swell, bud, and burst into little feathery green leaves. The children love to watch them and take valuable nature lessons from them.

GIRLS' TRADE SCHOOL POPULAR

Awaiting list of 50 testifies to the success of the Trade School for Girls on Massachusetts avenue. The girls who were so fortunate as to be admitted this term are brimful of interest as they bend over their needlework and designing, or make their computation of yards, dozens, quarters and eighths angling well for the successes they are to be when they leave the school and strike out for themselves in the big world of commerce and industry.

AQUARIUM ENJOYED

"One Sunday afternoon I went over to the aquarium at City Point," wrote Walter, just entering the seventh grade at the Martin school, describing a pleasant episode of his vacation. "When I got down there I found it quite crowded. There were some seals in a tank in the middle of the floor. These seals were always barking like dogs. When my aunt heard the barking she thought it was dogs. So I told her it was the seals. So we walked around and saw all the fishes and many other kinds of fish. The fish that interested me the most was the horsefish. They had little heads like horses and would curl their tails around a little tree which they have in their case. Then we went out and walked to the end of the bridge and back again. Then we took the car and came home."

CHAMBERED NAUTILUS ATTRACTS

Pupils of the seventh and eighth grades visiting the children's museum are particularly interested in the chambered nautilus which is the first in a big case of shells attractively displayed. To them, actually,

"This is the ship of pearl, which poets feign,
Sails the unshadowed main."

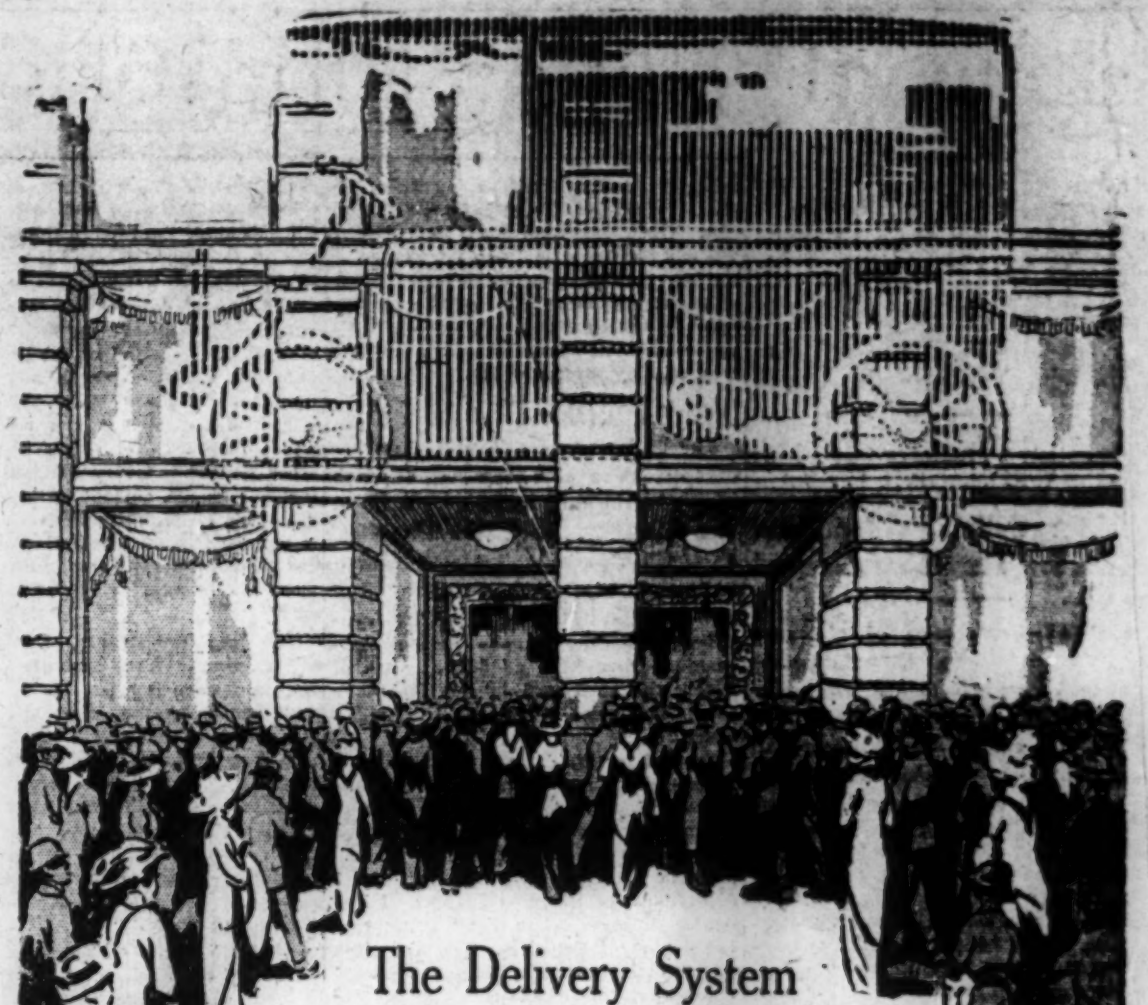
The turges are among the most showy shells in the collection. Two of them are highly polished, while the third, left in its natural state, shows the rough epidermis. "Wampum" of the early settlers' days is recognized in the cypraea moneta, a small yellow and white shell, quite inconspicuous but used by the Indians as a medium of exchange. Glossy shells ranging in color from glossy black and shining green to the most delicate tints of pearl are seen to be the kind used in from the Philippines, placuna shells as window glass in the houses of natives, attract the children, but it is the large mussels from the Mississippi river that arouse the most curiosity, for it is such as these that are manufactured into the pearl buttons they find on their own coats and jackets.

QUEENS ADDS SIX NEW PROFESSORS

TORONTO, Ont.—The Rev. Principal Gordon is home from a three months' trip to the old country and has chosen six new professors and assistants for the arts staff, says the Globe under Kingston, Ont., date. Alfred E. Codd, an Oxford graduate, will become professor of Latin; J. D. Craig, a graduate of St. Andrew's and of Oxford, assistant professor in classics; Dr. A. T. Laying, graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, lecturer in classics; J. P. Marshall, a graduate of Paris, Caen and Sorbonne, assistant professor in French; Lee Harrison of Cambridge, lecturer in French, and I. F. Rushbrook Williams of Oxford, lecturer in history.

STEEL COMPANY FOR MANITOBA

TORONTO, Ont.—The United States Steel Products Company, a New Jersey corporation, has applied for permission to do business in Manitoba, says the Mail and Empire under Winnipeg date.



The Delivery System Back of Your Business

More important than cost of delivery is the great question of Reliability of Delivery.

Reliability is the watchword of all successful business. Reliable delivery of goods keeps old customers and makes new customers for both manufacturers and merchandisers.

The Electric Truck stands first in reliability because the Electric Motor that drives it is the most reliable source of mechanical power known. It moves the world's street cars and runs the world's machinery, because it is pre-eminently reliable.

While horses stop and other machines break down, the Electric Motor keeps on running. Some day it will move ALL the world's commerce. It should move yours NOW, for the power that runs the Electric Motor is the pull of the magnet, than which there is no more certain mechanical power in the Universe!

When a customer orders goods he is interested primarily in the certainty and speed of delivery—not in excuses for delays.

Get Electric Trucks so you can be sure of the Delivery System back of your business.*

THE ELECTRIC MOTOR CAR CLUB OF BOSTON

*Reliability isn't the only argument for Electric Trucks. It's the chief argument, but another goes hand-in-hand with it—ECONOMY. Let any or all of the following manufacturers or agents show you the facts and figures—the actual PROOF that the Electric Truck combines Reliability and Economy.

Here Is the Large List of the Electric Trucks and Passenger Automobiles Represented in Boston. ALL THE BEST:

ELECTRIC TRUCKS AND WAGONS

Atlantic Truck, A. E. Carpenter, 70 Milk Street. Tel. F.H. 2519.
Baker Truck, Frank N. Phelps, 301 Boylston Street. Tel. B. B. 8900.
Commercial Truck, B. B. Daggett, 31 State Street. Phone Fort Hill 3503.
Couple-Gear Truck, W. E. Eldridge, 221 Columbus Ave. Tel. Tre. 667.
Detroit Truck, Anderson Elec. Car Company of Boston.
G.M.-C. Truck, General Motors Truck Co., J. L. Morris, 733 Boylston Street. Tel. B. B. 5780.
G. V. Truck, General Vehicle Co., Inc., Day Baker, 84 State Street. Tel. J. B. 3006.
Lansden Truck, Britton-Stevens Motor Corp., 60 Binney Street, Cambridgeport. Tel. Cam. 224.
Walker Truck, J. Walter Emery, 131 State St. Tel. F.H. 3380.
Waverley Truck, J. W. Bowman Co., 91 Massachusetts Avenue. Tel. B. B. 4070.

ELECTRIC PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES

Bailey Car, S. R. Bailey & Co., Inc., 285 Boylston Street. Tel. Back Bay 496.
Baker Car, Frank N. Phelps, 301 Boylston Street. Tel. Back Bay 6000.
Church-Field Car, J. Walter Emery, 131 State Street. Tel. F. H. 3385.
Columbus Car, Imperial Motor Car Co., 132 Columbus Avenue. Tel. Tre. 778.
Detroit Electric, Anderson Elec. Car Co. of Boston, 303 Boylston Street. Tel. B. B. 5190.
Ohio Car, D. C. Tiffany Co., 136 Chestnut Street. Tel. Hay. 177.
Hanch & Lang Car, Peerless Motor Car Co., J. L. Snow, 600 Beacon Street. Tel. B. B. 4790.
Standard Car, W. H. Stevens, 1030 Boylston Street. Tel. B. B. 3345.
Waverley Car, J. W. Bowman Co., 91 Massachusetts Avenue. Tel. B. B. 4070.
Woods Car, The Whitten-Gilmore Co., 907 Boylston Street. Tel. B. B. 4003.

LAND REFORM PLAN COLLECTS 400 FOLLOWERS

Supporters From Eleven States Rally to Standard Proclaimed in Henning, Minn., to Recognize Occupancy and Use Only

AVOWALS ARE MADE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Although less than three months have passed since a proclamation was issued calling for a mass convention to be held in this city July 3, 1914, to be attended by "men and women who have sufficiently developed the sense of humor to perceive the gigantic fallacy of vested rights to land by any tenure save that of occupancy and use," 400 persons have already signified their desire to be present. These 400 are persons living in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Montana, Mississippi and the Dakotas. It is stated that some write as if they represented considerable awakened sentiment among others, and more numerous avowals are looked for as the date for the conference approaches.

The proclamation, which was issued by representatives of "the changing order, in conference assembled at Henning, Minn., the 4th of last July, was produced of the conviction on the part of the signers that 'the time is now ripe for a more harmonious, tranquil and symmetrical basis of social interrelationships.' The mass convention called for next July has therefore for its purpose the considering, modifying, amending or adopting of the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas, the progress of human intelligence toward enlightenment has consisted always of a growing ability to discriminate between what is real and what is false, and

"Whereas the securing to every human being an undisputed foothold upon the

earth will make all other social problems easier of solution, and

"Whereas the common illusion that land can be owned has already persisted too long to the detriment of every individual resident upon this planet and to the entire destruction of satisfactory social relations,

"Be it resolved by all the men and women hereto subscribing that from and after Jan. 1, 1920, we will no longer recognize the validity of any land title however granted except such as is based upon occupancy and use of land;

"And furthermore we pledge ourselves from said date to stand by for the protection of the tenure of all who then are, and shall thereafter become occupiers and users of land against invasion of any and every kind, to the full extent that the force of an awakened and enlightened public opinion shall be available and effective."

Signers of the proclamation were A. E. Melander and A. M. Wilton, Montak,

Montana; George A. Totten, Bowman North Dakota; George C. Waters, Ferguson Falls, Minn.; W. P. Tubbs, Joseph J. Neuner, Ella Tubbs, Henning, Minn.; A. C. Wecker, Alexandria, Minn.; Albert Steinhauer, New Ulm, Minn.; Herman Kuehn and A. G. Wagner, Minneapolis Minn., and others.

METHODIST BISHOP CALLS CONFERENCE

NEW YORK—The Rev. Dr. Luther B. Wilson, Methodist bishop in New York, has called an inter-conference assembly, to be held Tuesday and Wednesday in the Metropolitan Methodist temple, Seventh avenue and Fourteenth street.

This will be the first time the bishop has met pastors and a layman from each congregation at the same time in the 1½ years he has been bishop of the metropolitan district.

WE LIGHT THE WORLD

26th Annual Exhibition of
ELECTRIC, GAS AND OIL LIGHTING FIXTURES

The most complete and comprehensive exhibit ever shown in the United States, requiring twelve acres to properly display our Lighting Fixtures, Anderson, Fire Sets, Screens, etc.

Lowest possible prices consistent with quality and service

EQUALITE For Gas and Electricity

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Franklin Street, corner Congress, Boston, Mass.

Library Has Historical Exhibit

Rare Collection of Autographs, Letters and Prints Bring Visions of Exploits in Real Drama of American Nation

HEROES ARE RECALLED

Pictured out on the walls of the Boston public library so realistically as to bring thoughts of the actors themselves, are some of the great scenes in early American history. They take the form of autographs, original letters and old prints, arranged in tablet form and placed in rows on the sides of the children's room.

Occupying another apartment, especially fitted to receive them, are bound and unbound volumes, manuscripts and old prints of a similar nature. They deal not alone with American history, but with European also, and with arts and sciences as well as dynasties.

To one looking at them, who knows his country's history chiefly from books, there comes a dawning conviction that it really happened. Here before him is a letter written by three men confined in the Boston "goal" for participation in the Boston massacre. It is dated October 24, 1770, and addressed to "The Honorable Judges of the Supreme Court" and asks that the writers' trial be held at the same time as their captain's.

They set forth with pathos that they were obliged to fire, for they were under orders; that if they had refused they would have been punished, and now that they had obeyed they were imprisoned and in danger of worse things. They thought it was only fair that whatever defense was offered for their captain should apply to them. It is signed by Hugh White, James Hartigan and Matthew Killroy (his mark).

Next to it is an original drawing of the massacre by Paul Revere. It is in diagram form. The person studying it can easily picture the pleasant street with the town house at its head. Leading from it is Paden lane. The Brazen Head is at one side. Colonel Marshall's house is down the street and Mrs. Chapman's house near by.

Suddenly, as one looks at these framed tablets on the library walls, the cobbles set in the form of a wheel in the pavement of State street and the brass tablet on a near by building take on a vivid meaning. The picturesque street of colonial days rises clearly before him. He smells the freshness of the early spring with the green things starting and the breeze blowing in salt from the sea. He is imbued with the feelings of those times, the strong sentiment of the people regarding their "rights" and their "wrongs" and the possible indifference of the King's soldiers, who perhaps knew but one thing—that they were under orders from the King and must obey.

Following the sequence of events are autographs of some of those supposed to have taken part in the Boston tea party. Who the participants were was kept concealed but it is supposed that among them were Joseph Lee, Paul Revere, Thomas Melville, Edward Proctor and Moses Grant. The autographs of those who composed the committee of safety on July 13, 1775, also appear, and autographs of other patriots of the revolution.

A REMINDER OF EARLY NEW ENGLAND



Portion of Chamberlain historical tablet at the public library

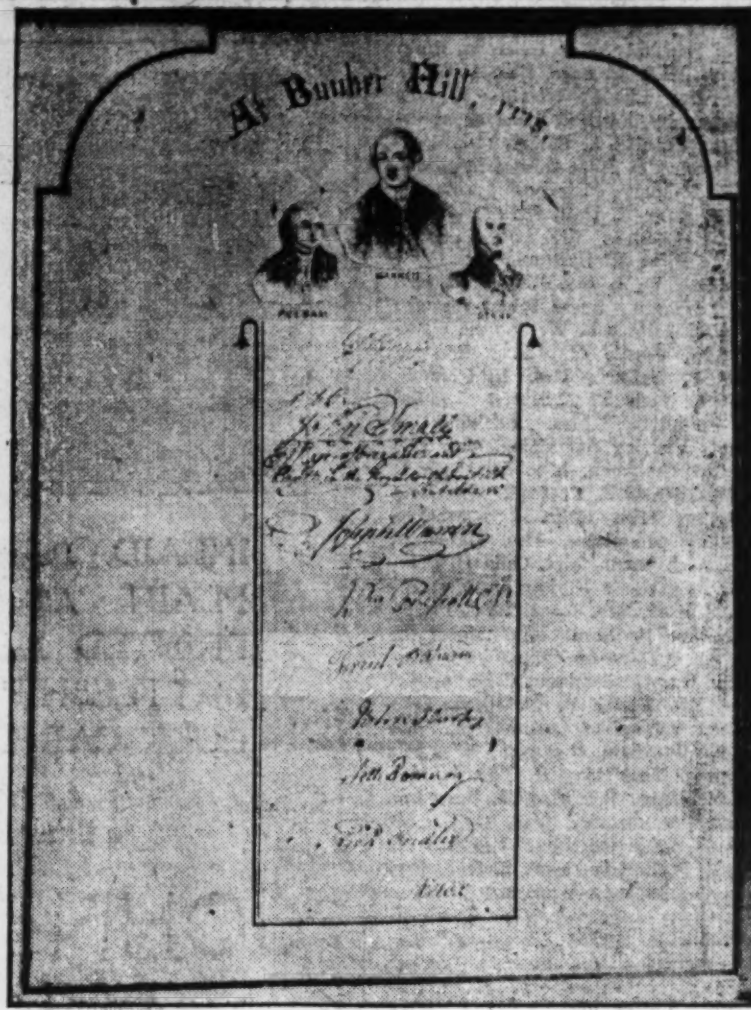
views of the lines on Boston Neck, the Washington elm, then in its prime, and of Washington's headquarters now loved as the home of the poet Longfellow. The Ticonderoga tablet bears the autographs of Ethan Allen, Seth Warner, Benedict Arnold, Arthur St. Clair, Canada, Story Point, Saratoga, the southern campaigns of 1780-81, Andre and his court-martial, Yorktown, Washington and the kings, all are pictured in tablet form.

Of noteworthy interest is a tablet of some of the Loyalists. It gives a print of Governor Tryon's palace and an allegorical picture entitled "The Reception of American Loyalists in England." A study of this picture shows that the human mind moves pretty much in a circle. Arguments that were put forth with regard to the situation in those days are not unlike those heard today respecting present times. Gov. Thomas Hutchinson, Gov. Lord Dunmore, Timothy Ruggles, Gov. William Tryon and William Brattle's autographs are on this tablet.

Of earliest date are tablets having the signatures of governors of Massachusetts, John Winthrop, John Endicott, Sir Henry Vane, William Shirley; presidents of Harvard, Henry Dunster, Charles Chauncy, Leonard Hoar, Increase Mather, Samuel Willard, John Leverett, Benjamin Wadsworth, Edward Holyoke, Samuel Locke, Edward Everett, Jared Sparks and others, and Massachusetts clergy, John Cotton, Cotton Mather, Samuel Mather and Thomas Cheever.

Autographs of the men who formed the court which tried the witches are of singular interest. William Stoughton, Nathaniel Saltonstall, Jonathan Corwin, John Richards, Bartholomew Gedney, Wait (Wait Still) Winthrop, Samuel Sewall, Peter Sargent, Thomas Newton, they stand in faded ink, plainly legible, mute testimonials of man's tragic delusions.

Among the other tablets are those known as the attorney-generals, Massachusetts in the Congress of 1765, the continental Congress, Massachusetts pa-



Another view of Chamberlain tablet, showing portraits

IV, and sovereigns of France from Henry of Navarre to Louis Philippe.

Surmounting the tablets are copies of four great documents, the Address of the King, 1774; Declaration of Independence, 1776; Articles of Confederation, 1777; Constitution, 1787. These documents mark the beginning of the United

States, men of affairs, musicians, artists, philosophers, natural scientists, often with specimens of their work, make up a collection of extreme interest and great value. One is a rare copy of a book belonging to Charles Lamb and containing a poem written in by his own hand.

The collection was made by Judge Mellen Chamberlain, long a resident of Chelsea, and by him bequeathed to the library. It was begun when the present interest in such things had not developed and signatures, historic documents and letters could be had for the asking. The collection is unrivalled in the scope and variety of material relating to New England.

For getting in actual touch with the thought, customs and the intellectual atmosphere of those times there is perhaps no better way than by spending some hours with this collection. Writers of history, of historical sketches or stories, artists; whoever, in fact, cares to revive these stirring years will find in this collection probably all he needs for an accurate presentation of faces, customs, people and things.

MR. BRANDEIS SAYS EXAMINE ALL NEW HAVEN

Attorney Declares Boston & Maine and Subsidiary Lines of Entire System Should Be Scrutinized and Expenses Shown

STATE BOARD TO ACT

All the subsidiaries of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, as well as the road itself, and the Boston & Maine system should be included in the proposed investigation of expenses which Governor Foss has requested the public service commission to make and which Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the commission, has promised will be given consideration within a week. This was the assertion made today by Louis D. Brandeis in commenting on the Governor's request.

Mr. Brandeis said: "I think the investigation should include all of the subsidiaries and the Boston & Maine ought to be investigated particularly for the last six years and even in regard to the New Haven the same is true of all of its subsidiaries."

"The seven months does not include the last three months and in view of the acts of the last Legislature it should cover particularly that period. That would include such payments as may have been made since June, that is for the months of July, August and September."

"When the expenditures of the whole period of the last six years have been investigated the true light will be thrown upon this question and the public will understand why it has been deluded for that time by persons who ought to have guarded its rights."

One of the principal items that the Governor requested to be investigated was an expenditure of \$337,000 by the New Haven road for "other expenses" as set forth in its report to the commission. This sum is but part of \$1,000,000 said to have been expended in the past four years for "other expenses" which are items not specifically described.

The Governor in his letter to Chairman Macleod says:

If it is possible for your commission to secure promptly a certified accounting with authentic vouchers in detail for the money spent during the last session of the Legislature, I desire you to do so.

The people have a right to know exactly what the management did with

these sums, much of which was spent during the pendency of the western trolley and public service commission measures in the Legislature. They expect to know not only who received these sums, but how they disbursed them, to whom, when and for what considerations.

The publication of certain expenses, which has already in part been brought about by your study of the proposed railroad bond issue of \$67,000,000, furnishes, in my judgment, a proper basis for a searching investigation of the relation of the railroad management to the Massachusetts Legislature, and to certain partisan leaders, who, being handsomely retained by the railroad, were in a position to dictate favorable terms for their client through the Legislature.

It is relevant to ask what sort of legal services were rendered by these men. One of these gentlemen, who received the sum of \$10,000 some six months ago, and who has been the most active supporter in the recent primary fight of the present Republican candidate for Governor, is reported to have said that he had forgotten for what purpose this money was paid to him. If so, I urge you to assist his memory in any available manner.

Under our existing arrangement, the New Haven railroad is a private corporation, but its securities have been certified by the commonwealth for purchase by savings banks and trustees.

It is as important for the railroad as for the public, that the present suspicion, backed by the revelations in current publications, should be cleared up. The corporation will never regain the confidence of the traveling or the investing public until it has freed itself of all reasonable suspicion on the part of the people.

Howard Elliott for Publicity

In a statement just issued by Howard Elliott, the new head of the New Haven, his policy is outlined in part as follows: "I intend to present openly and frankly to the Legislature and other government agencies and to those the railroads are trying to serve the reasons when the company needs legislation, relief or orders of one kind or another, so that it may go on with its work as a common carrier."

"The principal officers of the company cannot do all of this work themselves and must delegate it in part to others. Representatives of the company will discuss matters openly with those who should have the facts and

will try to convince them by fair means of the justice of any requests the company may make.

"I do not believe in spending large sums of money or any sums in any improper manner to secure legislation and accelerate public opinion. I think railroads have a right and a duty to present the actual facts to the public and to make arguments in a frank and open manner before members of the Legislature and others, and this will be my plan."

"For legitimate services incident to this work reasonable compensation must be paid. I do not believe the money of the company should be spent to influence by underground methods legislatures and public opinion, and it will not be so spent by this company."

"I believe that the people of Massachusetts and New England will find that it is the earnest desire of the directors and of all the officers to manage the railroad in a frank and straightforward manner and to attend strictly to the transportation business. On no other basis would I have been willing to come here and assume my present

responsibilities, and this is so understood by the directors of this company, who are heartily in accord with this policy."

YOUNG PEOPLES CHRISTIAN UNION NOW PROSPERING

PALMER, Mass.—The twenty-fourth convention of the Massachusetts Young Peoples Christian Union was held yesterday.

The report of the corresponding secretary showed that there were 39 unions in the state with a membership of 1435, a gain of 326. Six new unions have been added during the year and seven have been dropped from the rolls. The work shows a greater degree of efficiency than last year.

The report of the treasurer showed total receipts as \$1100.81; expenses, \$1007.45, with a balance of \$111.76. Other reports showed an increased interest in the work of the association.

Shepard Norwell Company

WINTER STREET

TEMPLE PLACE

TREMONT STREET

WHAT DOES IT MEAN — THIS SUDDEN DESIRE FOR

BLACK SILKS?

Is the ancient and fickle dame Fashion growing weary of gay, sparkling colors? Is she turning her eyes from the rainbow to the dark clouds? Be that as it may—Black Silks, always eminent, are now pre-eminent.

Every woman wants a Black Silk Dress.

The paradox is that we offer the favorite weaves at considerably less than regular prices.

89c FOR \$1.25

BLACK TAFFETA SILK

Warranted pure dye. All the weight and brilliancy from the cocoon instead of chemicals—22 inches wide.

\$1.00 FOR \$1.50

BLACK PEAU DE CYGNE

Our guarantee covers—fibre, spinning, dyeing, wear, price—26 inches. It will make firm friends.

\$1.19 FOR \$1.50

BLACK MESSALINE SILK

36 inches wide. There's a merry chase for Black Messaline—and hardly any to be had. Plentiful here now.

\$1.69 FOR \$2.50

BLACK CHARMEUSE

42 inches wide and Black Meteor Crepe, 40 inches wide—worth \$2.00.

LUSTROUS BLACK 40-IN. CHARMEUSE \$1.19

The New Models in

"SMART SET" CORSETS

HAVE WONDERFUL NEW COMFORT FEATURES AND ARE UNRIVALED FOR GRACE AND EVERY UP-TO-DATE STYLE

The "Smart Set" is the Corset that never disappoints. Always proper in style, supple in line, graceful, comfortable and long-wearing. Better than ever this year.

Long a favorite in Paris and London, the "Smart Set" is now worn by le beau monde of many other European fashion centres.

TWO NEW MODELS WITH NOVEL FEATURES

No. 150—For slender and medium figures; semi-elastic insertions in very low bust; extra-long skirt, with semi-elastic extensions below the back steels; finest French coutil \$5.00

No. 156—Special for slender women who have sharp hip-bones—semi-elastic gorges; a distinct novelty. Low bust; very long skirt with semi-elastic extensions at the back. Fine white French coutil..... \$5.00

Ten other models, each specially adapted to some particular type of figure, and all with style and comfort features of great value \$4.00 to \$12.50

We recommend the "Smart Set" without reserve. Our expert "Smart Set" fitters are at your service.

Extension Link Bracelet Watches

THE last thought in wrist watches is the extension link bracelet. THIS is the simplest and strongest of all bracelets of this sort. A HARDENED gold spring in each link insures durability. DRAWS over any hand—fits any wrist—clings to the arm wherever placed.

Various styles in Gold from \$40 to \$150 Similar styles in Silver from \$14 to \$30

MAYNARD & CO. JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS 416 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.

BOSTON AGENT FOR TECLA

News of the Women's Clubs

THIS has been a busy week for officers, committees and departments of the Kosmos Club of Wakefield, for preparations for the opening of the club season next Friday are in progress. On Monday next, the executive board will hold its opening session with the new president, Mrs. Charles E. Montague of Richardson avenue. The social committee will be in charge of the opening reception, at which the state federation president, Mrs. Perkins, will be the guest of honor. This committee has organized with Mrs. T. F. Shea as chairman. Her assistants will be Mrs. G. E. Campbell, Mrs. Mary F. Tighe, Miss Minnie F. Anderson, Mrs. Blanche Smith, Mrs. G. E. Dunbar, Mrs. A. M. Kealey, Mrs. Carrie Balcomb, Miss Edna Walker, Mrs. Grace Kingston, Mrs. G. H. Waterhouse, Mrs. Thwaite, Mrs. Alice Carpenter and Miss Ruth Parker. Mrs. E. F. Tingley has been appointed chairman of the committee which will have charge of the high school students' loan fund this season. A committee from the club, comprising Miss Isabel G. Flint, Mrs. Minnie Ridlon, Mrs. Lillian L. Flint, Mrs. Edith Bouve, Miss Ada Phipps, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Rose N. Whitson and Mrs. Luther M. Howe were busy at the Wakefield-Reading fair this week.

In the annual year book of the Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club for the 1913-1914 appears the calendar of entertainments for the eighteenth year, as arranged by the year book committee, comprising Miss Ethel G. Hoyle, chairman; Mrs. Murray Ballou, Mrs. William D. Cross, Mrs. Ralph Holden and Miss Alice Jacobs. The new year will open Oct. 13, when a reception will be tendered the new president, Mrs. George Minot. The program is announced as follows: Oct. 13, reception to the president, Mrs. George Minot Baker; 27, literature, Mrs. Thomas Todd, Jr., chairman, lecture by Prof. Bliss Perry on "Certain Phases of New England Life in Modern Fiction"; Nov. 10, travel, Miss Florence Howe, chairman, talk on "The Balkans" by the Rev. William Sleeper; 24, "home talent day," Mrs. Charles H. Towle, chairman, program to be announced; Dec. 8, civics, Mrs. Wilfrid Wheeler, chairman, sectional conference, open meeting; Jan. 12, art, Miss Ethel G. Hoyle, chairman, lecture by Mrs. Minna Tenney Peck, subject: "Medieval Italian Art"; 26, "guest night," Miss Caroline P. Holden, chairman, "Candida," by Bernard Shaw, Mrs. Christabel Kidder; Feb. 2, music, Mrs. George M. Baker, chairman, opera talk by W. L. Hubbard, illustrated on the piano; 23, education, Mrs. Wilfrid Wheeler, lecture by Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, dean of Simmons College, subject: "The Trend of Modern Education for Girls"; March 9, household economies, Mrs. R. L. Warner, chairman, "Domestic Science as a Vocation and Avocation," talk by Mrs. Harriet L. B. Darling; 23, dramatics, Miss F. W. Richardson, chairman, and April 13, annual business meeting and election of officers.

The program for the tenth annual session of the Maynard Woman's Club has just been announced and includes nine entertainments, opening Oct. 14 with a musical in Masonic hall, Maynard. Mrs. Mary D. G. Morse is the new president. A reception will be held at the residence of Mrs. F. H. Richardson on Brooks street, Maynard, this fall. The program includes: Oct. 14, "musical afternoon," the Chadeny trio, Miss Ruth Ivy, Edith Soden and Vida Chase, Percy F. Baker, baritone; Nov. 11, dramatic reading, "Disraeli," Otto Selzer, Master Percy Dunlap, pianist; Dec. 9, lecture, "Robert Louis Stevenson," George Hale Reed, Miss Doris Kitchen, soprano, current events; Jan. 13, talk on "Civics" by Edward T. Hartman, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, Harry Fowler, soloist; Jan. 28, "gentleman's night," "Candida," Mrs. Christabel Kidder, reader, orchestra and banquet; Feb. 10, "guest afternoon," "Old Chester Tales," by Mrs. Margaret Deland, Miss Rita Warren, violin soloist; March 10, "children's afternoon," Miss Anna Varner Baker, entertainer, refreshments; April 17, "Shakespearean afternoon," dramatic reading of "The Merchant of Venice," by Irvin L. Potter, Miss Pauline Bent, piano soloist, and May 12, annual business meeting and election of officers, Miss Grace Parkin, soloist, current events.

Two of the women's clubs in Maynard have begun their new year's work. The Priscilla Club recently held its first meeting at the home of Miss Fannie Harwood, when a musical and social program was furnished by the ladies. Refreshments were served by Miss Harwood, the hostess. Thursday afternoon the Maynard Woman's Christian Temperance Union met at the residence of Mrs. Martha Rogers in Maynard, to resume the new season's work.

The second meeting of the Sudbury Woman's Club will be held in Sudbury Wednesday afternoon, with the president, Mrs. N. H. Perkins, in the chair. Adolf B. Beeching will speak on "The High Cost of Living."

About 40 of the town's residents attended the annual reception given by the Littleton King's Daughters in the vestry of the First Baptist church in Littleton. The entertainment consisted of singing by the ladies quartet, readings by Mrs. O. J. Fairfield, Miss M. H. Kimball and Mrs. E. N. Robinson, and piano selections by Mrs. W. H. Tenney. A social hour followed. The entertainment was in charge of Mrs. A. W. Knowlton.

Ladies of the Arlington Heights Sunshine Club held a home meeting Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. William O. Partridge on Claremont avenue, Arlington Heights and during the

afternoon refreshments were served by the hostess. Next Wednesday the club will meet with Mrs. Frank Reed on Lowell street, East Lexington.

A sewing meeting was held by the Follen Woman's Alliance Thursday afternoon in the home of Mrs. Fred C. Earle on Tower street, East Lexington. A social was enjoyed and refreshments were served. The regular club meetings will be resumed in the Second Parish Unitarian Follen church in East Lexington Oct. 9.

Three of Maeterlinck's books were read and discussed at the third fall study meeting of the Follen Study Club Thursday evening, when it met in the reading room of the Cary memorial branch library at East Lexington. Parts of "Sister Beatrice" and the "Essay on Silence" were also read during the evening. The regular monthly business meeting and social takes place next Thursday evening in the home of Miss Ruth Woodman at 113 Massachusetts avenue, East Lexington.

Melrose Woman's Club informally opened its season Thursday afternoon with a whist party in Grand Army hall. The affair was held in aid of the club house fund. Ladies in charge of the afternoon were former President Mrs. John Dike, Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway, Mrs. Helen F. White, Miss E. Gertrude Cope, president of the club; Mrs. Ellen T. Brown and Mrs. Adeline G. Reed. The formal opening of the club will take place Oct. 2, when "president's day" is to be observed with a reception to the club officers and those of the state federation. Officers of neighboring clubs are also to be guests.

The following is the calendar for the coming season as issued by the North Shore Club in Lynn: Oct. 28, home day, reports of state federation; Nov. 3, open meeting under the auspices of the Federated Women's Clubs of Lynn; Nov. 12, lecture, "Our Duties as Shoppers," Miss Mary C. Wiggin; Nov. 20, lecture-entertainment, opera day, W. L. Hubbard of Boston Opera Company; Jan. 7, lecture, illustrated, "South America and Panama"; Jan. 13, guest night, drama; Feb. 4, lecture, current events; Feb. 18, home day, "Follies of 1913"; March 4, home day, music; March 17, lecture, "American Citizenship," by William J. Burns, detective; March 31, arts and crafts day, Federated Women's Clubs of Lynn; April 4, children's day, entertainment; April 15, lecture, "Household Decorations"; May 1, annual social and annual meeting.

Rockland Woman's Club enters upon its eighth year in the G. A. R. hall. Oct. 3, Otto C. Selzer will give a reading of "Disraeli." Musical selections will be rendered by Miss Marion Woodward, cellist, accompanied by Miss Bernice Bean.

Fathers' and Mothers' Club had an all day sewing bee at the farm home in Reading last Wednesday. There were present ladies from Burlington, Vermont, Andover, Somerville, Winthrop, Cambridge, Medford and Boston. Oct. 20 was chosen as the date for the annual donation party with Mrs. William Y. Allen of Cambridge as chairman. There will be Halloween features and other attractions announced later.

Mrs. Elizabeth Decatur, president of the Old and New Club of Malden, has announced the appointment of the following committees: Lecture committee, Mrs. Mary E. Page, chairman, Mrs. Jennie M. Lund, secretary; Mrs. Gertrude

Melrose Statistics compiled by the Melrose park commission show an increased attendance at the public bath house during the season despite the opening of the public swimming pool at the Messenger meadows playground. There were 10,057 persons using the public bathhouse at Ell pond against 9814 last year. Of this number 1234 were girls and 8823 boys against 1309 girls and 8505 boys.

The annual meeting of the deliberative assembly will be held tonight in Fraternity hall.

Medford The two new auto combinations for the fire department which are to replace hose 3 and hose 4 will be placed in commission some time next week. Each piece of apparatus cost \$3500, and will carry the large chemical tanks and 1200 feet of hose. Combination C will be made into motor apparatus, and this will give the city five pieces of motor apparatus.

REVERE The Rev. James D. McGlew will preach at the Trinity Congregational church, Beachmont, Sunday morning and in the evening there will be an address by Miss Ona A. Evans, secretary of the Woman's Board of Home Missions on "A New America for New Americans."

Weymouth South Weymouth grange P. of H. is to hold a fair in Clapp's hall Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, Oct. 7 and 8. The executive board of Reynolds W. R. C. held a meeting in Grand Army hall Friday afternoon and made arrangements for the work of the coming year.

Wellesley The Wellesley Congregational church will organize a club which will include both men and women of the church, and will work along lines usually taken by church clubs. The first meeting of the Pierian Club, devoted to musical and literary interests, will be held in November, and the program for the year will be issued soon.

Members of the 1884 Club of Lynn announce the following calendar for the coming season: Oct. 16, lecture, illustrated, "The Lost Fleet at Samoa," by Lieut. John H. Westfield; Oct. 30, social; Nov. 30, open meeting under the auspices of the Federated Women's Clubs of Lynn; Nov. 6, home day, "Wagner"; Nov. 20, lecture, "Sea Islanders"; Dec. 4, home day, current events; Dec. 18, lecture, "Panama," by Mrs. H. W. R. Frost; Jan. 1, home day; Jan. 15, guest night; Jan. 29, social; Feb. 5, home day, "Social Work"; Feb. 19, social; March 5, lecture, "How the Other Half Lives in France," by Miss Anna S. Schmidt; March 19, home day; March 31, arts and crafts day; April 12, lecture, "Celebrating a Century of Peace," by Mrs. Anna S. Duryea; April 21, musical; April 30, club social; May 7, annual business meeting.

Starr Club of Lynn announces the following calendar for the coming season at the Lynn Women's clubhouse: Oct. 20, home day; "Kaffee Klatsch"; Nov. 3, open meeting under the auspices of the Federated Women's Clubs of Lynn; Nov. 12, lecture, "Our Duties as Shoppers," Miss Mary C. Wiggin; Nov. 20, lecture-entertainment, opera day, W. L. Hubbard of Boston Opera Company; Jan. 7, lecture, illustrated, "South America and Panama"; Jan. 13, guest night, drama; Feb. 4, lecture, current events; Feb. 18, home day, "Follies of 1913"; March 4, home day, music; March 17, lecture, "American Citizenship," by William J. Burns, detective; March 31, arts and crafts day, Federated Women's Clubs of Lynn; April 4, children's day, entertainment; April 15, lecture, "Household Decorations"; May 1, annual social and annual meeting.

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Yale Ryder, Mrs. Lucia M. Boston, Mrs. Helen A. Hadaway, Mrs. Helen M. Bradbury, Mrs. Mary E. Page, Mrs. Annie M. Walker, Mrs. Ella F. Wright. Library committee, Mrs. Edith C. Bruston, chairman, Mrs. Janette A. Bailey, Mrs. Marion P. Drew, Mrs. Elise G. Medding, Mrs. Edna R. Palmer. Membership committee, Mrs. Mary E. Hall, chairman, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Jones, Mrs. Lucy K. Prescott, Mrs. Alice M. Emerson, Mrs. Alice C. Hawley, Mrs. A. Josephine Ladd, Mrs. Ruth H. Wiggin. Home talent committee, Mrs. Charlotte F. Wellington, chairman, Mrs. Jennie N. Hartwell, Mrs. Eleanor F. Ballard, Mrs. Beatrice K. Neal, Mrs. Susie E. Andrews. Lend-a-hand committee, Mrs. Adelaide R. Streeter. Visiting committee, Mrs. Ella W. Swain, chairman, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Cate, Mrs. Mabel L. Prescott, Mrs. Letta P. Chester, Mrs. Lily E. Newbegin. Hospitality committee, Mrs. Mabel K. Benjamin, chairman, Mrs. Celia C. Hawley, Mrs. Charlotte K. Parker, Mrs. Elvira C. G. Horr, Mrs. Josephine C. Pierce, Mrs. Lillian S. Lord, Mrs. Mabel H. Snow. Committee on China, Mrs. Harriett F. Wood, chairman, Mrs. Anabel Thorne, Mrs. Emma R. Wellman. Conservation and civics committee, Mrs. Sarah E. Mansfield, chairman, Mrs. Ella F. Treddick, Mrs. Mary G. Turner, Mrs. Anna E. Magee, Mrs. Alice I. Burnham. Pure food committee, Mrs. Geneva S. Milliken, chairman, Mrs. Harriett L. Hodgdon, Mrs. Rebecca M. Shove. Legislative and Consumers League, Mrs. Etta E. Quimby, chairman, Mrs. Edith L. Anderson, Miss Emma F. Foster. Literature committee, Mrs. Anna G. Walker, chairman, Mrs. Catharine L. Morse, Miss M. Louise Fuller, Mrs. Nellie P. Bliss, Mrs. Mary F. Rich and Mrs. Harriett Nutter.

A new woman's musical club was organized in Malden Wednesday and William Robertson, Jr., was elected director and will also act as president of the club. The other officers elected are: Treasurer, Miss Edna A. Goodwin; secretary, Miss Florence E. Putnam; directors, the officers and Miss Eva M. Deering. The club is to hold semi-monthly rehearsals with concerts and recitals during the season.

The Nineteen Hundred Five Club of Wakefield opened the season, Friday evening, with a social session at the home of Miss Edith P. Gowing, Lafayette street, the new president, Miss Bessie E. David acting as hostess. She was assisted by Miss Gowing, Miss Lillian Thomas and Miss Bertha Lawton. The club has elected: President, Miss Bessie I. David; vice-president, Miss Florence Daland; secretary, Miss Ethel G. Goodwin, and treasurer, Miss Ruth Parker.

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The Linoleum House of Boston

One of our new patterns of Inlaid Linoleum on your kitchen and pantry floors will save you a lot of household friction, an important consideration not to be overlooked nowadays.

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PLAIN	All grades and colors.	37½c to \$1.50
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Insist on having it pasted or cemented down. It costs a little more but it is the only sure road to satisfaction.

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RADCLIFFE OPENS SOCIAL YEAR WITH FRESHMAN PARTY

Student Government Association Gives Reception Today to Incoming Class

The first social function of the Radcliffe College year is a party given this afternoon by the Student Government Association of Radcliffe to the freshman class. This party has always been given in the name of the three upper classes, but by vote of the classes has been given over to the Student Government Association. The committee in charge is Lillian Smith '15, chairman, Marjorie Bridgman '15, and Eleanor Sweet '16. From 2 to 2:30 a reception will be held in the living room in Agassiz house. In the receiving line will be President Le Baron R. Briggs and Mrs. Briggs; Miss Caroline Humphrey, the acting dean; Miss Anna Wellington, adviser of studies; the student government officers, Katharine Dummer, president; Frances Brooks, vice-president; Rachel Lewis, secretary; Dorothy Worrell, treasurer, and the presidents of the classes.

The rest of the college will be tagged with their names and classes. Following this every one will adjourn to the theater where the Glee Club will sing, and Katharine Dummer will say a few words of welcome to the new students and introduce Abbie Elliot '14, president of the Radcliffe Guild; Frederica Gilbert '14, president of the Ilder Club; Helen Bingham '14, president of the Choral Society; Elaine Jones '14, leader of the Glee Club; Marion Thatcher '14, leader of the Mandolin Club, and Esther Tiffany '14, editor of the Radcliffe magazine. Each of these will explain its organization and welcome the new students in its name. Then refreshments will be served in the lunch room, followed by dancing in the living room.

SURPLUS LOOKED FOR IN BOND

City Treasurer A. T. Hitchcock of Malden has sent a communication to Mayor Charles Schumaker calling attention to the appropriations made each year for the sewer sinking fund, which, if continued, will result in a large surplus upon the expiration of the bonds. The city has paid \$12,875 into the fund annually for the retirement of the bonds and it is now found that payment of \$7000 annually for the balance of the period with the bonds outstanding will retire them. The bonds are payable serially commencing in 1922 and amount to \$755,000, of which over \$600,000 will be paid by 1926.

COMMITTEE WILL MEET BANKERS

Not less than 85 Boston bankers have agreed to serve on the reception for the convention of the American Bankers Association here next week. Members of this committee will travel 50 to 100 miles out of the town to meet the delegates on all special trains and an attempt will be made to greet every delegate as he arrives and to make him feel at home at once.

CUTTER ACUSHNET TO HAVE REPAIRS

Off for Woods Hole to relieve the revenue cutter Acushnet, the cutter Gresham, Captain Winram, has left her anchorage in Boston harbor. The Acushnet hauls off for a month to undergo painting of her under water section, and repairs. She sails for South Baltimore, Md., where she will be hauled up. A new steering gear will be installed and her decks will be caulked.

RUSSIA DEVELOPS NAVY



(Copyright by Topical)

Main entrance to Russian admiralty, showing its ornate character

(Special to the Monitor) ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—The energy which is being shown in the development of Russia's naval power, of which the visit to England recently of a Russian fleet is an indication, is largely due to the presence at the Russian admiralty of Admiral Grigorovich. The marine minister is an officer distinguished for initiative, courage, and skill and his career has inspired confidence. The strengthening of the Russian fleet for which he is mainly responsible, is not confined to the expenditure of large sums of money on capital ships, although Russia is at present spending more on her fleet than any country except England, but includes also the thorough training of the personnel. It was with this latter object in view that Admiral von Essen's cruise was undertaken.

TECH SOCIETY ABSORBED WALTHAM, Mass.—The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society connected with Asbury temple, has elected these officers: President, Miss Elizabeth Northrup; vice-presidents, Mrs. Robert Eichler and Mrs. J. E. Coons.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY ELECTS WALTHAM, Mass.—The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society connected with Asbury temple, has elected these officers: President, Miss Elizabeth Northrup; vice-presidents, Mrs. Robert Eichler and Mrs. J. E. Coons.

SYMPHONY HARPISIT HERE Alfred Holy, the new harpist of the Boston Symphony orchestra, arrived in Boston Friday night. In November Mrs. Holy will come to Boston. Their two sons will remain in Germany this year to finish their school work.

STEAMER KARROO ON FIRST TRIP On her first trip to this country, the new steamer Karroo, the latest addition to the fleet of the Bucknall line, arrived here today from Calcutta and Colombo. She is a British freighter.

Madame Sara Returns from Europe

WE TAKE PLEASURE INFORMING OUR PATRONS THAT MADAME SARA HAS RETURNED FROM ABROAD AFTER HAVING MADE A COMPLETE TOUR OF THE FASHION-CENTERS OF EUROPE OUR LATEST IMPORTATIONS OF CORSET DESIGNS BOTH CUSTOM-MADE AND READY-TO-WEAR REPRESENT THE ACME OF PERFECTION IN THE ART OF CORSETRY LaPATRICIA CORSET CO., Inc. 4 WEST 33RD ST. NEW YORK CITY 129 BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON, MASS. TELEPHONE CONNECTION

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"PICKED FRESH THREE TIMES A DAY" These most fragrant messengers of flower land are now at their best, and it is unnecessary to add that the best are now here.

SPECIAL FOR TODAY With Penn's Quality Violets at \$1.50 we give the new "invisible" waterproof velvet gown protector, preventing spotting of bodice. Flowers Telegraphed to All Parts of the United States. Penn's Quality Violets 37-43 Bromfield St.

American Insular Lands Draw Closer

Wireless Telegraphy and Cables Have Brought Them Nearer. Resulting in Their Adoption of Modern Methods of Work

PACIFIC ANNIVERSARY

A FEW days ago the navy department announced the receipt of the first wireless despatch sent to Washington from the American naval station at Tutuila, Samoa, the message having been relayed from the Fiji islands by cable. To the casual newspaper reader this bit of news may have been of only passing interest. As an indication of the rapidity with which the insular possessions are daily drawing closer to the sovereign country, however, it assumes a very certain significance. Today these possessions are in such intimate touch with the United States that they are permeated with American atmosphere.

The steamship trade that formerly reached only the coastal districts has branched out into railroads, automobile truck routes and macadamized country roads leading through forest and swamps until the farthest islands are becoming markets for the latest products of American manufacturers, and a series of gigantic wireless towers is being erected by the government that will bring every battleship, naval station and army post into almost instantaneous communication with Washington.

Submarine cables make it possible for the press services to exchange the hourly news of New York, Manila, Honolulu and San Juan. In the holds of the swift steamships that are being continually added to the Pacific and Atlantic colonial lines are stowed shipments of electric cooking devices, motorcycles, haberdashery and books that would do credit to any metropolitan department store. And on their decks are countless American tourists who start out on a transpacific voyage with no more concern than they would feel on a trip down the Hudson and across the Great Lakes.

On the other hand, the people of the United States have come to feel almost as familiar with the present-day conditions in Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines as with those in England and Canada. The travel lecturer no longer interests his audience by describing the strange customs of the Hawaiian natives, but rather tells of Honolulu's imposing public buildings; that compare favorably with those in the United States, of the beautiful modern residences buried in luxurious gardens, and the automobile roads that wind their way even to the top of the great Kilauea volcano.

Magazines and newspapers long have presented a Philippines in photograph and story until the wonderful accomplishments of the American occupation have become to some extent an accepted fact. The story of the extension of the fingers of electric wires, metal roads and iron rails until the complete unification of the archipelago was in sight has

Four hundred years ago Vasco Nunez de Balboa discovered the Pacific ocean. Standing upon a peak of a southern mountain range, surrounded by 100 of his own men and 1000 natives, the intrepid explorer caught the first glimpse of the "great southern sea" any European is believed to have had. One of Balboa's own party, sent for the purpose, is believed to have been the first European to embark upon the waters of the Pacific. Four hundred years may not be a long time in recording history, yet the panorama of events has been constantly shifting in the affairs of this ocean, and every century has brought progress.

and buildings are those of a modern community of importance and prosperity. Sugar is no longer undisputed king in the Hawaiian islands and the arable land is no longer given over to large sugar plantations alone. The growing of pineapples has been attended with great success and this product now ranks second among the exports of the islands. Rubber trees, coconut palms and the cordage plant, sisal, are now being cultivated in large quantities, while the demand for the native woods is increasing.

A more interesting change than this, however, is in the growth of small farms.

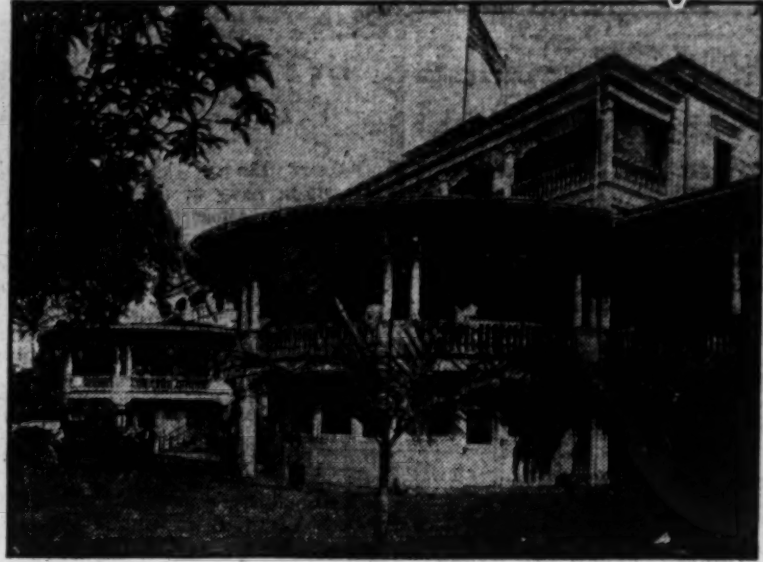
SCENE IN AMERICA'S INSULAR LAND



San Juan, Porto Rico, showing its excellent, fortified harbor

Gradually the number of small land holdings is growing and the houses of the little proprietors springing up all over the island, so that the countryside is assuming an aspect more familiar to the tourist from the United States unacquainted with vast plantations.

The Hawaiian islands have long been overrun with tourists the year around. Partly because of their distinctive beauty and partly because they formed a half way port between the United States and Asia and the Philippines. To the automobile enthusiasts the hundreds of miles of hard lava road, through the great sugar districts, along the high



Royal Hawaiian hotel, Honolulu, the country of sunshine

den and transforming the islands still further in the matters of government service, municipal conveniences and rural facilities the Philippines are beginning to approach the efficiency of the United States.

The Filipino has the parcel post, the postal savings bank, a system of rural credits and educational and business systems that are waiting only upon the growth of the people themselves to become quite modern. The medieval is-

lands of the past are fast disappearing. Modern construction is sweeping away the bamboo and mud buildings. The best roads now at times equal those of any park system in the United States, and the total mileage exceeds 1000, and is rapidly increasing.

A complete wireless system is projected to connect all the islands in the group. And already five steamship lines connect them with the Pacific coast of North America, one line with New York, and a line is projected with Europe and several with the Asiatic coast.

Porto Rico has been coming ahead so rapidly that she is now demanding a self-elected Senate, self-government and full citizenship. Her great plantations are

being highly developed. Machinery is being substituted for hand labor to a great extent, the manufacturers are studying the economics of agriculture, and the government is aiding them by the establishment of experiment stations. A \$3,000,000 irrigation system is under way. Three lines of steamships are now running some 300 regular boats to American ports and adding gradually to this number. Just as the wider vision afforded by the United States by the occupation of the Philippines seemed nearer, so have the activities of American commerce in the direction of the South Porto Rico the closer.

In educational circles this has proved especially interesting. At the head of the elaborate school system that has been established in the island is the Porto Rican University, including in its curriculum unusually thorough courses in the English and Spanish languages. It is now proposed to form a Pan-American university with this as a foundation and to encourage students of North and South America to study these subjects of mutual benefit.

Thus in one way and another the insular possessions of the United States are being drawn closer and closer. Even far-away Tutuila, in the Samoan group, is coming into touch through the wireless. In the Canal Zone, as soon as the canal is opened, the city of Panama is expected to take its place with the cosmopolitan ports of the world, and already the city is becoming modernized in its appearance.

There is every reason to believe that the American of the near future in thinking of the great cities of his country will include in the list, Manila, San Juan, Honolulu and Panama as readily as he does Los Angeles, Galveston, and Baltimore.

ANTIQUITIES SOCIETY OF NEW ENGLAND STARTS A COLLECTION OF RARE CHINTZ

Valuable Specimens of Pictorial Weaving, the Gifts of Newton Man and Cambridge Woman, to Be Nucleus—Will Be Shown at Second Exhibit of Season

As a nucleus to a collection of old chintz and printed cottons for the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, 9 Ashburton place, John Atkinson of Newton has presented several excellent pieces of the flowered chintz, which was so popular in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Mrs. William Hinman of Cambridge, who has an interesting collection of chintzes, has promised a second contribution to the society. Many of the chintzes in the latter gift will date back to the eighteenth century, and a few samples may represent work of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Such ancient chintzes are considered of inestimable worth and will be a valuable addition to the collection of the society. It is now the plan of Dwight L. Prouty, director of the museum of the society, to show these and others in the second exhibit of the season which will probably consist of old-fashioned needlework, costumes and samples of cloth. As in the painting of certain countries, the history of that country can be traced, so in the development of the textiles of certain countries, the literary, political and art history can be discerned, and for that reason the study of textiles is becoming more and more popular.

In Many Museums

Textile collections find a place in many of the art museums and schools. The best ones of the present time are in the Metropolitan museum, Cooper Institute, and the collection of Mrs. W. D. Frishmuth of Philadelphia. The collection at the Boston art museum is also good and is sent to schools throughout the country for examination and study.

Until a few years ago little was known about the history of color printing on cloth, the only sources of information being the scattered mentions made by manufacturers in old French journals and even now the origin of printing colored designs on cloth is shrouded in obscurity. It is known, however, that the art was practised in ancient Egypt and India. The oldest tribes of Peruvians also printed in colors on cotton cloth before the invasion of the Spaniards. The French brought the art to its greatest perfection and even at the present day excel in artistic fabric printing. Although the United States uses the most of any country in proportion to its population, it has never advanced beyond the commercial requirements, in its textile manufactures.

As early as 1750, one Christophe Philippe manufactured printed fabrics in France, and Oberkampf began printing at Jouy in 1768, on cloth composed of mixed cotton and linen from Beaujolais.

First Block Printed

The first patterns were block printed. Next came the cloth printed in outline in two or three colors and in 1797 printing by cylinder was followed by a process of pictage. The latter method was done by filling in a background design with stippling by means of fine wire points set into the wood like bristles on a brush. White figures on a colored ground were next accomplished and in 1818 a machine was introduced by which two or more colors could be printed simultaneously. It was in the last part of the eighteenth century that printed fabrics came into fashion for furniture

coverings and hangings. The cloth used for this portrayed historical events and characters, and literary scenes.

Popular subjects for designs were the farm, Paul and Virginia taken from the novel of that name by the French author Saint-Pierre, and the four quarters of the world. Mrs. Hinman has in her collection chintzes illustrating the history of France and England from the time of Louis XVI, when the style ran to pastoral scenes copied from the Watteau paintings. After the Egyptian campaign, under Napoleon I. scenes of the Nile became popular. The period following the Italian campaign brought in classic pictures with views of ruins and temples and the Empire period was marked by medallions, cameos of warriors and episodes from Greek and Roman history. In England the introduction of printing met with great opposition from the silk manufacturers.

Barred by Law

It was first brought into the country in the early part of the seventeenth century but in 1720 a law was passed prohibiting its manufacture. This was finally repealed to allow printing on cloth with certain restrictions and in 1831 the manufacturers were allowed to print freely. In England the village life and the novels of Sir Walter Scott furnished material for many illustrated textiles. Chinese trade with England was told in story on the cloth of that date and though not very common marine views are sometimes found. Fabrics following the American revolution were marked with portraits of Washington, Benjamin Franklin and William Penn. The figures in the cloth used for bed hangings were sometimes almost life-size and usually printed in one color, either blue, green, brown, red or purple. Handkerchiefs containing a single historical scene came into fashion at that time. As a rule, the fabrics containing scenes from novels, or myths were made in four, that is four scenes of the story in the cloth, such as the story of Pygmalion and Galatea or the day's journey of Aurora and Apollo. Many flowered chintzes are beautiful in texture and design, those illustrated with the figures of people, animals and birds being the ones most sought after by collectors.

Peacock Common

The peacock was utilized in design a great deal and old remnants of the

GLEBEA'S "Preserved" Flowers

For Corsage, Boutonnieres, or Vase Decoration

Have all the delightful fragrance and delicate beauty of real flowers, and a longer lasting freshness.

They are artificial, but deceive the eye, the sense of smell and the touch.

They retain the sweet, refined charm of nature grown blossoms.

Roses, Violets, Carnations and Many other Varieties

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Misses' and Girls' Apparel

Seasonable merchandise which in quality of workmanship, style and excellence of materials, sets an advanced standard in value-giving.

Misses' Cutaway Suit

Shown in cut, is a copy of a striking French model, buttoned high at neck; skirt is latest model. Cheviot \$35.00. Broadcloth \$45.00. Ages 14, 16, 18.

Other styles of Misses' suits in cheviots, serges and men's wear fabrics, \$16.50 and upwards

Chinchilla Coats for Girls

Shown in cut, made on a boy's double-breasted model; velvet collar, red flannel lined, excellent for school wear. Price \$12.50. Ages 8 to 14.

Other girls' coats, \$5.75 to \$35.

Misses' coats, made in our own shops on men's models, \$17.50 to \$30.

Misses' and Girls' Dresses

New styles, fabrics and colors.

SHUMAN CORNER

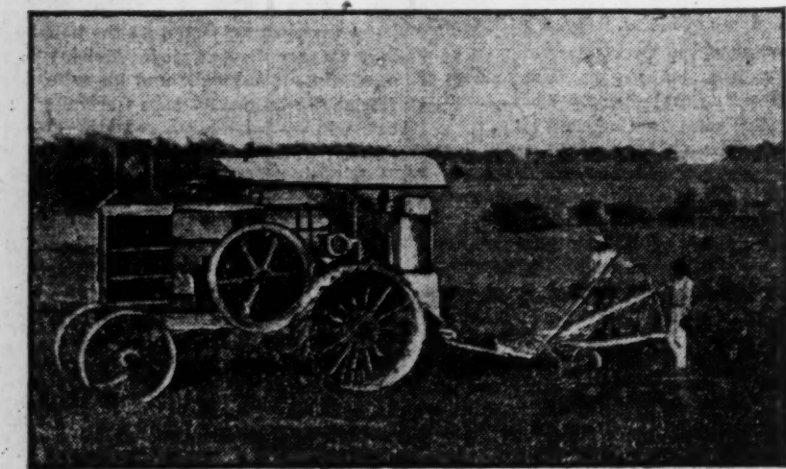
chintz so illustrated can be framed very effectively to convey the impression of a vividly colored picture. Joseph and his brethren is another of the collectors' favorites because seldom found; another is the illustrated story of Phedre and Hippolyte. Moreland's paintings were often copied in the chintz as well as in embroidery of that period. The difference between French and English textiles can usually be recognized immediately though both countries used the same subjects in their manufactures. In the French production are a delicacy, fineness and soft smoothness lacking in

the coarser fiber of the English weaves. Chintzes were made with two kinds of finish, glazed and dull. Early designs of the glazed finish are valuable.

OFFER IS DECLINED

Superintendent of Schools Clarence H. Dempsey of Malden has declined the offer of superintendency of the public schools of Haverhill and will remain in Malden. The Haverhill position carries a salary of \$3300, while the Malden position is \$2900.

PHILIPPINES USE UP-TO-DATE DEVICES



Alabang stock farm, where plowing is done with petroleum engine

been told many times, as has the development of an educational system that has now reached the stage of having a Philippine university with its colleges of arts and natural sciences.

Porto Rico, too, has graduated in the public eye from its vague position somewhere around South America to a definitely located island possession where American capital and industry are perfecting its great plantations with the introduction of every possible mechanical device. Thus transoceanic impressions gathered for the most part from the woodcuts of geographies now out of print, which have mingled freely with mental pictures of palm-fringed lagoons and paddling natives, have been blotted out and their place usurped by pictures of a modern civilization that will almost catalogue the insular possessions among the suburbs of the United States.

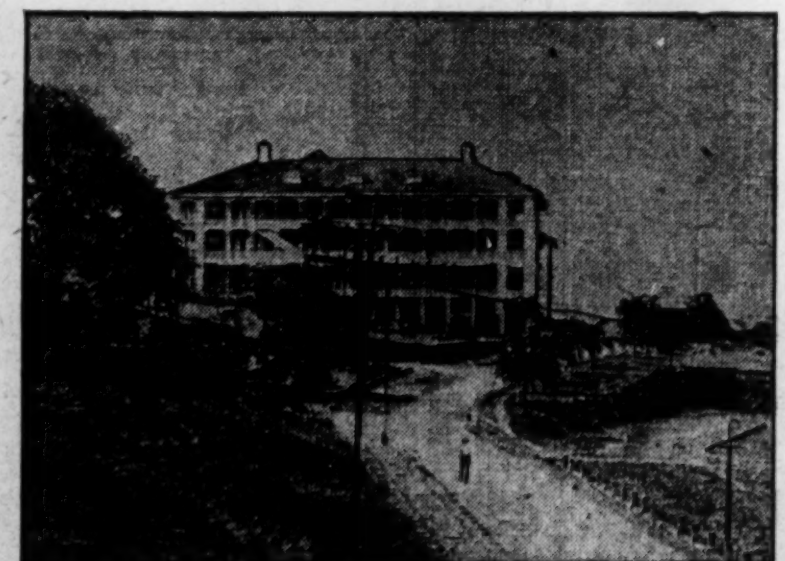
The up-to-date resident of the United States knows now that his fellow countryman in Hawaii is as much interested in the features of the latest automobile model as he is. It does not surprise him when his attention is called to the fact that the Filipinos want adding machines and dictaphones. And he has reason to believe that the designers in the great farm machinery plants are as much concerned with rice reapers and sugar cane crushers as they are with mowing machines and hay kickers.

The present day Honolulu has become a world city. Its streets teem with cosmopolitan life, Japanese, Kanakas, Portuguese, Chinese and Porto Ricans, all in their native dress and speaking their own languages. It has hotels equipped with the most up to date devices for the convenience of guests. French chefs, ice making plants, automobile service are not lacking. Its residences

coast cliffs and to the crater tops of the old volcanoes offer unusual attractions. The opening of the Panama canal will increase this tourist travel and thus aid in bringing the islands closer to their sovereign country.

Americans have been compelled to change the impression hitherto held by the Philippines from that associated with thatched huts and dugouts to that of a land of roads, telephones and schools. It must now go a step farther and learn of a land of baseball, polo contests and country clubs. For the activity that has already wrought such wonders in the last 10 years is still in evidence.

ON THE PACIFIC END OF THE BIG CANAL



Hotel Tivoli, Panama, showing Panama tramway lines in foreground

History-Romance in Next Week's Plays

PAGEANT DRAMA WILL VISUALIZE JOSEPH'S STORY

Louis N. Parker's Biblical Romance, Coming to Boston Theater Monday Evening, Said to Be an Elaborate Spectacle

"DISRAELI" RETURNS

"The Five Frankforters," Romance from German, at Majestic, and George Cohan at Colonial in "Broadway Jones"

Louis N. Parker calls his Biblical spectacle "Joseph and His Brethren," which opens a five weeks' engagement at the Boston theater Monday evening, a "pageant play." Partly out of the terse material of Genesis, chapters xxv-xlix, partly out of his imagination, Mr. Parker built up a framework of theatrical intrigue in which the adventures of Joseph are visualized in a highly spectacular manner.

The 13 scenes of the four acts show Jacob and his family in the tents of Shechem; the brothers at the well of Dothan, where Joseph is thrown into the pit and is later rescued by Potiphar's wife (whom Mr. Parker names Zuleika) and is purchased by her as a slave; Jacob's tent, where the father is told that Joseph has been slain by a lion; a hall in Potiphar's house, Potiphar's garden, and Zuleika's room, three scenes in which Mr. Parker exploits the episodes of Joseph's temptation long and objectionably; the hall in Potiphar's house again, where Joseph is unjustly accused by Zuleika and cast into prison; the yard of the prison, where Joseph's power of interpreting dreams is exemplified, and where the vengeful Zuleika pursues him to the end that he is cast into a noisome dungeon after he repels her again; Pharaoh's palace, where Joseph interprets the King's dream and is made overlord; Jacob's tent again, showing the mourning patriarch and the departure of the brothers to buy food of the overlord; Joseph's house, showing Joseph happily married to Asenath (an ingenue added by Mr. Parker to the Biblical record); Joseph's barter with his brothers, and Zuleika now plotting against him through Simeon; at the foot of a pyramid, where jealous Potiphar lies in wait for his wife, where she perfects a plot for Simeon to slay Joseph, and where Potiphar revenges his honor by having his slaves render her sightless; and finally in Joseph's house again, where he is reunited with his father and brothers.

The play is produced as a gorgeous spectacle, and as a spectacle won much popularity in New York last season. It is said that a company of 250 is required to give the performance, including a corps of 24 ballet dancers, soldiers and persons in the stage crowds, besides camels, oxen, goats, horses and a herd of sheep. James O'Neill of Monte Cristo fame plays two roles, Jacob and Pharaoh; Brandon Tynan plays Joseph and Miss Pauline Frederick Zuleika. These three principals were in the New York cast. Other roles are in the capable hands of W. T. Carleton, Henry Harmon, Charles D. Herman, Lorna Russell and Ruth Rose.

MAJESTIC—"FIVE FRANKFORTERS"

"The Five Frankforters," a romantic comedy from the German of Carl Rosler, comes to the Majestic theater Monday evening with Mme. Mathilde Cottrelly in the leading role. The play sets forth a supposed incident in the founding of the Rothschild family of bankers, and is filled with an atmosphere of German life of a century ago. The five young men of the family are planning for the marriage of their sister, Charlotte, to an impoverished and otherwise undesirable duke, but the widow of the first Rothschild sets things straight both for the financial good of the family and for the happiness of the sister. The five young men eventually agree to her counsel. Edward Emery, Frank Losce, Pedro deCordova, Alma Belwin and others of talent are in the cast. The engagement is for two weeks.

PLYMOUTH—"DISRAELI" RETURNS

George Arliss on Monday evening comes for a month to the Plymouth theater, where his engagement of 19 weeks in "Disraeli" last season proved the longest and most worthy run of the season. Louis N. Parker's comedy of intrigue provides an interesting setting for the subtly clear, finely etched effects of Mr. Arliss' acting, and provides as well a story of constant theatrical and sentimental interest, for the action centers about the obtaining by England of control of the Suez canal, and the use of a youth to that end. The youth is "made," by his part in the canal episode, and his romance with pretty Lady Clarissa comes to a happy conclusion, with "Disraeli" said. The Victorian period is visualized in the quaint costumes and stately manners. Mrs. George Arliss plays Lady Beaconsfield this year. Charles Harbury and Henry Carvill are other newcomers. Miss Margaret Dale, Miss Violet Heming, Miss

PLAYS MOTHER IN GERMAN COMEDY



MME. MATHILDE COTTRILLY

THEATERS NEXT WEEK

Boston—"Joseph and His Brethren," spectacular biblical play by Louis N. Parker; five weeks.
Majestic—"The Five Frankforters," historical romance of the rise of the house of Rothschild; two weeks.
Colonial—George M. Cohan in his own comedy, "Broadway Jones"; four weeks.
Plymouth—George Arliss in "Disraeli," semi-historical comedy of intrigue; four weeks.
Hollis—Miss Julia Sanderson in "The Sunshine Girl," charming and talented star, pretty music, much humor that might be in better taste; indefinite.
Shubert—"The Purple Road," romantic opera with a Napoleon intrigue for plot; agreeable music, fine cast headed by Valli Valli and Edward Martindel; final week.
Castle Square—John Craig stock company in "A Butterfly on the Wheel," emotional comedy-drama; one week.
Park—"The Conspiracy," vaudeville-melodrama about a detective-journalist's unraveling of a police "mystery"; indefinite.

Leila Repton, Oscar Ayde and Dudley Digges will repeat their well liked impersonations of last year.

COLONIAL—GEORGE M. COHAN

George M. Cohan comes to the Colonial theater Monday evening for a month's engagement, said to be the last that he will play here, as he is planning to devote all his time to management and playwriting. He comes in "Broadway Jones," a comedy by himself, which is in the vein of fun that has won him his place on the stage, though in this piece he has no songs or dances. Mr. Cohan appears as a youth from a Connecticut village who has just finished dissipating a fortune in New York. Word comes that he has fallen heir to a chewing gum factory back in his native village, and he decides to abandon his aimless life and carry on the factory. The comedy shows how he does this with the help of one of the girl workers in the factory, and here's where the sentiment comes in. Mrs. Helen F. Cohan and Jerry J. Cohan are in the company. The play ran six months in New York.

OTHER BOSTON INTERESTS

"A Butterfly on the Wheel," an interesting drama of emotional and legal complication, is the announcement next week at the Castle Square theater. Miss Doris Olsson will play the role of a thoughtless, neglected wife, who has innocently allowed a friendship for her husband's friend to assume aspects that permit of masculine roles. Oct. 6, "A Temperance Town."

The husband sues for a separation and the court hearing of the suit makes the big scene of the play. This scene is said to be an authoritative exposition of the English judicial system. John Craig and William Carleton are to play the leading masculine roles.

A. Seymour Brown, composer of a number of popular ditties, comes to B. F. Keith's next week at the head of a small company playing a short musical comedy. Others on the bill are Goldberg, the cartoonist; Reiser and Gore in a skit; Ward brothers, Jule Keleles, and Patches weekly news reel.

"Within the Law," the long expected and unusually successful melodrama, comes to the Majestic Oct. 13.

Victor Herbert's latest operetta, "The Madcap Duchess," is to have its premiere at the Colonial theater Oct. 27 with Miss Ann Swinburne in the title role. She made a good impression in "The Climax" and "The Count of Luxembourg."

HARVARD DRAMATISTS BUSY

Officers of the Harvard Dramatic Club are planning for the first of the two annual productions of the organization. The first, which usually consists of a single long play, is to be put on in December. The play has not yet been chosen, as the executive committee hopes to produce a comedy, and most of the plays seen in are serious in nature. To encourage the Harvard and Radcliffe playwrights to submit lighter plays the committee announces a prize of \$50 to be paid the author of the comedy selected, probably the professional success in New York of "Believe Me, Xantippe!" has led the club committee to see the better chance light plays have of being accepted professionally. Announcement will soon be made of the winner of the annual prize offered by John Craig.

STAGE ELECTRICIAN VERSATILE

Stock Company Employee Has Charge of Fire, Water, Steam, Smoke and Gas Effects as Well as Wires

ADAPTABILITY is apparently an indispensable part of the equipment of everybody connected with a theater giving stock company productions, for not only are the actors expected to play many parts, but heads of the mechanical force back of the curtain are required by their duties to be as versatile as the traditional town selectman—chief of the fire department—postmaster—justice of the peace—road supervisor, etc., that William Hodge used to play in "Peggy from Paris."

Take the electrician at the Castle Square theater, for instance, Charles J. Hickey. He has a state license not only as an electrician, but also as gas fitter, steam fitter, motion picture operator. He is responsible for all effects in Mr. Craig's productions that call for electricity, fire, water, steam, smoke or gas. Also he dabbles in chemistry. Probably he could run a motor boat or play a piano if he tried. For he is what was called before this era of specialization a handy Andy.

Locomotive Is Used

Mr. Hickey is one of the three craftsmen responsible for the imposing locomotive used in "The Ninety and Nine" production. The others are Ben W. Craig, who designed the engine, and Thomas J. O'Brien, who built it. Of these two workers, more some other time when they are not too busy to be caught by an interviewer, as they were this week.

That locomotive is one of the chief effects in the melodrama, an effect so woven into the plot that it must be shown on the stage. The building of such a cumbersome "property" means such an expense and such trained artisans that the piece, good entertainment of its kind though it is, has never been taken up by stock company managers. When John Craig decided to do the play he told his workers to build a good prop and not to show him the expense account until it was finished. Well, it is a good engine and Mr. Craig is reconciled to its cost, \$200, for prospects are bright for that "prop" to make a long starring tour in the stock houses, earning royalties for Ramsay Morris as well as paying for what it cost to build. Thus does John Craig give another proof of his talents as an economist. (It is not enough to be an artist, a manager and an experienced actor and producer nowadays to stay in the stock business, when anybody can open a "theater" by hiring a hall, a staff of three, a projecting machine and a mile of celluloid melodramas and farces.)

Dignity Is Deserved

Well, the engine in "The Ninety and Nine" was assembled on the Castle Square theater stage last Saturday morning and Mr. Hickey had until Monday noon to fit it up, together with lights, smoke, steam, noise, a forest fire and other trifles that go to make up an "atmospheric" stage effect. The dodges he employed to get these effects need not be detailed here. They would sound undignifiedly simple, and a stage electrician's work is something to be treated with dignity.

However, the atmosphere was there on

Monday afternoon in surprising quantities and in quality worthy of comparison with the special road production.

Mr. Hickey gets all his lighting effects at the Castle Square with red, white and blue lights, there being three full circuits to the wiring system. By combinations of these colors and gradations of dimming all but exceptional effects are obtained.

Assistants Help Him

For many productions the electricians' labors on the current production are over with the Monday evening performance. After that his assistants run his effects while he designs those needed for the production of the coming week. In plays where an important point is made of suddenly plunging the stage into darkness the electrician takes up his position where he can watch the action on the stage and gives the signal for his assistant to throw the switch. The climax of "Sherlock Holmes" rests on this effect, and unless the electrician were acutely on duty the play would be spoiled.

Twice in "Believe Me, Xantippe!" the stage had to be darkened on a quick cue, and a log fire had to be simulated in the fireplace as well. This log fire, it was remarked by many playgoers, sent off a realistic smoke from its asbestos logs. This smoke is an invention of Mr. Hickey's, who has not stopped there, but has searched out a combination of chemicals that changes a vapor disagreeable to actors into a piney fragrance agreeable not only to the players, but also adding to the atmosphere, at least in its effect on the playgoers in the dozen front rows.

When the musical productions go on Mr. Hickey takes his station on a bridge over the proscenium before every performance, and stays until the final curtain, so important and numerous are the light cues in such entertainments.

How He Keeps Busy

"In 'The Wizard of Oz' there were 27 changes of lights," said Mr. Hickey. "They were not so trying though as the demands of the script of a Belasco production. Really, to read a Belasco light plot you would think the electrician one of the chief interpreters of the play. When we get a Belasco play we know it is time to take off our coats."

Working 20 to 30 hours on a stretch before a Monday afternoon performance Mr. Hickey takes as a matter of course, all in the day's work, and something to be enjoyed because of the new problems that are always coming up to demand the devising of new "dodges." But he shakes his head over the memories of that beautiful "Darling of the Gods" production which he worked on for a solid week, regardless of the clock, and then didn't have it to suit him.

Playgoers out front little realize how much is added to their enjoyment by those other vital factors in the success of a theatrical performance who are never seen by the public at their labors—the stage manager, the stage carpenter, the property man, and the gifted electrician.

PLAY NOVELTIES IN PREPARATION AT TOY THEATER

Bernard Shaw's short new comedy, "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets," is to have its first American performance soon at the Toy theater, Lime street, Boston. The theater will open its third season Nov. 17 with Mrs. Jane Winsor Gale continuing as manager and leading factor in following its policies "to provide a theater where may be seen in the audience people devoted to the best interests of the drama and whose stage will be the producing ground for plays of worth by native authors and those of other countries whose works have not been seen here. The prices of single and subscription tickets have been reduced this season to correspond with those charged at the best theaters.

Livingston Platt, the stage director whose designing of the settings for the two seasons past has been one of the chief factors in the success of the theater, will, as soon as his work in producing a Greek tragedy and four Shakespearean plays for Miss Margaret Anglin is completed, return to the Toy. The business manager will be Charles D. Voorhis.

The producer of "Maria Rosa," the "Mirror," who set the standard of the Toy productions, while remaining anonymous, will devote much of his time to the work during the coming season.

Miss Amy Lowell has expressed her willingness to take charge of possibly two plays during the winter. Mrs. Roger Noble Burnham, wife of the sculptor, will, with Mr. Burnham, be among the active workers. Russell Churchill, associated with the theater as actor and coach since its opening, will be acting-manager. Hospitalities to be extended to visiting authors and players will be presided over by a committee of 16 women, with Mrs. Charles Bruen Perkins as chairman. This committee will give informal teas on the Wednesday afternoons of each week when a production is on, giving subscribers an opportunity to meet any guests of the theater who may be concerned with the plays being performed.

The editor of the Crier, the publication which will give subscribers their information about the Toy and its work, will be Homer Howard.

The first program of the coming season will bring back, in the title role of "Hilarion," A. W. Pezet of Peru—who comes from his own Little theater, soon to be opened in the national capital. Graydon Stetson will originate the role of "Uncle William," in Miss Jennette Lee's play from her own story—which is also in the first bill. George Bernard Shaw will complete the first program with his "Dark Lady of the Sonnets," in which figure Shakespeare, Queen Elizabeth and the "Dark Lady."

The Toy theater is not an "exclusive" enterprise. Any one interested in its work may purchase tickets to the plays, either for the season, with a subscriber's privileges, or for any single performance.

PROF. EASTMAN PASSES AWAY

FRANKLIN, N. H.—Prof. John Robie Eastman, U. S. N., retired, passed away Friday. He was recognized as a leading mathematician and astronomer.

LONDON PLAYHOUSE NEWS

"SEALED ORDERS"

A new and original drama by Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton (Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—"Sealed Orders" is perhaps as good a specimen of the autumn drama at Drury Lane as you are likely to get. Its plot is ingeniously intricate, its scenery and costumes generously elaborate, and its sensations are brought as near up to date as can possibly be managed.

Perhaps there is hardly comedy enough, comedy of the kind one usually expects. Miss Fanny Brough, whom it is a pleasure to see in anything, has scarcely sufficient opportunities as Mrs. O'Mara. Indeed, it seemed as if the actors were more than ever sacrificed to the mechanical contrivances.

The crowd that filled the theater appeared impressed with the management of this big affair, but was not as moved by excitement or feeling as hitherto. Possibly the whole feeling about melodrama has so radically changed, that the people of today cannot be touched by the things that roused them but a few years ago.

In outward appearance melodrama has altered considerably. Though it is impossible to think seriously of "Sealed Orders," there is an attempt to give it a look of reality. The characters, outwardly at least, behave more like human beings. This, however, is the weakness of today's melodrama. Formerly one just gave oneself up to believe in a world that belonged to the stage only. A world where men and women walked and talked in a way that would positively alarm you if they ventured to do it anywhere but behind the footlights.

Now authors and actors conspire to deceive you if they can, displaying much cleverness, but leaving you unconvinced to the point of coldness. Again, the clearly defined villain was much more amusing than the person of today, who is overcome by what is called "force of circumstances." The latter type is indefinite, unsatisfactory, and does not provoke the hissing one expects from an audience enjoying a fit of melodramatic morals.

Everything was much easier when ev-

erybody kept distinctly to their own line of business, and nobody was bothered by ethical complexities. Then, villains were black, heroes and heroines white as driven snow, and comedians knew the value of red noses, and how properly they inspired laughter.

It would be unfair to tell the plot of "Sealed Orders," besides being very difficult. The object of a plot is to keep you anxiously anticipating the next incident. And to let anyone know that a naval lieutenant, having regained his character, is at last married to the young lady he fell in love with at first sight, is simply to spoil the enjoyment of those who go fearfully expecting the reverse to happen.

The plot, except for those who like them, is sufficiently complicated, to make looking on at the drama better worth while than thinking it out. It is true, a boy in the pit occasionally asked an embarrassed elder for an explanation, but his youthful intelligence was but dimly enlightened by the most inadequate answers. A glance at the "synopsis of scenery" will, however, demonstrate the resourceful generosity of the Drury Lane management.

In four acts and 16 scenes much can be done. In the first act there is a burglary done on such workmanlike lines, that you feel the business ought to be taken up properly and legally recognized. This was perhaps the most dramatically successful scene in the play, free of crowds, with plenty of action, and giving an opportunity for acting.

Then we are taken to the flower show at Chelsea, with quantities of people dressed beyond description, and in the midst of them an ambassador hatching a desperate plot with which the sealed packet has to do. Afterward we are shown an exclusive dance on board a battleship, which is gorgeously illuminated in honor, as it turned out, of the low-comedian, disguised as an eastern potentate.

Finally we get the "Ascent, Mid-Air," a truly desperate scene, in which the heroine sees her father in mortal strife, and, after the manner of early-Victorian heroines, does nothing but wring her hands, and look becomingly distracted. This effort at sensational realism is done

as well as it possibly can be, and, for those who like seeing airships on the stage it certainly should be a great attraction.

The play is, in fact, acted, staged and managed in a way that does credit to everybody concerned. And the authors have again proved their ability to give the public what it evidently likes.

HAS TWO ROLES IN NEW SPECTACLE



(Photo by White, New York) JAMES O'NEILL

Are You Interested in Embroidery?

There is a rare opportunity to inspect some of the most exquisite imported hand-embroideries for gowns, evening gowns, dresses and waists, which will be on display at the Hotel Brunswick on Monday and Tuesday, September 29th and 30th, between 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. These embroideries are samples made expressly for the Panama Pacific Exposition. PARANAQUE EMBROIDERY CO., Ltd.

IT PAYS TO PAY CASH

As the New Man Sees It

The second of a series of impressions, by the new Sales Manager, which, we believe, will help to show many more thrifty New England people the money saving advantages of trading at this great cash store.

Every woman knew that Mrs. Jones made the best pies.

She had the knack—could not tell exactly how she did it—just made them.

Years ago this mammoth store was one of those small neighborhood stores.

The men that founded it had the knack of selling reliable goods at the lowest prices—giving the best bargains.

Unlike Mrs. Jones, they knew how they did it.

They bought for cash and sold for cash, no deviating, a strictly Cash business from start to finish. They wouldn't be swerved from their carefully laid plans—like General Grant, "they would fight it out on these lines if it took all summer."

As I see it, Cash buying and selling is the keynote of this great store's success.

Learn to pay Cash and you have mastered the first lesson of economy.

And just as Houghton & Dutton have been pioneers in building up this great Cash Store, so have they insisted on economy in its management.

I am convinced that this store is performing a valuable and helpful service in distributing reliable goods throughout New England at their Low Cash Prices.

A service of vital importance in these days of high cost of living.

THE NEW SALES MANAGER.

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BARRIE PLAYS A FEATURE OF CURRENT SEASON

With three one-act plays and one new long comedy, James M. Barrie is conspicuously represented on the American stage this season. Miss Maude Adams is making another tour in his perennially popular "Peter Pan," and will come to Boston for a single week at the Hollis before she goes to New York for her annual engagement in this idyl of youth.

In January Miss Adams will appear in "The Adored One," Barrie's new comedy, first announced as "The Legend of Leonora." Barrie gently satirizes militant feminism in this new play.

In vaudeville Mlle. Dazie is achieving a fine success with Barrie's early whimsicality, "Pantaloon," which he calls a plea for an ancient family (the traditional figures of British pantomime).

Next Monday evening John Drew will make his first appearance in a Barrie play, acting in New York at the Empire theater "The Will," a short comedy in three scenes in which a man is shown at 25, 45 and 55, each time in the office of his solicitor, dictating changes in his will. Events in his life lead him to make these changes, and in the end it becomes evident that these events were the natural outcome of the effect of his own character upon his wife and son. Mr. Drew will fill out the evening with "The Tyranny of Tears," which he played with great success a dozen years ago. This is a comedy by Haddon Chambers satirizing a lachrymose wife.

Thursday evening another new Barrie play was seen in New York when Charles Frohman presented "Half an Hour" at the Lyceum theater with Miss Grace George in the leading role. This comedy is of the satirical genre of "The Twelve Pound Look," and has for its leading personage a wife who married for money. She is very unhappy, and decides to leave her husband. Circumstances thrust her back, however, and she has a tense time of it removing from his desk her ring, jewels and the note she left there telling of her proposed flight. The role calls for virtuosity of acting, and Miss George is

said to completely succeed with the part. For good measure Mr. Frohman precedes the Barrie play with "The Younger Generation," a quiet comedy by Stanley Houghton, showing the revolt of the son and daughter of a staid English family against the traditional narrowness of their environment. The play proved laughable and delightfully acted by a company including Stanley Drewitt, Ernest Lawford, Rose Beaudet, Clinton Preston, Nigel Barry and Ida Waterman.

FORBES-ROBERTSON ARRIVES

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson arrived in New York late Friday in preparation for the opening of his American tour Thursday evening, Oct. 2, at the new Shubert theater in that city. Monday at 3 p. m. the actor-knight and his wife, formerly known as Miss Gertrude Elliott, will be tendered a reception at the theater, which will give the invited guests their first view of the new playhouse. One of its architectural features is a grand staircase like that of the Opera in Paris. E. H. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe are to be present and Mr. Sothern will speak. Addresses are also to be made by Augustus Thomas and DeWolfe Hopper. Last evening Mr. Forbes-Robertson witnessed Sothern and Marlowe's performance of "Much Ado About Nothing."

"This is my seventh visit to America and the anniversary day of my first visit 25 years ago, when I came with Miss Mary Anderson and played in her company on a tour which went as far as the Pacific coast," said the actor.

Sir Johnston said that he intended to positively retire at the end of his two American tours, which will last until the spring of 1915. His wife would not retire when he did, he said.

"We shall present a repertoire of eight plays: 'Hamlet,' 'Mice and Men,' 'The Light That Failed,' 'Bernard Shaw's 'Caesar and Cleopatra,' 'The Merchant of Venice,' 'Othello,' and, possibly, owing to many requests, a few special performances of 'The Passing of the Third Floor Back,' in conjunction with 'The Sacrament of Judas,' a strong one-act drama from the French, which I have never played in this country. After a limited season in New York at the Shubert theater, we will tour the East. Next fall we go West."

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF DIAMONDS PUBLIC AUCTION

By order of the undersigned trustee we will sell at
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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, AT 10 A. M.
AND CONTINUE UNTIL ENTIRE STOCK IS SOLD
A LARGE AND VALUABLE SELECTION OF DIAMONDS
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American Events in Review

AN EVENT of worldwide as well as of intense continental interest is the apparent elimination of Provisional President Huerta from the presidential contest in Mexico, with the accompanying apparent assurance that the republic is to have, for the first time in its existence, a genuine constitutional election. It is necessary, however, to consider this fact independently of the plans thus far carried out with a view to finding a successor to the present executive. That Federico Gamboa, recent minister of foreign affairs, has been chosen as a candidate almost solely through the instrumentality of clerical influence is not calculated to inspire with confidence those who would like to see Mexico emerge from the present crisis in her affairs free of all those alliances and entanglements that have wrought only strife and disaster for her in the past.

President Wilson takes the position that the nomination of Senor Gamboa and the retirement in his favor of General Huerta are indicative of the practical acceptance of the proposals made through Special Ambassador Lind, and that the election in the neighboring republic on Oct. 26 now gives promise of a prompt and peaceable solution of the entire problem.

If there is going to be a constitutional election in Mexico, however, there must be full toleration of and fair play for constitutional opposition to what at present may be called the Clerical-Huerta ticket. Gen. Felix Diaz is already in the field as a candidate for the presidency, and other candidates may come forward. The real test of constitutionalism will come with the election.

Heretofore all presidential elections in Mexico have been largely perfunctory performances on the part of an electorate dominated by representatives of the power centered in the National Palace. Promises of an open ballot now are made freely and with seeming sincerity. In the meantime the situation is complicated by the refusal of the Constitutionalists in arms to recognize the election of October 26. They are represented, through their American agents, as holding that it will be impossible to have an election then in all the provinces they control. The administration at Washington, it is said, will use its best efforts toward bringing about an agreement upon the part of the rebellious Constitutionalists to abide by the result of the coming election for the sake of peace and country. It is the hope and expectation of many thoughtful people that with the bridging over of the present crisis the old alignment in Mexican politics may be restored, with the result that the progressive elements of the republic shall be found again solidified under the banner of Liberalism.

Tariff Progress and Delay

Considerable headway has been made by the conference committee on the tariff bill through the week, and up to Thursday the prospects seemed fair for the conclusion of its labors by this evening. Only about half a dozen disputed points awaited adjustment at that time, but at the resumption of business on Friday the rates on cotton yarns and cotton cloths, and on lead and zinc ores, as well as the duties upon which free raw wool and woolen goods tariff shall become effective were still to be determined. On Thursday, the House, abandoning hope of a report from the conference on that day, adjourned until today, while the Senate, with even less confidence in an early report, adjourned until Monday.

Anti-Dumping Clause, Defeated

When the tariff bill went to the Senate from the House it carried a provision, copied largely from the Canadian tariff law, exempting so much of the latter as covered the free list, that has come to be known as the anti-dumping clause. It proposed that when goods manufactured in other countries were imported into the United States to be sold in the domestic market at prices below prevailing market prices of such products in the country from which imported, an additional or dumping duty should be imposed, equal to the market price in the country from which imported and the price at which such goods were to be sold in the United States. This clause was strongly favored by Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee and the Senate having stricken it from the measure he has made a vigorous effort to have it restored. Several Democratic senators favored it, but the opinion entertained by others that the clause would be used as a pretext for excluding imports and that it would really operate as a protective measure, prevailed. The conferees have now finally refused to reinstate it.

Cotton Contest A Serious One

Leading Democrats at both ends of the capitol are striving to bring about the complete enactment of the tariff bill and its approval by the President as a law by Oct. 1. To accomplish this, much more rapid progress will have to be made than seems probable now. As already set forth, some very important points still were apparently far from settlement at the close of the present week. Pressure was brought to bear upon the committee on Friday, however, and before the day closed it had finished its work excepting only the provision taxing trades in cotton futures. It is believed that the report of the conference committee will be presented to the House on Monday. This, nevertheless, will not

complete the adjustment of differences on the tariff bill.

The cotton futures tax will not be settled when the tariff bill leaves the conference. Mr. Underwood, it is reported, almost immediately upon the reporting back of the tariff measure to the House will move that that body insist upon its disagreement to the Clarke amendment, and instruct the House conferees to ask the Senate to recede from that amendment. This amendment, it should be explained, imposes a tax of 50 cents a bale on cotton futures. What Mr. Underwood is likely to propose and urge is that the Senate shall accept an amendment based on the Smith-Lever substitute, which recognizes what is known as the seven government standard of commercial cotton, and requires delivery in one of the grades or a settlement on the basis of the prevailing market price of these grades, penalizing the seller by a tax of 50 cents a bale on all cotton specified in the contract for future delivery that remains undelivered. Southern Democrats are looking to a compromise upon the lines of this substitute.

As against hope of such a settlement it is openly asserted that the President favors the Clarke amendment, which Mr. Underwood would defeat. In the end, if the President insists, it is believed that his wish will prevail, notwithstanding that the southern Democrats will suffer disappointment.

The California wine tax is another matter likely to lead to protracted discussion unless something shall be done to check present tendencies. Beyond the dissatisfaction with the action thus far taken in a general way, in both House and Senate, there are threats of filibustering on the part of Ohio representatives unless the tax on the California industry shall be restored. All this in view, it seems very doubtful, to say the least, that the tariff bill will receive the President's signature by next Wednesday.

Final Action on the Income Tax

The Senate and House conference committee has decided to adhere in part to the provision inserted by each house in the income tax rider, and it appears to be now possible to speak of this piece of extra session legislation in its completed form. As finally agreed to the exemption is to be \$3000 as the Senate fixed it. The House had made the exemption \$4000.

An exemption in addition is made for a dependent husband or a dependent wife, when they are living together. The term "dependent" is to be interpreted as applying to married people whose individual incomes are less than \$3000. If the wife, for instance, has a separate income of more than \$3000 she will not be regarded as dependent, and her husband will not be entitled to the additional exemption of \$1000. It is thus possible for married couples to have an exemption of \$4000, while the single person is exempted from the operation of the bill where his income is \$3000 or less. The Senate proposed to allow an exemption of \$500 for each child up to a limit of \$1000, but this was stricken out by the conferees.

Exemptions having been fixed, both married and unmarried persons will have to pay 1 per cent on their taxable income up to \$20,000. The tax rate above \$20,000 is as follows: \$20,000 to \$50,000, 1 per cent; \$50,000 to \$75,000, 2 per cent; \$75,000 to \$100,000, 3 per cent; \$100,000 to \$250,000, 4 per cent; \$250,000 to \$500,000, 5 per cent; and above \$500,000, 6 per cent. Incomes are to be collected at the sources whenever possible. There will be opportunity for changes when the conferees report back, but it is thought doubtful if any will be made.

Currency Bill in Committee

The week closes with the currency bill still in the hands of the Senate committee. This body is proceeding with less haste than was expected when the measure left the House. Through the week efforts to hurry matters along failed signally.

Senator Shafer of Colorado endeavored to secure an agreement to close the hearings before the committee on Saturday, Oct. 4, but no other member of the committee gave him support. On the contrary, Senators Reed of Missouri, Bristow of Kansas and Weeks of Massachusetts protested sharply against any attempt to place a limitation on consideration of the bill. Senator Weeks expressed the opinion that consideration of the measure would take up most of the fall, and he gave notice of his intention to introduce a resolution in the Senate that the bill go over until the regular session. Senator Reed said the hearings were bringing out points in the bill which showed the necessity for amendments. Senator Bristow held that the small country banker should be heard.

Various banking and mercantile interests and associations have been heard through their representatives, others have been invited to give their views, and many now believe Senator Weeks' estimate of the time that the bill will demand before reaching a vote in the Senate, if it shall reach it at all in the extra session, will prove to be correct.

Varying Aspects of Sulzer Case

Proceedings before the court of impeachment at Albany, N. Y., have taken on varying aspects during the week. Efforts of the accused Governor to have the court declare itself incompetent proved futile. The next move of the defense in point of importance, that of obtaining a favorable ruling on a motion to dismiss the entire proceeding because the offenses alleged were committed before the defendant became Governor, was

met with the answer, simply, that a decision on this point would be withheld until all the testimony was in. An attempt, also, to quash certain of the charges or indictments, met with failure.

Testimony has been heard, therefore, bringing surprise and disappointment to one side or the other, according to its trend. Some of this testimony tends to show that the donors of contributions to Governor Sulzer during the campaign sent him checks free of all restrictions, and some of it, on the other hand, is meant to establish the contention of the prosecution that moneys received for campaign purposes wholly were put to private use. The trial promises to be a long one, although some elements calculated to bring it to a speedier close than is generally looked for are not wanting. The coming week is expected to develop facts upon the basis of which the outcome may be discounted.

Public Utilities Combination

Notwithstanding the anti-combination sentiment of the last few years, and regardless of anti-trust prosecutions under the Sherman law, the drift continues toward great consolidations. Technically, perhaps, the interests consolidating are not amenable to the restraint of trade clause of the Sherman law, but it will be interesting to see how far they may go in the accumulation of monopolistic powers before they shall be called upon to explain.

One of the cases immediately in point is the merger of the United Gas & Electric Corporation and the American Cities Company, two large public utility enterprises with principal subsidiaries in New Jersey, Buffalo and in the West and South, with a combined capitalization of \$117,500,000. The interests of this new organization will ramify widely and control utilities at many important points. Another case is the consolidation of the Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company and the Commonwealth Edison Electric Company of Chicago. The joint capitalization of these two companies will run to \$100,000,000 or over. The concern will practically control the Chicago field in its special lines. The question naturally recurs, are not these consolidations paving the way for the monopolization of public utilities?

Report on New Haven Management

The report of the interstate commerce commission on the recent wreck at Wallingford, Conn., is the most severe that has ever issued from that body, but it naturally loses much of its force in criticism by reason of the fact that the New Haven management is undergoing a very radical change both in personnel and policy.

The report, after arraigning the conduct of the corporation in its relation to public safety, says that its reference to the management has to do with the past and has no application to the present president. "Presumably," it adds, "he was selected because of his ability and fitness as a railroad manager." However, notice of the legislation which it intends to urge upon Congress will very likely have the effect of still further expediting reforms in the operating department of the New Haven.

Without going into details, it can be said that the Wallingford disaster will in all probability be the means of working far-reaching reforms in American railway management. Never before were conditions of a disquieting character so completely bared, and never has there been a more pronounced demand for sane and safe equipment and train operation. The House committee on interstate and foreign commerce of Congress has already begun a series of hearings on proposed legislation along this line.

High Rank for Colonel Goethals

Finishing touches are being given to the dams, locks and bed of the Panama canal, and everything seemingly is moving prosperously toward the flooding of Culebra cut. This is to begin gradually on Oct. 5 and five days later the sole barrier between the waters of Gatun lake and the cut will be blown up by one of the most tremendous explosions of dynamite the world has ever known.

After the cut shall be flooded dredges will be set to work removing the last few million cubic yards of earth and rock necessary to provide the proper depth of channel. But long before the dredging shall be completed vessels of light draft may pass through from ocean to ocean. From the flooding of the Culebra cut to the completion of the enterprise the various steps will be largely anticipated by the public.

It may be said in a broad sense that the event of Oct. 10 will mark the practical triumph of the greatest engineering feat of the age. Appropriate to this

event comes the news that both President Wilson and Secretary Garrison favor strongly the promotion of the chief engineer of the canal, Colonel Goethals, to the rank of major-general. The country would regard this honor as one well earned.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

COMELINESS
Do we wish to be beautiful? Why not, then?
Since we, ourselves, are the ones to say the features we are to show to men. As we fare forth on our chosen way. A lovely face is a lovely thought. Proclaimed in a golden word or deed; A high, ennobling purpose wrought. Through our daily lives, for our brothers' need.

Mexico is said to be in the world's centers trying to borrow money, and to convince financiers that the nation is sufficiently firm on its legs to stand alone.

FISH NOTES
I never hear the catfish purr
As through the pond it sails,
Yet other fishes, I infer,
Know how to run the scales.

The new franchise bill now being considered by the Danish government includes woman's suffrage. If this is granted by the Danes, may England will deign to do as much.

NO ISOLATION
The world of today has a fine, chatty way
Of gossiping, we must allow,
For all countries and climes, in these
Sociable times,
Are "connected" by "wireless" now.

Perhaps in greatly reducing the tariff on goods being brought into the country, the United States is trending toward the universal free trade that it almost seems will become necessary when every one gets to soaring about in his private airship and with his pockets stuffed full of diamonds can float over the tariff walls in the middle of the night at the rate of a mile a minute and not even pause to bid the customs officers the time of day.

COLLEGE BUILDING SOLD AT AUCTION

WICHITA, Kan.—The girls dormitory of the Oklahoma State Baptist College was sold at public sale recently for \$10,325.

The building was erected three years ago for \$30,000. The college building was sold under foreclosure of mortgage some time ago. Thus the college passes out of existence, says the Eagle.

An effort is being made to get the Northern Baptist Association to purchase the college property and reopen the school, but the final outcome will not be known for some time.

JOSEPH W. HUNTER TO HEAD BUREAU

PHILADELPHIA—The state highway commissioner, E. M. Bigelow, has designated Joseph W. Hunter, first deputy commissioner, to be the head of the bureau of township highways of the state highway department and the details of the organization as outlined in the act of 1913 will be worked out, says the North American under Harrisburg, Pa., date.

The new bureau is to have supervision of 80,000 miles of township roads. An appropriation of \$250,000 is available for distribution among the 1600 townships and for organization of the work of the bureau.

CHINESE POSITION FOR PROF. ADAMS

BALTIMORE—Henry Carter Adams, professor of political economy at the University of Michigan, confirmed the Washington report that he has accepted a position with the republic of China says the Sun under date of Ann Arbor, Mich.

He said that he will act as adviser to a government commission appointed for the standardization of records and accounts of government railways. He will sail Oct. 9.

GEOLOGIST IS MINING INSPECTOR
MONTREAL, Que.—Mr. McMillan, geologist of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario railway, has been appointed mining inspector of the Cobalt district, in succession to Thomas Sutherland, says the Star under Toronto date.

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RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

I think the rules of golf, says James Douglas in London Opinion, ought to be handed over to a committee of eminent lawyers with instructions to simplify them and clarify them, and generally make them intelligible to an ordinary man with an expensive education. I advise the lawyers to begin by using high explosives. It would be well to place a hundred tons of dynamite under the rules and blow them to pieces to begin with. Then the lawyers might collect the fragments and produce rules that one might master after 10 years of unremitting study.

Mr. Douglas, says Golf Illustrated, has allowed his natural indignation at the complexity and obscurity of the code to prejudice him as to the cause and cure. It is the boast of the rules committee that all along they have had the assistance of eminent lawyers in drafting the rules. This being so we don't want any more lawyers tinkering at the code. It is not dynamite and lawyers we want on the rules, but a blue pencil, and golfers and good sportsmen. The main fabric is sound enough and all that is required is restoration. By the simple process of lopping off the pettifoggish excrescences that have been added since 1882 the code could be reduced to reasonable and rememberable proportions and at the same time be made to show a simpler, saner, and manlier game. In the coming months we hope to show how this can be done.

In another editorial in the same paper Garden Smith says that in Country Life Horace Hutchinson was kind enough to notice our modest intention in the coming months to show that the code of rules can be reduced to reasonable and

while at the same time their public position makes their acceptance of any outside criticism difficult, if not impossible. Moreover, we know that, although not a few members of the committee are in substantial agreement with ourselves on many points, the general policy of the committee as a whole is now so firmly established that it is hopeless, in spite of what Mr. Hutchinson says so handsomely, to expect them to abandon it.

Mr. Hutchinson rather hints that we propose to evolve a new code devised by our single brain, but we made it clear that we have no such intention. We have no desire to usurp the functions of the rules of golf committee. What we propose is merely to collect and summarize the criticisms we have made from time to time on individual rules, in successive codes. These for the most part are not constructive, but negative, and their main effect when applied to the present code is to shorten and simplify it so that it can be easily remembered. We are certain that this can be done to the great improvement of the game. It is really a restoration that we shall attempt, but our appeal will be to golfers generally, and not to the rules of golf committee, whom we regard as altogether beyond hope of conversion.

The general plan which we propose to follow will be to print the present rules in full in one column, and to give the proposed simplifications and alterations in a parallel column. The nature and extent of the proposed alterations will thus be easily seen. Explanatory notes will be given where necessary, and we shall be glad to receive and publish any criticism or hints on our proposals.

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Change Sought in Currency

BAY STATE MEN SEEK CURRENCY BILL CHANGES

Bankers Tell Senate Committee Organization of Regional Reserve Banks Would Tend to Cause Contraction of Credit

EFFECT IS DESCRIBED

WASHINGTON—Massachusetts bankers Friday discussed the administration currency bill before the Senate banking committee. Generally they disagreed with its provisions and proposed vital changes.

The delegation was brought before the committee by Senator Weeks. It was headed by Charles P. Blinn, vice president of the National Union bank of Boston, and included Justin E. Varney, vice president of the Bay State National bank of Lawrence, Mass.; President H. H. Bowman of the Springfield National bank, and President Drury of the Merchants National bank of Worcester.

Mr. Blinn said that as president of the Massachusetts Bankers Association he was opposed to the bill. He said correspondence with banks in New England showed general opposition. He presented figures to show that the organization of the proposed regional reserve banks would cause a temporary contraction of credit.

He said that under the plan central reserve city banks would be forced to supply \$210,000,000 of cash which they would not possess. To secure this cash, he said, the banks would either have to rediscount paper or call in their loans. The present prejudice against rediscounting among bankers would operate to force the banks to call in their loans and thus contract credit.

Mr. Drury said that while the small banks were in favor of some of the provisions, they believed its demands too heavy upon the country banker. Unless some of these were made easier, he said, country banks in Massachusetts would find it to their advantage to surrender national characters, become state trust companies and stay out of the system.

Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale endorsed the principles of the bill, but proposed a number of amendments. He criticized the provision fixing the gold reserve to be held against the new currency at 33 1/3 per cent, and recommended that this be increased to 40 or 50 per cent.

WEATHER EXPERT GOING SOON TO BUENOS AIRES

Prof. H. Helm Clayton, meteorologist, who has for years experimented at the Blue Hill observatory with kite flying and other tests, will sail Oct. 4 for Buenos Aires to continue his work, begun three years ago there, of introducing American methods of weather observation. He will remain there indefinitely.

Professor Clayton was for some time a professor in the United States weather bureau at Washington. He is a native of Tennessee and is descended from a line of Virginia judges. He was interested in meteorology from boyhood and at 23 published an article in a scientific journal that led to his appointment as assistant at the astronomical observatory at Ann Arbor. A year later he came to Harvard University observatory as assistant professor. From 1891 to 1893 he was the United States government forecaster for New England.

EVERYBODY STORE ASSETS ARE SOLD

Receivers for the Everybody Store today petitioned the United States district court to confirm the sale of the assets of the corporation to D. L. Robertson and Abbott Rice for \$199,800, which is \$314,13 more than the liabilities. An order was issued returnable Oct. 1.

Bankruptcy Referee Olmstead today received the composition offer of 1113 claims against Gilchrist & Co., accepting 50 cents on the dollar. These claims total \$463,000.69, and constitute a majority.

MORE PROTECTION PLANNED

WALTHAM, Mass.—In order that houses on the outskirts of the town may be better protected from fire, Chief Johnson is planning to equip the standpipes on several estates with means for connecting the hose carried on the auto apparatus that a stream may be thrown on a fire before the arrival of the engines.

MOTHERS CLUB ELECTS

WALTHAM, Mass.—Mrs. Ida Louise Gibbs has been elected president of the Waltham Mothers Club to succeed Mrs. Clarence Webster. Other officers elected, are: Mrs. George E. Farmer, vice-president; Mrs. Mae Risdon, recording secretary; Mrs. Harry M. Getchell, treasurer.

CADETS PLAN TO CELEBRATE

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Following their victory at the Bay State Rifle Association range with a total score of 2131 in the state competition the first corps of cadets is planning to hold a social in honor of the event.

REPORTS SHOW WHAT EVENING AND THE TRADE SCHOOLS ARE DOING IN CITY OF CAMBRIDGE

Superintendent Fitzgerald Says Education Is Paying a Dividend—How Aliens Are Reached—Miss Deehan Tells of Girls' Trade Schools and Work Done

Under the caption, "Do the Evening Schools Educate?" a section of the annual report of the Cambridge school department the officials have taken an unusual way of proving that the question should be answered in the affirmative. The letters of several young men and women who have been but a short time in this country and who have secured whatever knowledge of English and English composition they know through attending the evening schools are incorporated in the report.

In dealing with the proposition of evening schools the report which was prepared by M. F. Fitzgerald, superintendent of schools, says:

"Evening schools as a rule have too long been regarded as of somewhat inconsiderable importance, and because of this fact it is not strange that sometimes doubt is expressed as to whether they accomplish anything really worth while. It goes without saying that if little is expected in the way of accomplishment, little will be secured. If evening schools are to be taught in an amateurish way by people untrained for the work; if they are to remain crippled by lack of funds for suitable equipment; if the course of study is not to be arranged with the idea of meeting the needs of the pupils who come—then certainly little can be hoped for. On the other hand, if it is recognized that these schools are an integral part of the school system; that their mission is to furnish education and training to hundreds of boys and girls and men and women who can get that training in no other way; if they are so organized and so taught as to impress upon the pupils and the community that they do constitute an important part of the city's educational activities, then much can be expected of them.

"The evening schools of Cambridge this year have declared a dividend. The underpaid teachers have worked with a zeal and an enthusiasm such as characterize only those who labor because of the joy that comes from the consciousness of service. In these days of management and education for efficiency, the world calls for results—even from the schools.

"In a city like Cambridge, the instruction of the immigrant is the most important educational work that devolves upon the evening school. Cambridge is no longer a native American city. The census of 1910 records 34,008 alien-born people within its confines. Many of these come from English-speaking countries. But a larger and larger number of the class commonly called 'foreigners' is coming to Cambridge yearly. It is no longer necessary to argue that these men and women must somehow be given an acquaintance with our language and our institutions. If nothing is done to assimilate these new arrivals, we cannot complain if they follow the smooth-tongued demagogue. On the other hand, if the community recognizes its responsibility both to itself and to them, there is little to fear and every reason to be optimistic regarding the influence of this influx of new and strange blood from overseas.

"These people must be educated—in a new sense of the word. They cannot be reached by our day schools. They must be induced to come to our evening schools. If Cambridge can bring this to pass in the next five years, it will have succeeded in accomplishing an educational task second in importance to none that might be attempted.

"The evening schools have been reaching out for the alien for several years

past and have done splendid work in this direction. During the year just past 1600 men and women, in round numbers, attended these special foreign classes in the different schools. Two new schools, the Corlett and the Kelley, were opened for their instruction. The work is being made more systematic every year."

The formal opening of the Cambridge Girls' trade school of Cambridge was made public recently through the receipts in the mails of an invitation which read as follows:

"You are cordially invited to attend the millinery opening of the fall and winter styles, Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 29 and 30, 8:30 to 4:30. Hats made by the students will be offered for sale and a limited number of orders will be taken."

It is expected that the opening sale will be well attended for those which were held last season furnished many bargains for the economists among the matrons of Cambridge who attended them.

In her report of the first year of the existence of the girls' trade school Miss Maud A. Deehan, principal of the school says:

"The Trade School for Girls began its work Feb. 3, 1913, occupying part of the Merrill school, corner of Broadway and Fayette street. The school opened with an enrolment of 34, and while the increase since then has been phenomenal, it has been steady. February is not the best time of year for a large enrolment. The best type of girl is not idle at this time, being either in school or employed.

"From the beginning, training has been offered in three trades—dressmaking, millinery and cooking. The complete course entitling the pupil to a diploma covers two years, but the course is so arranged that it may be completed in less time by aptitude or application above the ordinary.

"Girls about to graduate from a grammar school should understand that they now have a choice between the four-year course at the high and Latin school, and the two-year course at the trade school, which may even be shortened to one year and still contribute greatly to their industrial efficiency.

"While in the trade school trade comes first, it does not mean that the ordinary academic studies are overlooked. English, spelling, arithmetic and drawing are taken with due regard to the adjustment of inner to outer relations. Arithmetic which deals with the amount and cost of materials, estimates of the quantity needed, how to cut materials with the least possible waste, cost of one article compared with another, takes on a new interest to the girl who has hitherto viewed it only from the abstract side.

"Courses in trade art are to be offered which will give each student the kind of art training which she needs in her trade, with due recognition of the fact that the art applied in dressmaking differs from that in millinery.

"To the three trades already taught, a fourth will be added as soon as the building is wired for electricity—that of power-machine operating. This will open up many skilled trades, such as all kinds of clothing-machine operating, button-hole, corset and glove making.

"Cambridge women have rallied to our support until now it is not a question of 'getting' orders, but of 'filling' them. Our dressmaking department is rushed to its capacity and the millinery department held its first 'opening' in April, and showed work which was as much of a surprise to the visitors as it was a credit to the students."

MALDEN BOARD OF TRADE EXPECTS BIG MEMBERSHIP

With 144 new names added to the Malden Board of Trade during the two days of the four-day campaign, workers are confident of bringing the membership up to the 300 mark by the close of the campaign Wednesday noon and a dinner in celebration of the event is now being planned.

Thursday, the opening day, 99 new members were added, each membership being taken at a \$25 a year rate for a period of three years. Yesterday's campaign netted 45 more members on the same basis. Today there will be no campaign, but it will be resumed Tuesday morning and will be concluded Wednesday morning.

A committee consisting of Representative Alvin E. Bliss, Frank R. Sircorn and Prof. Henry Carmichael secured 36 of the names added yesterday. Of these, four memberships were added from the First National Bank.

Tuesday the campaign will be conducted as on the other two days, but Wednesday there will be no districts given out, and members of the campaign committee may solicit memberships in any part of the city.

Results of the campaign to date give the board treasury a fund of \$3600, which is three times as large as any fund ever the Board of Trade the maintenance of permanent headquarters and a permanent secretary without additional solicitation of funds for a period of three years.

Reorganization of the board will not

take place until after the present membership campaign has been completed. Somewhat, next week, however, it is planned to have the entire membership gather, elect new officers after accepting the resignations of the present officers, all of which have been tendered, in order that the board may commence its work on an entirely new basis.

PROVIDENCE MAY FACE DEFICIT IN ITS SCHOOL FUNDS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Members of the standing committees of the school committee were warned last evening by Archie H. Harden, chairman of the apportionment body, that they must keep within their appropriations during the coming fiscal year, or they would face a deficit for which there would be no funds.

Mr. Harden presented the report of the apportionment committee and called the attention of the members to the feeling that any further requests for money to the city council would be futile.

In its report the committee apportions the amount of money which is to be allowed each standing committee for its year's work. The total appropriation for the maintenance of schools disposed of by the committee, amounts to \$1,085,000.

ATTORNEY SAYS NEW HAVEN HAS BEATEN ITSELF

Louis Sperry Urges Public Service Board to Refuse Road Right to Issue Debentures for \$67,552,000 Under Petition

FOSS IN CONFERENCE

Maintaining that the New Haven road had pleaded itself out of court former Congressman Louis Sperry argued before the public service commission today in the continued hearing on the proposed bond issue of \$67,552,000. He acted as counsel for former Governor Morgan J. Bulkeley of Connecticut, and followed on the stand his partner, James F. Jackson. The hearing was adjourned until Monday when Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the commission, expects to be able to finish. All the members of the commission were present today except Clinton White.

While James F. Jackson, attorney for former Gov. Morgan J. Bulkeley of Connecticut, testified before the public service commission earlier today, Bradley W. Palmer, attorney for the road, conferred with Governor Foss for half an hour at the State House. Neither would make any statement regarding the conference.

At the opening of the hearing Mr. Jackson announced that he did not propose to join those who were repeating and adding to the abuse that has been heaped on the New Haven road and the Mellen management. He said he was there to discuss a few important points that had arisen in connection with the application for authority to issue bonds for \$67,552,000.

It was not a question of the judgment of the commission, but rather what, under the law, had been properly expended and which might be proper for capitalization. Money spent for operation or maintenance was not an expense for which bonds could properly be issued.

He also called attention to the underwriting commission which it was proposed to pay and declared that it had been the original intention of the railroad company as shown by the original petition to ask for bonds for meeting this charge. Subsequent changes in the form of application did not alter this fact.

Referring to the action of the executive committee of the New Haven, he said its word was law with the directors and that its reports always received the sanction of stockholders. In passing on this question of convertible bonds it was not the intention of this executive committee to have these matters discussed publicly with the Massachusetts commission, he said, and he further intimated that the company had no intention originally of coming to Massachusetts for approval of the issue, but that it had been intimated that if they did not they might have serious trouble with the law.

TECH STUDENTS OPEN THEIR WORK FOR YEAR MONDAY

On Monday the Massachusetts Institute of Technology students will gather to begin the work for another year. Registration began on Wednesday instead of Friday as scheduled and during the two extra days more than 250 cards were filled.

Prof. A. L. Merrill, secretary of the faculty, has had the subject of graduate students from other colleges in his charge and reports the correspondence unusually full.

The changes in the faculty will be effective substantially as arranged in June. Edgar W. Taft of Gloucester, who was colonel of the M. I. T. regiment last year, has been appointed as assistant in the military department.

The formal gathering of the first year students is set for Monday at 1 o'clock in Huntington hall. Dr. D. R. Dewey, chairman of the faculty, will address the classes.

CANDIDATES OF LEAGUE DISCUSSED

First steps in the coming mayoralty campaign have been taken by the Citizens Municipal League. Congressman Andrew J. Peters and former Congressman John A. Kelley are talked of as prospective candidates of the league in the event James J. Storrow, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, declines to enter the field for the office of chief executive of Boston. At a meeting of the league held at the headquarters in the Old South building Friday afternoon, there was a sentiment current that Mayor Fitzgerald plans to run for reelection, though it was thought that his position had been weakened by the recent primaries.

INTERPRETATIVE READINGS

BY Miss FRANCES NEVIN
At Riverbank Court, Cambridge, Monday Nights at Eight O'clock
Sept. 29, "The Blue Bird," October 6, "Mistaken," October 13th, "Lobangria." Course Tickets \$2.50. At Riverbank Court

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SOUTHBOROUGH
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EXPERT CHEMIST TESTIFIES FOR MILK INSPECTOR

Professor Prescott Concludes His Part in the Defense of W. O. Scott at Providence

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Prof. Samuel C. Prescott, expert chemist of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, last night concluded his testimony in defense of Walter O. Scott, suspended milk inspector, before the city council investigating committee.

Professor Prescott was the only witness examined last night, and was one of three witnesses whose evidence was introduced yesterday, George M. Rex, expert accountant, and Gilbert H. Pratt, chief chemist of the state board of health, being the other two.

The greater part of Professor Prescott's testimony last night on both the re-direct and the re-cross-examination, dealt with purely technical matters, and the consideration of excerpts from numerous publications on foods and chemical analyses, stacked on counsel's desks.

GRAND TRUNK RESUMES WORK

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass.—Actual work was resumed on the Southern New England railroad, the extension of the Grand Trunk railway in the United States from Vermont to Long Island sound, when 30 men started operations here where they left off about one year ago. Two new dummy engines were unloaded here.

John Marsch of Chicago, contractor, came here from Pittsburgh and announced that his men had come to stay until the work is finished.

A steam shovel is being moved from the Paige hill cut to the Olney pits. Thirty laborers have arrived at Palmer and more are on their way from New York.

PROGRESSIVES MEET IN N. Y.

NEW YORK—Fifteen members of the Progressive national committee met here Friday and decided at the next congressional election to place a Progressive candidate in every district in the United States.

TEAM TO BE ENTERTAINED

Members of the rifle team which represented Argentine Republic at the recent international and national matches at Camp Perry, O., and later competed at Sea Girt, N. J., will be entertained by the Boston Chamber of Commerce Monday and Tuesday.



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Homespun Crashes
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Unusual selection of Linen Embroideries, in Tea, Lunch Sets and singular pieces. Brasses, Toys, Jewelry and European Novelties.
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PARENTS SEEK WHOLE DAY SCHOOL

FISHERVILLE, Mass.—Farnumville parents of grades one and two children, attending the Farnumville school building, take exception to the refusal of the Grafton school committee to place an additional teacher in the building so that the 68 children registered in the two grades may attend session the whole school day.

Since the schools opened, Sept. 2, the grades have been split up and grade one with its 24 pupils attends the morning session from 9 to 12 o'clock, and grade two studies the lessons from 1:15 to 3:45 o'clock and here 44 pupils are registered. The school committee refused the petition of the 68 parents for another teacher.

PENNSYLVANIA TO DROP ITS COAL

PHILADELPHIA—Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, announced on Friday, that the directors had decided to dispose of its security holdings in all anthracite companies. The announcement follows the report that the corporation is to divest itself of its controlling interest in the Cambria Steel Company, amounting to \$22,000,000. The Pennsylvania's coal companies include the Scranton Coal Company, Mineral Railroad & Mining Company, Summit Branch Mining Company and the Lykens Valley Railroad & Coal Company. It is estimated that the Pennsylvania's coal properties are worth from \$8,000,000 to \$9,000,000.

SALEM SAID TO LACK CITY RECORD

SALEM, Mass.—James W. Perkins of this city in a petition read at the city council Friday charges that public records of the city government are not kept as required by the city charter.

The petition recites that there is no journal of the city council proceedings, that though some entries have been made between Jan. 7 and June 6 this year none of them has been attested by the city clerk and that since June 6 no record whatever has been made.

NEW YORK FREED OF AQUEDUCT TAX

KINGSTON, N. Y.—The appellate division of the supreme court for the third department has decided that the Catskill aqueduct is not taxable, and has stricken from the tax rolls of two towns the assessment for the city of New York's property. The amount involved is \$136,000.

The towns affected are Gardiner and Shawangunk, in Ulster county, across which the city acquired a strip of land averaging 200 feet in width. Additional land was acquired in Gardiner for a pipe line leading from the aqueduct to Wallkill creek for a "blow off," by which the aqueduct could be emptied if necessary arose.

Gardiner taxed the city \$61,000 for 168 acres, and Shawangunk taxed it \$75,000 for 61 acres.

SENATOR WORKS TALKS OF MEXICO

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Senator John D. Works, who spoke on Thursday at the dedication of the Cabrillo monument site here, and declared the policy of the United States government toward Mexico had been too lenient, expressed regret on Friday that the remarks had been misconstrued as favoring intervention.

"I am not in favor of intervention at present," said the Senator. "What I urge is greater protection to Americans and property in Mexico. I believe we have dealt with the Mexican situation too leniently, but I sympathize with the President in his efforts to avoid intervention."

DR. CLEVENGER RESIGNS

A letter bearing the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Loren A. Clevenger as pastor of the Spring Hill Baptist church, Somerville, will be acted upon at the quarterly meeting next Wednesday night. He has been pastor since Jan. 16, 1905.

NEW TEXAS COTTON EXCHANGE

TEXARKANA, Tex.—A cotton exchange was organized in this city recently, and will begin operation immediately. The same service furnished the larger cities of Texas will be received here.

Comfortable Clothes

Ever have a coat that was only comfortable when you were standing up, straight and immovable, like a soldier on inspection? You couldn't work, write, play billiards or do anything till you got it off? That coat was never right. A coat may look right, yet not fit right. Comfort is part of fit—here. And proper fitting is just a little part of our expert Clothes Service.

We want YOU to inspect our new Fall models in Suits and Overcoats. EVERY ONE made in workshops on the premises—and every one an Honest Value through and through—and we'll FIT YOU RIGHT.

Men's Fall Suits\$20 to \$45
Men's Fall Overcoats\$20 to \$45

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Workers Plan for Next Step

National Federation Ends First Separate Conference With a Talk on Future Operations—Philip Davis Reviews Results

PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

PITTSBURGH—With an attendance of 175 delegates representing every important industrial neighborhood of the United States, reinforced by a group of 100 local social workers, the first separate conference of the National Federation of Settlements closed Friday afternoon with a discussion of "Next Steps in Settlement Pioneering."

Emphasis was laid on the original function of the settlement as the guiding principle of the future, and the point made repeatedly that a settlement is not an institution but an instrument for interpreting to our government and its peoples the present-day conditions of our industrial centers which are the great laboratories of American democracy.

Philip Davis, director of the Civic Service House, Boston, writing to the Monitor regarding the conference and its delegates, reviews its achievements as follows:

"The conference fully measured up to its national challenge, its discussions centering around the most vital daily problems of the greatest of all our American institutions—the home."

"In fact the program of the conference is a crystallization of the daily troubles of the average home. It began with 'The Girl Problem,' which distresses the home of every industrial community of today. The great army of young working girls which fill the department stores, the factories and the offices of our cities presents many new problems which our former generations were almost entirely spared."

"The conference went on record in favor of a study of 'the boy problem,' which also occupied the greater part of the first session. The discussion on 'the boy problem' from the floor was especially spirited and new notes were struck by earnest students like Dr. Jane E. Robbins of Little Italy Neighborhood Association of Brooklyn. The younger men and women in the movement, I am sure, were reinforced in their belief in their work and their boys by all fine faith which is the postulate of all good work."

The evening session was devoted to the two leading addresses by the president and secretary of the federation, which were very well received. They were followed by a discussion on ways and means of cooperating with probation officers, payroll officials, hospital social service visitors and juvenile protective agents. The Thursday morning session began with a breakfast conference, followed by a spirited session on "The Further Application of Democracy."

"The afternoon was devoted to an exchange of courtesies and ideas between the settlements of the country and the women's clubs of Pittsburgh and indeed of the state. Six hundred clubwomen attended the afternoon luncheon at the Fort Pitt hotel, addressed by Miss Adams and representatives of the conference."

"The evening session was devoted to the study of America's most difficult problems. 'The Struggle of Life Above the Poverty Line.' The conference was eager to listen to Jane Addams and Mrs. Simkhovitch. Greenwich house, New York city."

"The final session of the conference closed with the subject of 'The Network of Neighborhood Relations.' The conference closed very naturally with the consideration of the future."

HEIRS SEEK \$7,000,000 STEARNS ESTATE

About 40 claimants, mainly from Boston and Worcester vicinities, have made a pool of liens to the \$7,000,000 estate of Mrs. R. S. Baker, formerly Mrs. Arcadia Stearns, late of Los Angeles. The board of trustees is headed by Ralph E. Poslin, a Boston lawyer.

By the laws of California the fortune is said to revert to heirs of the woman's first husband who accumulated it. The estate was originally that of Abel Stearns, a farmer's son at Lunenburg, Mass., who emigrated to Mexico and later to Los Angeles, when that territory belonged to Mexico, 70 years or more ago.

ONE IN 400 WORKS IN POSTAL SERVICE

WASHINGTON—Approximately one in every 400 inhabitants of the United States is employed by the postal service. Tabulation by the postoffice department shows that on June 30 there were 58,021 postmasters, 115,415 assistant postmasters and postoffice clerks, 1454 watchmen, messengers and laborers, and 30,920 city letter carriers.

Other employees—railway mail clerks, rural carriers and department employees—make the total number about 250,000. This makes the postoffice department the largest business department of the government.

MR. BURLERSON WON'T BAR BIBLE
WASHINGTON—Postmaster-General Burler has received a petition asking him to bar from the mails the Bible on the ground that it contains "obscene literature." The request of the petitioners will not be granted.

SLATER WEAVERS VOTE TO HAVE NO STRIKE LEADERS

Unit Action, Dealings With Mill Direct and No Call Upon I. W. W. Are Stands Taken

WEBSTER, Mass.—Arbitration and a peaceful settlement is the aim declared by the striking weavers of the S. Slater & Sons, Inc., south village mill here. The strikers adopted a rule whereby no one of the men or women who are out on strike would consider himself or herself as a leader in the matter, and any statement that comes will be from the strikers as a body. They will not invoke the aid of the I. W. W. to help fight their battle, said the strikers. They say the matter will be between employees of the mill and the mill officials, and no outsiders will be brought into the strike.

The strikers believe that if Mrs. Mabel Hunt Slater, owner of the big mills, will have the situation explained to her she would assist in bringing about better working conditions in the mill.

CHARITY WORKERS PLAN CONFERENCE FOR PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The program for the fifth Rhode Island state conference of charities and corrections, to be held in the library of the Rhode Island Medical Society on Wednesday, Oct. 22, includes discussion of some of the most vital sociological problems, and some of the prominent students of these questions are among the speakers.

The conference will open at 10 o'clock in the morning. Prof. James Quayle Dealey of the department of sociology in Brown University, will be in charge, and the general topic will be "Problems of the Home." "The Broadening Question of Non-Support" will be discussed by William H. Baldwin of Washington, D. C.

In the afternoon the topic will be "Problems of the City." Miss Harriet E. Thomas will be in charge. The papers and speakers are: "A Civic Council for the Conservation and Direction of Good Will," Charles Whiting Williams, executive secretary of the Cleveland Federation of Charity and Philanthropy, Cleveland, O.; "A Broad Recreation Policy and Its Justification," William Burdick, M. D., director Public Athletic League, Baltimore, Md.

ENGINEER POLL TAKEN ON STRIKE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A poll of the engineers of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad was begun last night as a result of their failure, thus far, to secure desired modifications of the new rules for engineers recently issued by General Manager C. L. Bardo of the company.

It is expected that the poll will be completed by tonight and it is understood will, if affirmative, give the officers of the engineers' brotherhood authority to call a strike should further negotiations be without result.

WOMEN WILL HELP PROBATION WORK

BROCKTON, Mass.—Mrs. Louise A. Lake, president of the Brockton branch of the W. C. T. U., was named by a committee of women as an assistant to Probation Officer George S. Paine. Her salary will be paid from subscriptions raised by women of the city, nearly \$300 already having been pledged.

Her duties will be similar to that of a probation officer, and while she will have no standing as a court officer, Judge Warren A. Reed will undoubtedly accept her advice, as he has expressed a need of a woman to assist in court work.

SPRINGFIELD HAS DELAY ON CHARTER

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The charter revision commission last evening continued its meetings in the mayor's office. Nothing was given out beyond the fact that good progress is being made.

Mayor John A. Denison said he hoped the commission would be ready to report inside of a month. The mayor said that there will surely be so long a period of debate and consideration following the report that the decisions or recommendations of the commission should be made public as soon as possible.

CAPTAIN PREVENTS SINKING OF BARGE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—By diving into 13 feet of murky water in the hold of his sinking barge and removing an obstruction from the suction end of the water pump Capt. R. T. Leseman of the barge Frank Pendleton saved his vessel from sinking at sea last Sunday. When the pump was cleared it became effective and held the water back until the Delaware breakwater could be reached.

The Pendleton reached here yesterday from Norfolk.

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT IN HIGH REGARD IN TRENTON, N. J.

Deficit of \$110,000 Nearly Wiped Out, Saving of About \$60,000 Yearly Effected, Showing for Efficiency Made

MAYOR TELLS STORY

TRENTON, N. J.—This city was one of the first in the East to give serious consideration to the commission form of government, and the subject was considered at least two years before the campaign for its adoption was started.

The plan has made remarkable progress in New Jersey in the short time it has been a governmental fixture in this state. The bill authorizing its adoption was introduced in the 1911 session of the New



FREDERICK W. DONNELLY
Mayor of Trenton, N. J.

Jersey Legislature. The measure provided that a municipality, on the petition of 30 per cent of the voters who voted for the Assembly candidates at the last general election might demand a referendum election on the question of a change of charter.

The bill was vigorously opposed by special interests and old time leaders of both political parties, but at length became law.

Trenton's Chamber of Commerce, being deeply impressed with the necessity of a new and modern charter for the city, waged a vigorous campaign for the passage of the bill and Trenton was the first municipality to take advantage of the commission law, the signers to the petition being easily found.

This method of government was adopted here at a special election held in June, 1911. The change became operative on Aug. 22, 1911, so that the city has now had a trifle more than two years' experience with its new charter.

Results have been convincing of the superiority of the new system. Both in economy and efficiency the city has advanced with rapid strides. The first few months under the new regime were devoted to much needed reorganization work. After grouping the different branches of the government under the five heads provided for attention was directed to the establishment of a modern and simplified system of municipal accounting which was installed.

In analyzing Trenton's experience with commission government Mayor Frederick W. Donnelly in the following gives some interesting facts:

"A recent audit of the city's books for the last fiscal year, the first entire year for which the commission could justly be charged with responsibility, showed:

(1) The cost of administering of the government for the last fiscal year was \$4,377.31 less than during the preceding year.

(2) The ratables of the city were increased 3.76 per cent during the year.

(3) The bonded debt of the city was decreased more than 3.50 per cent.

(4) The tax rate was reduced two cents on each \$100 dollars of valuation.

(5) The revenue deficit of \$37,808.31 that existed at the close of the fiscal year 1912 was reduced to \$12,361.18. When the board of commissioners took office the revenue deficit was \$61,807.59.

(6) The apparent necessity for issuance of bonds, when the board of commissioners took office, to fund the revenue deficit has disappeared, and it is reasonably certain that at the close of the current fiscal year the revenue deficit will have been entirely wiped out and that instead of the city will have a cash revenue balance of about \$10,000.

(7) The appointment of a collector of delinquent taxes brought about a material increase in the amount of back and current taxes collected, and that at the close of the fiscal year 1912, the tax collections for the year amounted to \$1,191,000 of the entire levy for 1912.

(8) The value of fixed property, equipment, furniture, tools, supplies, etc., owned by the city is \$6,833,130.42. "Prior to the institution of commission government in Trenton the officers' annual statements were very poor. No general scheme of keeping the city's accounts as those of one corporation had ever been adopted; consequently, city funds were badly entangled. Over \$35,

000 of unexpended proceeds of bond issues for improvements was used to run the city and \$114,000 had been expended unknowingly on sewer construction out of administrative revenues. Over \$30,000 of collections from streets improvement assessments, intended to be used for bond redemption, was expended for current purposes. On the date of the inauguration of commission government there was a current administrative deficit of over \$110,000, although some few years prior the city had issued \$500,000 of bonds to pay the deficit then outstanding.

The city's financial statements are now model and each department is furnished with a statement of assets and liabilities and income and expenditures monthly. It is easy to understand that with this information constantly available no excuse exists for a recurrence of old conditions.

"On February 28th, 1913, the current deficit had been reduced to \$12,000 from \$110,000 and the income for the year ending February 28th, 1913, was \$26,000 more than the expenses; the expenses for the last four years prior to commission government had increased at an average of \$56,000 each year. Expense of last year immediately prior to commission government's adoption showed \$102,000 increase while the first complete year of commission government showed decrease of over \$40,000 under the year prior.

"On official advertising we have saved approximately \$10,000 a year. Other savings that have been realized by the policy of retrenchment that the commission is following are: Legal fees, \$5,000 a year; cost of street improvements, \$15,000 a year; almshouse, maintenance saving, \$6,000 a year; water department, \$5,000 a year; assessors' office, \$3,300 a year, and numerous other smaller savings which total about \$60,000 a year.

"To enumerate the many improvements and accomplishments that have been witnessed in Trenton under a commission government administration, aside from the financial curtailments, would be bordering on the impossible. We have witnessed the end of partisan politics in the deliberations of our governing body, not one partisan vote having been taken during the two years of its existence.

"During our administration we will accomplish and put into operation the great projects of filtration, sewage disposal, garbage disposal, Delaware river development, two new fire companies, 25 additional policemen, better streets, improved parks and many other improvements. In the line of efficiency we may point to the devoted subordinate, a modern system of accounting, open meetings for the transaction of all public business, and a businesslike method of purchasing supplies.

"We have secured improved trolley service for our citizens by making the trolley companies live up to the provisions of their franchises and are endeavoring to bring about amicably a system of inter-line transfers whereby passengers can be transferred from one line to another, at designated junctions, without additional charge.

"The filtration plant, the building of which the old common council avoided for years, is now in course of construction and will be completed at a great saving under the cost as compared with similar plants built elsewhere. We have also arranged to increase our parking spaces and recreation centers by additional land donated to the city by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and other water front properties. Under contemplated plans we will have a continuous park running through nearly the entire length of the city. Besides we are, in conjunction with the state of New Jersey, developing a spacious park in the rear of the state capital.

"Our water department has been made self-supporting and during the first year new mains to the extent of \$70,000 were constructed and paid for from the revenue of the office.

"Our street department is in better condition than at any time in the city's history. We have eliminated patented materials and give out the work under open specifications and competitive bidding. Nearly \$200,000 of street paving work has been done by the department under commission rule, at an approximate saving of \$20,000. We have our own municipal repair plant and have added to the official roster a chemist who analyzes the material for street work before it is accepted. Our streets are kept in a cleaner condition at smaller cost. The police, besides being the guardians of peace and order, also act as street and garbage inspectors and report holes in streets, poor sidewalks, and all pavements that are in need of repair.

"The city's lighting facilities have been increased and improved by the introduction of a circuit of lights in the business center that forms the nucleus of a 'white way.' It is our policy to make Trenton one of the best lighted cities in the East.

"Since taking office nearly \$1,000,000 worth of bonds have been issued for permanent improvements to city property. This includes new schools, paving and repaving of streets, new streets and a retaining wall along the Delaware river, and improvements to the police and fire department. Under our administration the salaries of the school teachers of Trenton have been increased by a total of \$20,000, which applies exclusively to grade teachers. About 350 teachers are benefited, and the average increase in the annual pay of those involved is about \$55."

Mayor Donnelly is also president of the New Jersey ship canal commission and vice-president of the Atlantic Deep Waterways Association and the National rivers and harbors congress.

A NEW CASE

Complete 25 H. P.

PRICE \$1250

You buyers who want the utmost in a motor car must look to the 1914 CASE.

Here is equipment that other cars lack, and here are the vital "Hidden Values" that have gained CASE CARS their fame.

What car that you know gives an extra tire on rim, a cover, and two extra inner tubes? What other car at \$1250 provides these wanted features:



Westinghouse Electric Starting and Lighting Equipment
Bosch Magneto-Duplex System
Wagner Automator
Eight-Day Clock
Electric Vibrator Horn
Baker Removable 4-Bolt Rims
Extra Tire on Rim, with Tire Cover, carried in rear; Two Extra Inner Tubes

Goodyear No-Rim-Out Tires, 32x4
Weed Tire Chains
Rayfield Carburetor—Superheated Dash Adjustment
All Lamps Electric
Left-Hand Drive—Center Control
Motor 2-Head 34x4 1/2
Horsepower, 25
Wheelbase, 110 inches
All for \$1250

Plus These Values That Do Not Show

We are using in CASE CARS the finest materials that any maker knows. For Case Completeness is not confined merely to equipment. It extends to the core—to the parts you cannot see—the parts that mean long life.

How to Judge If You Get Them

You must have this completeness in every car if you want that car to last. The maker's integrity is your only guarantee of those things which you cannot see. Trained engineers cannot judge steel on sight. They must test it in laboratories.

A Concern Capitalized at \$40,000,000

We have manufactured the world's finest machinery for the past 70 years. Thousands of our customers are those whose

fathers and grandfathers dealt with us too. Our reputation is at stake in every CASE CAR.

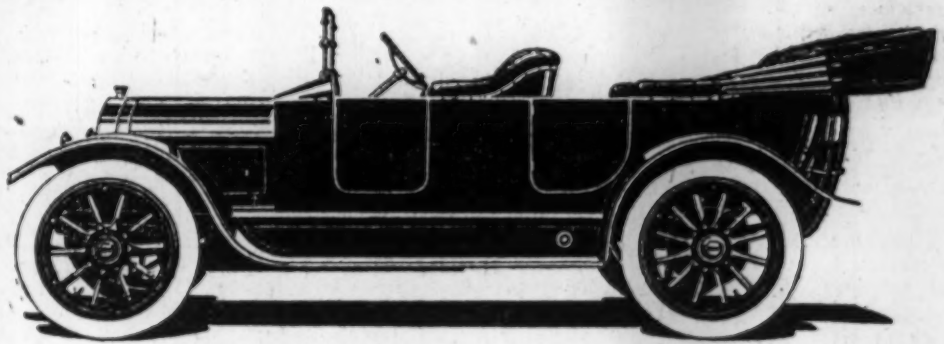
Why Others Cannot Give Them

We had built up a wonderful organization before we began making motor cars. We had 9,000 dealers and 65 branches before a car was made. We saved an enormous selling expense. We saved on overhead, systems, and salaries. We put all these savings into the cars in the shape of these unusual values. So we can save where others must spend, and can spend our savings where others must save. For this reason CASE CARS at the price have never been equalled.

See These Three Models

The CASE "25" at \$1250—the "35" at \$1850—and the "40" at \$2300. Then take our word for the vital values—the values that you will appreciate on the 25,000th and 50,000th mile.

CASE branches in United States, Canada, South America, Philippine Islands, Europe.



J. I. CASE T. M. COMPANY, Inc., 609 State St., RACINE, WIS.
BOSTON BRANCH, 8 COLUMBUS AVENUE

FRANCHISE VOTE IN DES MOINES

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia.—The people of Des Moines will soon be in a campaign over a city street car franchise. The council is ready to submit it to the voters. A main feature is that it provides for ultimate purchase of the business by the city and also it may provide for a franchise tax, says the Nonpareil under date of Des Moines.

The company is in a position of comparative helplessness, as it is now without a franchise and under the obligation, by order of the court, to get off the streets within a reasonable time unless it gets a new franchise.

EPISCOPALIANS TO MEET IN N. Y.

NEW YORK—Episcopal clergymen and laymen from all parts of the United States will gather in this city to attend the twenty-eighth national convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

The convention will open Wednesday and will continue through the following Sunday. Mass meetings will be held in Carnegie hall, and the headquarters will be in the Episcopal church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh street, near Columbus avenue.

CORNELL HAS 5000 STUDENTS

ITHACA, N. Y.—Estimates of the registration at Cornell University place the number of students at 5000, or 173 more than last year. President Jacob Gould Schurmann opened the university Friday.

F. B. COLE FOR FOREST BOARD

TACOMA, Wash.—Gov. Ernest Lister recently announced the appointment of Frank B. Cole of Tacoma as a member of the state forest commission for the term ending June 7, 1917, says the Tribune under Olympia date.

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 12, AT 2:30

KUBELIK

Wizard of the Violin

Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c.

1000 seats at \$1.00

PUBLIC SALE SATURDAY, OCT. 4

Mail orders now to L. H. MUDGETT, Rye, N. Y.

Gloucester & "North Shore"

Steel Steamers "Cape Ann" and "City of Gloucester" leave North Side Central Wharf, foot of State St., Elevated Stairs, Boston, weekly, right, Week Days 10 a. m., 8 p. m.; leave Gloucester 5:15 p. m. Sundays and holidays, leave Boston at 10:35 a. m.; leave Gloucester at 1:15 p. m.

80 CENTS EACH WAY.

E. S. MERCHANT, Mgr. B. & G. R. R. Co.

CHARTER RULE TO BE FOLLOWED

CLEVELAND—Cleveland's municipal election Nov. 4 will be under the non-partisan preferential ballot, just as the charter provides.

This was the announcement of W. B. Gongwer, chief clerk of the board of elections, upon his return here following a conference at Columbus with Secretary of State Charles H. Graves, chief election official of the state, reports the Plain Dealer.

CONCORD BANK SOLD FOR \$30,000

SAN FRANCISCO—The controlling interest of the Bank of Concord has passed into the hands of W. K. Cole, president of the First National Bank of Berkeley, and a director of the San Ramon Valley Bank at Walnut creek. The deal represented about \$30,000, says the Examiner under date of Martinez. The Bank of Concord was established in 1903 and is the oldest institution of the kind in Contra Costa county.

THAT FOSTER PLUG PREVENTS SLIPPING

80c Attached

All Dealers

CAT'S PAW CUSHION RUBBER HEELS

The moment you have a pair of Cat's Paw Heels attached to your shoes you feel a greater degree of sureness.

Your shoes will be more comfortable—they will wear longer.

And, best of all, you will walk with a surefooted tread. The Foster Friction Plug won't let you slip—prevents your footsteps from sounding like "gum-shoe" artist.

There are no holes in the heels to track mud and dirt. They cost no more than the ordinary kind.

The name is easy to remember. Get a pair today.

FOSTER RUBBER CO.
108 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.
Originators and patentees of the Foster Friction Plug, which prevents slipping.

Artist Group Busy at Westport, Conn.

Painters Who Have Done Important Work Enjoy Homes in Small Town Because of Fine Scenery and Location

ARTIST LINDE'S STUDIO

WESTPORT, Conn.—About as far up the Saugatuck river as the tidewater flows from the sound lies this village. There is a bridge, a brick building or two, a variety of wooden stores and the usual antique furniture shop with the customary battered brass bed-warmer displayed in the window.

Automobiles speeding along the post road between New York and Boston are likely to remember Westport because Main street is frequently in a state of being repaired and the machines must halt, while their occupants may lift their eyes from the road ahead and look around. The business portion of Westport, like that of many New England towns lying along main lines of travel, has lost its original picturesque simplicity without gaining anything distinctive in character to take its place. Yet the trend is toward betterment.

At the eastern end of the bridge at Westport rises a building of distinction. Square, compact, of good architectural lines, it belongs to the future of the town, although it was built to commemorate the past. This building is the Westport library, built by Morris K. Jesup of New York, upon the spot where his grandfather, Ebenezer Jesup (1767-1851) conducted a successful business for many years. Within, this library building is decorated and furnished as luxuriously as a New York club. In the spacious hall at the top of the building are held, each fall, exhibitions of paintings, the works of the artists of Westport. In the basement the youngsters of the neighborhood gather to play games and hear stories told.

Of course, these painters really are not artists of Westport. They belong to New York, to Paris, to Munich and Rome. They are first-class painters, and, while their homes are in Westport, they are citizens at the same time of the wider world of art. Two important things have combined to call this colony of artists together here: First, convenience to New York, with its publishers, its collectors, galleries and exhibitions; second, the great landscape beauty of the surrounding country. For Main street is not all there is of Westport. On the hills above the town, along the river valley, in the salt meadows toward the sound, is to be found landscape material of great beauty and variety. From hilltops and fields which long ago were given up by the despairing agriculturists, the ingenious artist now reaps a profitable crop, though not of grain, hay or potatoes.

Just who is the "dean" of the Westport artists it is not necessary to decide. Neill Mitchell probably has been here longest, although George Wright and J. N. Marchand are entitled to seats near the head of the table when "old settlers" day comes round. J. E. Fraser, the sculptor; Hugo Ballin, Arthur Dove and Lawrence Mazzanovich are among the late arrivals.

Ossip Linde came to Westport three years ago. He found a few acres of land on a slightly eminence overlooking the village and the river valley. There were two buildings on it, one, a house 200 years old, and the other a deserted school building. These buildings were considered rather an encumbrance on the land than any desirable addition to it and he bought the place at the value of the ground. The house he reconstructed at a cost, he admits, greater than that of building anew, and the old school he made over into a studio with a large north light. In reconstructing the house, three little rooms in front were made into one large one with lofty ceiling and a balcony along one side. For the walls, Mr. Linde designed wood paneling. With old furniture and good rugs, the effect of this interior is singularly rich. In the dining room the old

beams of oak, hewn, 24 inches square, still show what the original construction of the house had been.

In the studio, just at present, Mr. Linde is working upon a ceiling decoration for the Herter looms of New York. This painting, which covers 1200 square feet of canvas, is for a Louis XIV. room in a new hotel in San Francisco. It is a figure composition of six panels

he met and married Miss Allene Carey of Hamlin, Ont. "City of Gold and Ivory," lent by C. B. Dolge, and "Scene in Venice," lent by James Wood, were among the artist's pictures in the Westport show.

Three canvases by S. S. Dustin were shown: "Great Hill, Mystic, Conn.," "Westport Hills," and "Summer Day." The latter picture is a slight sketch, but

the latter's summer school in the Shinnecock Hills of Long Island, but his earliest master was James M. Hart. "I have had to unlearn some of the things Hart taught me," said Mr. Dustin, "but I believe that the principles of construction and composition Hart gave are and always will be of value to me. The men who live and will live are the men who have knowledge." Dustin is an American painter. He believes that the great school of landscape painting is today in America. He has not studied abroad. "Why," he says, "should a landscape painter go abroad to study when the finest landscape artists are here at home?"

The Westport exhibition was enriched this year by a showing of sculpture. "A Mask," the original of which is owned by Mrs. Willard D. Straight, was by J. E. Fraser. The mask is of a young woman, a spirited and lively piece of modeling. Mr. Fraser also showed a number of monotypes. "Catch as Catch Can," two wrestlers, a well composed group, was by Laura Gardin, who also exhibited a portrait bust of a child. In the latter work Miss Gardin had accomplished a delightful softness of expression, especially about the eyes.

The contribution of Mrs. Charles S. Prizer this year was a portrait, "Gertrude," painted out of doors, in full sunlight, running the glorious gamut of color from vermilion in the light to vivid green in the shadows, yet harmonious in tone and clearly a characteristic portrait of the sitter. It was a direct, fresh and spontaneous treatment of a difficult subject and, together with the work Mrs. Prizer has done in the same line before, puts this artist on a high plane as a portrait painter.

Arthur Dove, Hugo Ballin and Will Kriehoff are among the Westport artists, but did not exhibit this year. J. N. Marchand showed two well composed western pictures, for illustration, and Angus MacDonnell several capital pictures which had been published in "Life." Four canvases were by Karl Anderson. "The Serenade," dainty and whimsical, shows a clown playing his guitar before a wondering child on a lantern-decorated porch. The hour is toward the setting of the sun, whose light comes spattering through the vines. "Lovely Flowers," by the same artist, is quite different in conception and shows a young girl out of doors bending over a tangle of chrysanthemums.

In his "Sardine Boats," Ernest Fuhr showed striking color notes. J. Mortimer Lichtenauer's "Erin," a wide-eyed girl, whose fingers are caressing a harp,



(Photo by Peter A. Juley, New York)

"Lovely Flowers," from a painting by Karl Anderson

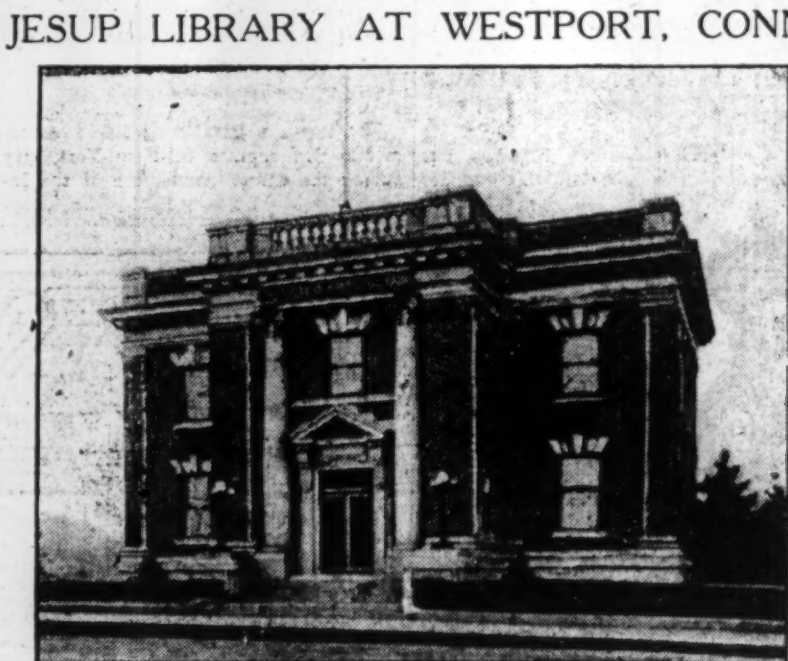
with a border of peonies and shows the good drawing and clear, strong coloring characteristic of all of Mr. Linde's work.

Ossip Linde came to America from Rostoff, Don, Russia, as a boy, penniless, uneducated, bringing his mother with him. A friend of his father in New York helped the boy to reach Chicago, where he secured at \$6 a week a job in the same lithographing establishment which 17 years later offered him a partnership. During these 17 years of continuous work in the same lithography shop, Linde had brought his sister over from Russia, and had furnished the money for his boyhood companion, who had also come from Rostoff, Don to Chicago, to obtain an education.

On the day the young doctor received his diploma he was married to Linde's sister and in about three years had a remunerative practice. It was then Linde's turn and his brother-in-law, from his earnings, was able to furnish part of the money that enabled the future painter to abandon lithography and begin his real work. For Linde never had intended, from the first, to be anything but an artist. He began to study sculpture in Chicago, and in Paris carried on the same work. Perhaps the artist's present accurate knowledge of form is due in a measure to this early study.

Linde's longing to express himself in color became so great, however, that he abandoned sculpture. After studying painting for a short while in Paris, he took a trip to Bruges, whence he returned with two pictures in oil, the first he ever had completed. On the advice of a friend, both these pictures were sent to the salon, and to Linde's surprise, both were accepted and hung. For seven years in succession his pictures were shown in the salon and all but one of these pictures were sold. In 1907 he was awarded an honorable mention and in the following year a gold medal.

As a painter of pictures Linde is known for his Venetian subjects. These show a love of line and mass in architecture and, above all, rich, pure coloring. In many of his pictures, notably those seen at the Westport exhibition this fall, he achieves an effect through contrast of the light and shadowed portions of his picture. Mr. Linde has made sketching tours of Italy, France, Bavaria and Switzerland. In the latter country



(Photo by George E. Quigley)

Where exhibitions of "local" celebrities work are held each year

DEVELOPMENT OF HUDSON BAY IS SHOWN IN SHIPPING

All records have been broken this year in regard to the invasion of Hudson bay by steamers, no fewer than eight having started, while another is now fitting out at St. Johns. Two of these were the Alcazar and Allette, which sailed from Mobile, Ala., toward the end of June with cargoes of pitch pine for use in terminals which the Canadian government is planning to build to Pt. Nelson, which has been chosen for the seaport of the Hudson Bay railway.

Pt. Nelson, the terminal port of the Hudson Bay Company is a harbor surrounded by wooded hills. It has also a fine stone quarry. Churchill, on the other hand, is a low, sandy estuary and it would take an enormous expenditure to make it, if possible, into a good harbor.

For over 20 years the Canadian northwest has been asking for this great boom. It means to them the immense advantage of saving 900 miles in their journey to the embarkation port, and also a shorter ocean voyage. The railway to Hudson bay has commenced and will, probably, be finished within a year, says the Newark News.

A subsidiary fact of great importance in connection with the proposed Hudson Bay railway is that the Dominion government has decided to make a thorough investigation into the fisheries of Hudson bay from a commercial standpoint. The reasons given are that with the opening of the Hudson Bay railway a large fishing industry may be developed in the bay, which is believed to be swarming with fish.

A complete wireless apparatus, which will be erected at Nelson, is among the immense cargo on board the Beothic. When this is put in position it is the intention of the officials to maintain daily communication with Ottawa by a

station at Le Pas, the starting point of the Hudson Bay railway, from which the line will extend 420 miles to the seaboard of Hudson bay. Work has already been started from the Le Pas end and good progress made.

This Hudson bay route, it is estimated, will cut off about 1000 miles from the distance now covered in shipping Canadian wheat, and this will save the expense of several transshipments, such as rail to boat, boat to Montreal elevator and from the latter to the ocean liner, which is to convey it across the Atlantic.

AUTUMN BEGINS TO COLOR TREES, SHRUBS AND VINES THROUGHOUT THE ARBORETUM

Autumn colors have already touched the trees and shrubs of the Arboretum. The foliage of the Japanese plants is as brilliant as it is in its native country and forms a beautiful supplement to the American trees which have turned.

The first American tree to turn color is the red maple. The water-willow, known as *Nesaea*, which is native of all the country from Maine to Florida, has leaves which turn a bright scarlet and a little later in the fall these groups of willows bordering a stream or pond make a blot of bright scarlet in the landscape.

Many of the vines have already turned color and wind about the tree trunk and fence like wreaths of flame. Among these are the Virginia creeper, woodbine and several varieties of ivies. Nearly all species of Virginia creeper can be found near the entrance of the Forest Hills gate at the eastern side of the shrub collection. A few of the fruits which ripen early are also conspicuous. The light blue fruits of the cornel,

Jesup Public Library, as Comfortably Furnished as a Modern Club, Is Each Fall the Scene of Exhibition of "Local" Art

TOWN IS DEVELOPING

is in introspective mood. Neill Mitchell showed several marine subjects and John B. Morris a number of sketches. "The Flying Dutchman" was a fantastic conception of Ralph Willis and "Rural Delivery" an excellent picture by George Wright. E. M. Ashe showed a pastel of vivid coloring and decorative quality, a woman, in a garden, sitting half hidden by sweet-williams and Canterbury bells. There was also a marine by the same artist. A group of Henry Raleigh's vigorous drawings was shown.

One of the truest pictures in the exhibition this year was by Mazzanovich, "The Saugatuck." This painter, whose art education began at the Art Institute in Chicago and extended to Paris, has developed into a colorist of rare strength and purity. Lawrence Mazzanovich was born at sea off the coast of California, his father being a native of Dalmatia and his mother a Venetian. He did his first work in landscape in France in 1908 and had two pictures accepted in the Salon des Beaux Arts. Returning to Chicago he exhibited at Thurbur's, where 14 out of 17 canvases were sold. His work also has been seen at Macbeth's in New York and Vose's in Boston, and he has been referred to as "a new star in the firmament of American landscape painters."

Mr. Mazzanovich has returned lately to Westport from a short sketching trip among the hills of New Hampshire, bringing with him an array of small oil sketches and an avowed determination never to insult the mountains again with small canvases. "I shall take only large canvases next time," he said. "What I would really like to have up there is a whole row of easels; firmly anchored to the ground, with large canvases and a fresh palette by each. Then I could rush from one canvas to another in an effort to secure those evanescent landscape effects which come and go with the changing light."

"There was one day in the hills when half a dozen little storms were going on at the same time in different parts, and once I had my own private little shower. Toward evening the little storms united into one big one and I took refuge in a farmhouse. When the rain was, over about sunset I started out, when suddenly I saw before me, spanning the road, a clean-cut little rainbow. It made me feel like a child. I started to run. I wanted to pass under it and get to the other side. But I soon found that always the rainbow was just ahead."

JURY TO PRESIDE OVER ART EXHIBIT NOW ANNOUNCED

NEW YORK—The jury of selection for the twenty-fourth annual exhibition of the New York Water Color Club has been announced as follows: E. M. Ashe, Gustav Cimiotti, Jr., Colin Campbell Cooper, Mrs. Emma Lambert Cooper, A. L. Groll, Miss L. C. Hunter, Alonzo Klaw, Richard F. Maynard, Miss Lony Nell, Miss Alethea Hill Pratt, Edward H. Potthast and Miss Maria I. Strean. The exhibition will be held during three weeks in November, opening Nov. 8, in the galleries of the American Fine Arts Society on West Fifty-Seventh street. Works sent in packing cases it is announced must be consigned to some agent, and the following firms are named as attending to such business: Artists' Packing and Shipping Company, 139 West Fifty-Fourth street, W. S. Budworth and Son, 424 West Fifty-Second street, George F. Of, 274 Madison avenue, Prinz Brothers, 308 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

EARN \$22,736 IN HOLIDAYS

CHICAGO—C. P. Briggs, principal of the Rockford high school, has announced the boys and girls of Rockford high school have earned \$22,736 during the 10 weeks of the summer vacation, says the Record-Herald under date of Rockford, Ill.



For Chilly Fall Days

A Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater is the very thing to keep the house cozy and comfortable in the chilly days before the furnace is started.

PERFECTION
SMOKELESS
OIL HEATER

This year's new model Perfection has many important improvements. It gives more heat, is better made and works better than any other heater on the market.

Easy to rewick—wick and carrier in one; just lift out the old and drop in the new.

Wide, shallow font—holds more oil, and gives full, steady heat whether font is full or nearly empty.

Automatic-locking flame-spreader prevents smoking. Indicator shows at a glance how much fuel is left. No gallery to unscrew, or catch oil and dust.

Made with vitreous blue enamel or plain steel drums. Attractive latticed window frame.

Dealers everywhere—or write for descriptive circular

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the Heater
with the
TRIANGLE



PEACE ARCH IS TO COST \$10,000

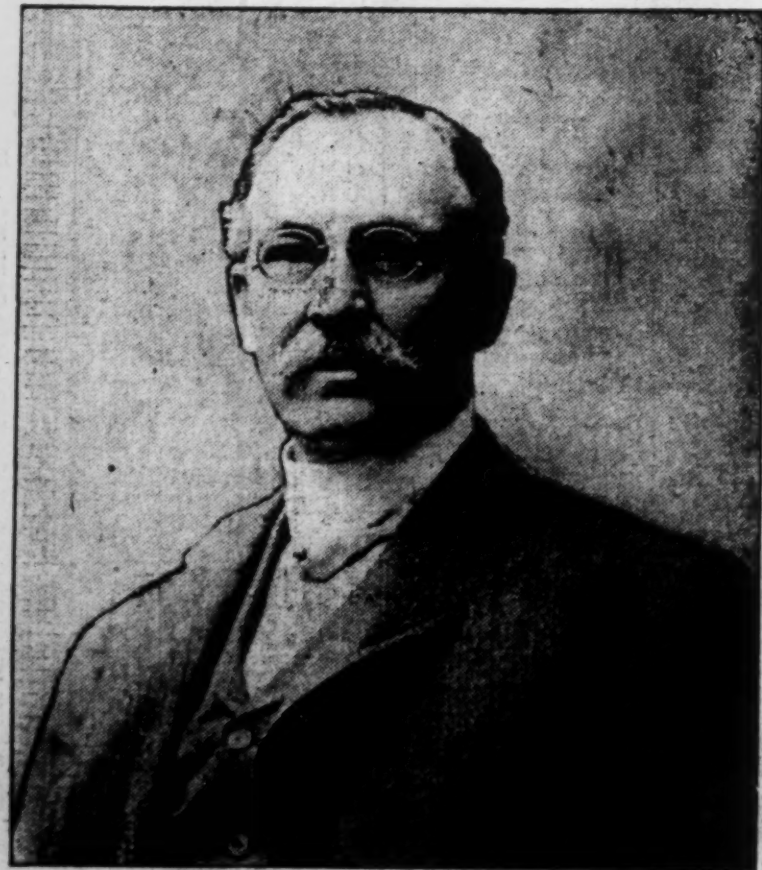
VANCOUVER, B.C.—G. A. Ellsperman, deputy collector of the Blaine subport, received official notice of his appointment on the executive committee for the promotion of the centennial peace celebration at Blaine next August.

The other members of the committee are: Samuel Hill of Mayhill, chairman; Prof. Edmond S. Meany of Seattle; Engineer R. H. Thomson of Victoria; Samuel C. Lancaster, J. J. Donovan of Bellingham, and D. M. Clough of Everett, Wash. Seven members will be appointed from the British Columbia district, and Judge

Ronald will be the fifteenth member of the committee, which will proceed with the raising of the \$10,000 fund for a peace memorial arch.

MINISTER TAKES OATH IN INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS—The oath of office as minister to Liberia was administered at Evansville, Ind., to Dr. George W. Buckner by William E. Wilson, circuit clerk, says the News. It was the first time that a United States minister had taken the oath of office there since Charles Denby of that city was appointed minister to China, in 1885. Dr. Buckner left for Liberia by way of Washington.



Silas Dustin, artist, who calls Americans best landscape painters

On Monday and Tuesday, September 29th and 30th, the Store will be closed at 5 P. M.

H. Altman & Co.

announce for Monday, Sept. 29th, Special Sales of the following:

Black Silk Dress Plush, Black Dress Silks and Soft-finished Black Satin Brocades; Black Broadcloth; All-Wool French Crepe; Women's Plush Hats and Imported Coats; Men's and Women's Silk Umbrellas, and Girls' Coats and Dresses.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

News for the Auto Man

IMPORTANT TO THROW CLUTCH IN PROPERLY

Many Drivers Do Not Engage Gears of a Car Correctly or Make Sure There Is No Slipping

WATCH LUBRICATION

With the car stationary, there is sometimes difficulty in engaging either the first speed or the reverse gears, and this difficulty is more pronounced on cars having disc or plate clutches. The trouble is not, however, confined to such cars, but is sometimes experienced where a cone clutch is fitted, and, in such case, it is generally due to neglect.

To engage the first speed without any sound the clutch and first speed gear wheel must be stationary or practically so. It is, therefore, no use declutching and trying to engage the first speed at the same instant. It is only reasonable to wait an appreciable period for the shaft to come to rest, but only a short interval should be necessary. If in a suitable interval the shaft does not come to rest it is well to take up the footboards and, while somebody else declutches, to find out by holding a piece of wood against the clutch how much braking effect is required to cause the clutch to come to rest.

Having stopped the clutch, the braking effect of the piece of wood should be removed, the clutch pedal being meantime depressed, and the clutch cone should, of course, remain stationary, though possibly it may not do this but may spin still slowly again. If it should spin this will show clearly that there is some undue friction in the interior of the clutch and that it does not disengage properly says Motor Print. If the clutch remains stationary it is clear that some light form of clutch brake is required.

It is generally a fairly easy matter to fit a clutch brake, a simple construction of which consists of a hard wood block on the end of a springy arm, which may be a piece of flat spring steel. The arm is bolted to the frame with the wooden block about a quarter of an inch from the back of the clutch cone, so that when the clutch pedal is fully depressed the cone makes contact with the wooden block. Some means of adjustment should be provided if possible.

Assuming that when the clutch has been arrested it fails to remain stationary when released from the pressure of a temporary brake, attention must be paid to the lubrication of the main clutch bearing, as it would appear that the two clutch elements cannot move freely in relation to one another owing to lack of lubrication, and that the friction between the clutch bearing parts is sufficient to cause the two elements to rotate together.

There are, however, other causes of this trouble than lack of lubrication. In a clutch of the reversed type, in which the cone is pushed forwards towards the flywheel to disengage, it is possible that the cone may have so much travel that when the pedal is fully depressed the cone makes contact with the face of the flywheel, and the more the driver tries to force the clutch out of engagement the greater will be the frictional grip between the two clutch elements.

With multi-disc clutches the trouble may be a serious one, particularly in cold weather. The cause is often that the clutch oil becomes excessively thick, owing to the low temperature, so that when the clutch plates are separated it serves as a drag, and in spite of the mechanical separation of the plates all the clutch elements insisted upon revolving as a solid mass. The remedy is to race the engine, with the clutch pedal fully depressed, then to switch off, and just as the engine is stopping to switch on again, the rapid acceleration and retardation breaking down the film of oil and allowing the gear to be engaged.

On some cars it is easier to engage the reverse gear or one of the forward speeds other than the first under these conditions. For example, suppose one can engage the direct drive, this would serve to hold the clutch shaft still, and one could then immediately change into the first speed. There is no doubt that extremely thin oil is required for multi-disc clutches. Where the engine oil is used in the clutch chamber, a very thin engine oil must be employed.

As soon as the first speed is engaged the trouble seems to be overcome for the time being, and consequently it is sometimes advisable to insert the gear with the engine stationary, then to declutch and get someone to start the engine while the clutch is out.

On some cars special provision is made to insure the separation of the clutch discs. In one case the discs are slotted at their edges and the tongues so formed are bent so that they form springs which insure the plates separating from one another. When the clutch is engaged the spring tongues lie flat and do not interfere with its operation.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED
Sept. 27.....From 6:04 p. m. to 5:57 a. m.
Sept. 28.....From 6:02 p. m. to 5:58 a. m.
Sept. 29.....From 6:00 p. m. to 5:59 a. m.
Sept. 30.....From 5:58 p. m. to 5:10 a. m.
Oct. 1.....From 5:57 p. m. to 5:11 a. m.
Oct. 2.....From 5:55 p. m. to 5:12 a. m.
Oct. 3.....From 5:53 p. m. to 5:13 a. m.
Oct. 4.....From 5:52 p. m. to 5:15 a. m.

KANSAS CITY AUTO CLUB STARTED TEN YEARS AGO

Only Forty Automobile Owners in That City When Organization Was Started in 1903, but It Has Rapidly Grown to Over Eight Hundred at Present Time

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—It has now been 10 years since the Automobile Club of Kansas City came into existence. In that space of time it has grown from a small organization to an institution that has gained national prominence. During its few years of activity it has been one of the big factors in the building of good roads throughout Missouri; it has taken a prominent part in having the famous ocean-to-ocean highway routed through this state over the old Santa Fe trail; it has at all times been working to secure better legislation for motor car owners; it has promoted contests of different kinds; it has secured a traffic ordinance for its own city; it has obtained for Kansas City publicity in different parts of the country, and in many other ways has worked for the betterment of road conditions and the general advancement of the automobile.

Back in 1903, when the club was first incorporated, there were only 40 automobile owners in Kansas City. Practically every one of these became an active member of the organization. At that time about all an automobile club did was to promote races and contests of different kinds; but the Kansas City club, not having enough members to secure a clubhouse and a track on which to stage the contests, merged with the old Kansas City Driving Club, whose headquarters were located on the site of what is now Electric park.

Three years after its incorporation, W. W. Cowen, then a member of the board of trade of Kansas City, was elected president. He advocated a withdrawal from the Driving Club and the reducing of the dues from \$25 to \$12.50 per year. It seems that with the election of Mr. Cowen a new impetus was given the work of the club and from that time on its membership increased rapidly and its activities broadened. Several race meets, successful both from a financial and sportsman standpoint, enabled the club to purchase 40 acres of ground located near Hickman's mill, which is on one of the best rock roads in the country. A small clubhouse was erected and this was used until recently, when it was destroyed by fire.

In 1910 it was seen by the officers and directors that downtown headquarters must be established, for the activities of the club had become so great that it was necessary to have a headquarters from which to conduct their business. Then it was that the offices in the Midland building were opened.

The Automobile Club of Kansas City took an active part in the securing of state legislation regarding automobiles, and also was the father of the present city traffic ordinance regulating all character of vehicles.

Probably the most successful tours that were promoted by the club were those of 1908, 1909 and 1910. These were conducted under the auspices of the club for trophies presented by a Kansas City newspaper. It was these three tours that proved to the western farmer that an automobile was as practical for traveling over the country as a train, and it made them see that the automobile was the forerunner of a system of good roads throughout this section that would save them millions of dollars. The tour of 1910 covered a distance of about 2500 miles and had as its destination Raton, New Mexico. This was one of the most successful runs that was ever conducted by the club, and attracted attention of the automobile people throughout the United States.

Back in 1911, under the leadership of Governor H. S. Hadley, several tours were made between Kansas City and St. Louis, for the purpose of agitating the establishment of the Missouri cross-state highway. At that time the Daughters of the American Revolution were active in having the Santa Fe trail marked from end to end, and it was over this historic road that the members of the automobile club carried good road enthusiasts from Kansas City to Jefferson



W. P. M. STEVENS, SECRETARY



H. D. TRAIN, PRESIDENT

City, where they were met by members of the Automobile Club of St. Louis, who had brought a great crowd from the city on the Father of Waters. It seemed that this historic old road was the logical one for the cross-state highway and as a result of the agitation, the members of the highway commission voted that the old trails road should be designated as the Missouri cross-state highway.

When the bill was up before Congress, to secure federal aid for the ocean highway, which is to be built over the old Santa Fe trail, the Automobile Club sent two delegates to Washington to aid in securing the passage of this bill, which would mean \$20,000,000 toward the completion of this highway.

Three thousand dollars was raised by the members of the club to help the promotion of this highway, which is to connect the Atlantic and the Pacific. The Automobile Club is affiliated with the American Automobile Association, and is working hand in hand with it for the securing of federal aid for good roads. The present membership of the Automobile Club is 800, and looking ahead one can see that at the end of the present year the number of nearly 1000 will be found on the membership books.

Nov. 1 the club will move into its new home at 1020 Oak street. Work is now going on for the construction of the building and when it is completed will be one of the finest automobile club headquarters in the West. This building will be fireproof in every way. The first floor and basement will be clear of posts, making it convenient for the members to drive their cars in and out. The garage will be for the benefit of members only and they will be furnished supplies at cost.

Officers and directors of the club who serve the present year are: H. D. Train, president; R. E. Wiles, first vice-president; H. G. Kyle, second vice-president; W. P. M. Stevens, secretary; F. C. Merrill, treasurer, and R. L. Kidner, W. G. Whitcomb, George H. Davis, E. W. Shannon, F. S. Day and Fred R. Hoover, directors.

MOTORCYCLE NOTES

Motorcycle parties from all over the country attended the national convention of Rural Mail Carriers at Evansville recently. Especially did a large number of Indiana carriers ride to the convention city on their two-wheelers. One party of 30 motored from Ft. Wayne, recruits being added at most of the towns and cities through which the tourists passed. Perhaps to no one class of people has the motorcycle proven so valuable as to the rural mail carriers, and for this reason the gathering at Evansville looked almost like a motorcycle convention.

The Federation of American Motorcyclists continues to grow by "leaps and bounds," the last membership card issued during August being 24,533. During that month 495 riders became members of the national organization, and 202 men renewed their memberships. Of the 495 new members, 365 were affiliated with local clubs which are a part of the national association.

Two Ohio State University students, Charles Swartsbaugh and John Gager, have started on a motorcycle tour of Europe. They will tour the northern countries first, after which they will visit Germany, France and Italy.

In an economy test recently made at Chicago, William Powell rode his motorcycle 161 miles on one gallon, three and a half quarts of gasoline. Previous to this test the machine on which Mr. Powell made the record run had covered practically 6000 miles.

MARMON

"The Easiest Riding Car In The World"

Marmoon "48"
Six Cylinder

NEW MODELS FOR 1914 NOW ON EXHIBITION
FIRST AMONG THE BEST

The more a man knows about motor cars—the more he will appreciate the Marmoon "Forty-Eight." It is distinguished by its exclusive features as the most complete, luxurious and capable of all high-powered cars. It has abundant power in proportion to weight. It combines small car ease of operation with the comfort and luxury of big car smoothness, flexibility and easy riding.

MARMON "32"—FOUR CYLINDER—THE OLD RELIABLE
For the coming season the Marmoon "Thirty Two" offers all the latest ideas in equipment, style and appointment. The features of exclusive Marmoon design, the expert selection of materials and conscientious, expert workmanship, attain their highest development in this car.

The experience of sixty-two years of successful manufacturers of high-grade machinery stands back of the refinement and mechanical perfection of the Marmoon "Thirty Two."

MARMON SERVICE
Body designs may change from time to time to meet the latest dictates of the fastidious buyer. Minor refinements bring increased luxury with every season.

But the service of Marmoon cars remains constant, year after year, daily giving proof of the value of Marmoon design, materials and construction.

THE MARMON "32"—\$2890 TO \$4100
Four-cylinder 32-40 h. p., 120-inch wheel base, dependable electric starting and lighting system, left-hand drive, center control, nickel trimmings, with newest body types to meet every requirement and corresponding equipment.

A BODY TYPE FOR EVERY REQUIREMENT

Manufactured Exclusively by
MARMON COMPANY
Indianapolis, Indiana
(Established 1851)

12 Columbus Ave.
F. E. WING MOTOR CAR CO.
SOLE NEW ENGLAND DISTRIBUTORS
Motor Mart, Boston

Sixty Years of Successful Manufacturing

GEAR SHIFTING HARD FOR NEW MOTOR DRIVERS

Caution Is Very Necessary to Prevent Back Kicks and Stalling of the Motor in Getting Automobile Under Way

WATCH MANY THINGS

The most difficult task for the driving novice to master is gear shifting. The disengagement of the clutch, together with the speed lever movement, is very difficult at first and there are so many things to do all at the same time the beginner is often confused. However, driving is simple when once mastered.

Preparatory to starting the engine one should always be cautious. First note that the gear lever is in neutral position, then set the emergency brake. The next important step is fully to retard the spark lever. With this in a safe position to avoid a "kick-back" and the throttle partially open, the engine is ready for the switch and cranking. Assuming that the engine is started, advance the spark to the normal position on the quadrant and adjust the hand throttle until the motor runs smoothly and without racing.

The driver is then ready to take his position behind the wheel. Since most operators use the foot accelerator in preference to the hand throttle, let its use be assumed in the present instance. Before starting the car it is well to make a few notes.

Don't place the hands above the center of the steering wheel at any time; don't take hard grip on the steering wheel, as it looks awkward and is tiresome; don't race the motor; don't move the gear lever without disengaging the clutch; don't let the clutch in fast, especially when starting the car from a standing point; don't move the foot away from the clutch pedal when the car is moving—it should always be in position; don't start the car on any other than first speed; don't slip the clutch too much, as it will burn or wear beyond repair; don't watch the fellow behind, as he is watching you; don't take your eyes off the road for any reason whatever while the car is rolling.

With engine started, and remembering these notes, proceed to start the car. First, throw out the clutch, release the emergency brake and place the gear lever in first speed. Then let clutch come back easily, accelerating the engine as it takes the load. When the car is rolling, release the clutch again and shift from first to intermediate gear.

AUTOMOBILE OWNERS ATTENTION!

NAT. DARK RACCOON COATS \$65.00
AND
LADIES' COATS \$75.00
Distinctive style in Ladies' Models in all New Furs at a Saving of 30%.

SCHAEFER, 149 Tremont Street

After-the Car Is Chosen

The Question of Supplies
Here we can be of great service to you. Complete Fittings from Top to Tire. Catalogues Sent on Request.

AL. CHERRY
819 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
Tel. Back Bay 6115

Frames and Crank Shafts Straightened
All kinds of gears milled and old ones RE-CUT. Rebuilding, Bracing, Forging and Autogenous Welding. General Machine Work and Automobile Repairing.
BEACON AUTO MACHINE CO.
Tel. 2640 Box. 51 Hampshire St., Boston

AUTOMOBILE NOTES

Space blanks for applications to the New York and Chicago automobile shows have been issued in combined form this year for the first time. S. A. Miles is to manage the two exhibits for the Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Inc. The New York one comes Jan. 3-10 and the Chicago one Jan. 24-31.

Automobile models for 1914 show that the trend will be toward light sixes and lighter cars in general.

There was a great collection of automobile fire engines in New York city during the annual convention of the International Association of Fire Engi-

neers. All of the latest types were on exhibition and it is estimated that they pumped 80,000,000 gallons of salt water in the tests they were put through by the visiting fire chiefs.

Twenty-seven automobiles took part in a recent reliability contest at Seattle, Wash., and 11 of them finished with perfect scores.

Options have been secured on 500 acres of land near Philadelphia and it is expected that an automobile speedway will soon be erected on it. The tentative plans call for a speedway two miles long and 60 feet wide on the straight-aways and 75 feet on the turns.

A new law has been passed in Chicago which requires that all trucks and motor delivery wagons and motor trucks must be provided with fenders.

DEDHAM TO HEAR ABOUT BELT LINE

DEDHAM, Mass.—The central committee of the Dedham Improvement Association, an organization established to insure cooperation between the several clubs and improvement associations of this town, will meet next Tuesday evening in lower Memorial hall.

Several important subjects will be acted upon, including the adoption of a code of building laws by the town and the arranging for a petition of a belt line of street railway in Dedham.

LOS ANGELES BANK ABSORBED
SAN FRANCISCO—The Bank of Italy, with headquarters in San Francisco, has absorbed the City and County Bank of Los Angeles, taking over \$700,000 in deposits, says the Examiner.

Stevens-Duryea

The Limousine of Today

is an admirable illustration of modern luxury. Certainly invention and ingenuity have furnished a wonderful combination of beauty, comfort and convenience

The Stevens-Duryea Limousine

presents the most impressive example of the perfection attained in enclosed bodies; for the first time in motor car history all the exterior parts are brought together in one artistic unit. Mounted on the unequalled Stevens-Duryea C-Six Chassis, this model with its originality and beauty is far in advance of any competition.

The J. W. BOWMAN COMPANY
91 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
Stevens-Duryea Company Chicopee Falls Mass
"Pioneer Builders American Sixes"

Adjustable
Rear Seat
(Patented)

Nothing has ever been invented that contributes so much to motoring comfort as the Patented Adjustable Rear Seat found only in the Stevens-Duryea.

Limousine
C-Six \$8000

Quality—Style—Value **Chandler & Co.** October Opening

151 Tremont Street, Boston

Opening of New Merchandise in many Departments

Velvets

Plain Chiffon
Brocade on Chiffon
Brocade on Crepe

Silk Plush

Most fashionable
for Coats and Wraps
Priced 6.50

Crepe de Chine

Fine Draping Quality
Black and colors
Special at 1.50

Silk Poplins

Plain and Brocaded
Heavy quality
Priced 3.00 and 3.75

Wool Charmeuse

Satin Lustre Finish
Excellent for Suits
Priced 3.00

Wool Crepe

Brocaded on Crepe
Very new material
Priced 2.50

Matelasse

Silk and Cotton
For Coats and Wraps
Priced 2.75

Doe Skin Gloves

Washable
Prix seam sewn
Prices 1.00 and 1.50

Cape Gloves

Tan and White
Prix seam sewn
Prices 1.00, 1.50, 2.00

Silk Hosiery

Pure Thread Silk
Reinforced
Priced, pair, 1.50

Petticoats

Crepe de Chine
Accordion plaited
Special at 5.50

Petticoats

Silk Jersey Top
Deep plaited ruffle
Special at 2.95

Coat Sweaters

Shetland Wool
White and colors
Priced 6.95

Hand Bags

Morocco, Pin Seal
Black and colors
Special at 3.50

Necklaces

Venetian Beads
White and Colors
Prices 1.00 and 1.50

Night Gowns

Nainsook, two styles
Some hand emb.
Special at 1.50

French Chemises

Hand embroidered
Elaborate designs
Special at 1.50

Ribbon Sautoirs

Gold and Silver Slides
With Rhinestones
Special at 1.00

Handkerchiefs

Pure Linen, initial
For women and men
Special, 6 for 1.00

The richness of fabrics and the beauty of colors, will make the coming season one of the most notable for dress in the history of the country. The Millinery and Dress Departments—the Silk and Lace Departments—in the opening presentations in Paris, Berlin and London—show a magnificence in style unapproachable in recent years.

Chandler & Co.'s preparedness to meet the season's requirements is most complete, their importations from Paris and London exceeding those of former years, which, together with purchases from the leading importers and makers in this country, show their ample ability to meet all demands.

Information

Hats seem to occupy the attention of nearly every one and present quite a problem, as a woman's hat rightly chosen is an expression of her own individuality. As there are innumerable individualities, so there are innumerable shapes and trimmings among the new hats in the October opening.

Chandler & Co.'s hats are probably the most stylish to be had, and they charge nothing for style, only for work and materials—the information below is interesting both as to style and the remarkably low prices.

Dress & Street Hats For Women and Misses

Semi-Dress Hats

Small, medium and large models, of peau de peche, French velvet, novelty silks and French and Austrian velours, with trimmings of smartest novelties. Prices 15.00, 25.00 to 38.00.

Dress Hats Imported

Flaring picture hats by Georgette, Marquise close hats by Lewis, Spanish cavaliers by Marie Guy, directoire pokes by Louison, Francis I. close hats by Virot, etc. Prices 38.00 to 250.00.

Tailored and Outing Hats

of French and English felts, also French and Austrian velours, tailored trimmings of moire, grosgrain and corded ribbons, and a great many unique stick-ups and ornaments. Prices 7.50, 10.00 to 15.00.

Plume Trimmed Hats

Including small, medium and large French shapes, high sweeping trimmings. Magnificent colored plumes, plain and tinted. Attention is called to the soft autumn colorings. Prices 25.00, 35.00 to 75.00.

Paradise Trimmed Hats

Of course the most graceful trimming for a dress hat, and as black dress hats are the hats of the moment, the black paradise is particularly smart. Prices 35.00, 50.00 to 250.00.

Wing Trimmed Hats

New suit colorings, all after Lewis and Georgette models. These makers excel in these becoming hats. Rather after the cubist shapes. Prices 15.00, 25.00 up.

Bow Hats

One of the most desirable hats to be worn with walking or morning suits. The smartest tailored effects of the moment, 15.00.

Three Piece Fur Sets

by the best Paris milliners—the latest fad in Paris—muff, stole and hat to match, of seal and silvered fox, black fox and caracul, also fitch. Prices 100.00 to 250.00.

Marabout

all imported—muffs in large pillow shapes; also scarfs, stoles and collarettes. Natural, black, gray, white, and black and white, also fur shades. Prices 3.50, 5.00, 10.00 to 25.00.

Marabout and Ostrich

Stocks, ruffs, collarettes—the articles for immediate wear, and they are the most becoming in the soft shades of fur in combination with the smart bows and ends of liberty satin ribbon; also fringes, tassels and cords. Prices 3.50, 4.50, 7.50 up to 25.00.

Marabout Ruffs

Black and natural, plain satin ribbon ties, others with marabout ends; also natural and taupe in combination, and marabout and ostrich with silk tassels. Prices 3.00, 4.50 to 7.50.

Beaded Evening Wraps

Tapestry effects, brought out in beads, are quite the latest shown in evening wraps in Paris. Short and three-quarter lengths. Jet beading, sequin spangles, steel beading. Prices 45.00 to 75.00.

French Veils

New designs on cracuelle meshes, chenille dotted, hexagon meshes, distinctive diamond designs, new floral patterns, also shadow and shetland lace veils. Price 50c.

Medici Neckwear

Chemisettes, fichus, and collars, plain and embroidered nets, shadow laces in white and Paris shades and embroidered batiste. Prices 50c, 75c to 10.00.

Sashes and Girdles

Embroidered and plain satin sashes, in many styles. Wide boned girdles in Japanese and butterfly effects, black and colors. Prices 1.50 to 7.50.

Neck Ruffs

Maline and Brussels net, in black and white, and black ribbon, velvet and tassel ends, some accordion plaited, others box plaited. Prices 2.50, 3.95 to 6.50.

Chiffon Waists

in the newest suit shades, dress models in plain and embroidered styles, many with trimmings of shadow lace and satin, some in contrasting colors. Included are many semi-dress models. Prices 5.75 to 20.00.

Silk Waists

Crepe de chine and messaline, some in elaborate dress models, others plain shirt styles. Some have trimmings of chiffon and shadow laces. Prices 5.00, 7.50 to 13.50.

Lace and Net Waists

Net and cracuelle lace, made up over plain and brocaded silks. Many shadow laces and chiffon. Some with vest effects, medici collars, and large double frills. Prices 5.00, 7.50 to 22.75.

Information

Now at the height of the demand for suits—Now at the height of the necessities of nearly all who buy suits—it will be gratifying to those who wish to know, to have as much information conveyed in an advertisement as is possible without being too prolix.

Nearly everybody in this vicinity is well aware of the fact that Chandler & Co. carry very stylish, high-class garments of all kinds—and the additional information as to some of the remarkably low prices at which they are sold, might be gratifying.

Suits, Dresses, Coats For Women and Misses

Tailored Suits

Broadcloth, serge, cheviot, brocaded novelty cloth, black and white stripes, Bedford cord, wool poplin and Bolivia cloth. Coats in attractive models, effectively trimmed. Prices 25.00, 35.00, 45.00.

Semi-Dress Suits

Plain and brocaded wool eponge, duvetyne, Bolivia in plain and shadow striped effects, and broadcloth. Coats in long cutaway models, draped and plain skirts, some sashes. Prices 29.50, 35.00 to 75.00.

Dress Suits

Plush, velour, brocaded silk, silk poplin, Bengaline silk, broadcloth, duvetyne and Bolivia. Coats with long straight backs; others in belted and blouse effects; some with fur. Prices 58.00, 75.00 to 155.00.

Duvetyne and Bolivia Suits

In tailored, semi-dress and dress models. The materials are the softest and most charming of all wool weaves. Skirts in straight, draped and new peg top effects. Prices 58.00, 65.00 to 95.00.

Navy and Black Suits

Serge, broadcloth, novelty duvetyne, cheviot, velvet and Bedford cord, from the tailored trimmed models to the very elaborate dress suits. Many with draped skirts and sashes. Prices 25.00, 35.00 to 155.00.

Reception and Eve'ng Dresses

Brocaded and plain crepe de chine, charmeuse and satins, emb. and pleated chiffons, crystal tunic and Geisha models, brocaded and plain velvets. Many beaded and spangled. Prices 35.00, 48.00 to 150.00.

Tunic Dresses

Beautiful evening gowns with crystal tunics over pleated chiffon and plain charmeuse, also shadow lace tunics over charmeuse. Bodices of shadow laces and self materials. Prices 35.00, 45.00 to 95.00.

Afternoon Dresses

Brocaded and plain charmeuse and crepe de chine, Canton crepe and velvet, shadow lace and chiffon trimmings; many have the new sashes. Skirts in slashed and draped models. Prices 19.50, 25.00 to 95.00.

Serge Street Dresses

Plain tailored models with straight or draped skirts, contrasting trimmings of lace or embroidery on blouse and sleeves, also coat dresses with trimmings of plaid silk and emb. ratine. Prices 12.50 to 32.50.

Evening Wraps

Sumptuous brocaded effects of velvet on charmeuse, chiffon cloth and crepe, gold brocades, plush brocades, also plain chiffon velvets—many with fur. Prices 45.00, 65.00 to 125.00.

Top Coats

Bolivia cloth, brocaded wool poplin, boucle, black and white, and brown and white mixtures and checked materials. Belted and cutaway models. Prices 18.50, 25.00 to 48.00.

Sport Coats

in white, red, copenhagen, navy, black, green, also black and white checks and mixture effects. Wool plush, chinchilla, Scotch materials and duvetyne. Mostly belted effects. Prices 16.50, 18.50 to 35.00.

Auto Coats

thick, warm garments, but light in weight and serviceable. Double faced cloths, chinchilla, frieze, Scotch mixtures and striped effects. Storm collars buttoning high at neck. Prices 18.50, 25.00 to 40.00.

Misses' Suits, Coats, Dresses

Misses' Suits

Duvetyne, cheviot, broadcloth, wool corduroy, wool poplin, velvet and two-toned materials. Many with gracefully draped skirts in the new peg top models. Prices 20.00, 25.00 to 75.00.

Misses' Dresses

For party wear, for school wear, for afternoon wear and outing. Serge, charmeuse and crepe de chine, plain and brocaded chiffon over satin. Skirts in daintily draped and slashed styles, some with sashes. Prices 15.00, 18.50 to 65.00.

Misses' Coats

For outing, automobiling, street and evening wear. Sport coats in chinchilla, bolivia and mixtures. Top coats for school and every day. Prices 15.00, 25.00 to 45.00.

Opening of New Merchandise in the Housefurnishing Departments

Linen Table Cloths

New Round Patterns
Never before shown
Prices 6.00 to 13.50

Oriental Rugs

Mossuls and Kurdistan
Nomadic designs
Special 18.50 and 25.00

Oriental Carpets

Persian Gorevans
Size about 9x12
Specially priced 125.00

Amritsar Carpets

Size 9x12
Superb Colors
Specially priced 125.00

Oriental Rugs

Long Hall Runners
Some Antiques
Prices 100.00 to 150.00

Oriental Mats

Anatolians
Rich and Silky
Prices 7.50 to 9.50

Beluchistan Rugs

Deep Bokhara Colors
High Lustre
Prices 12.50 to 18.50

Oriental Carpets

Magnificent Colorings
All Sizes
Prices 145.00 to 295.00

Lace Curtains

Marie Antoinette Lace
White and Paris Shades
Prices 5.00, 7.50, 10.00

Cluny Curtains

Attractive Patterns
Real Lace
Prices 5.00, 9.50, 12.50

Renaissance Curtains

Many Designs
Unusual values
Prices 5.00 and 7.50

Real Filet Curtains

Carried in stock
Made specially to order
Prices 18.50 to 100.00

Scrim Curtains

Hand Drawn
Linen Cluny Edge
Specially priced 2.00

Marquissette Curtains

Hand Drawn
Arabian Edge
Specially priced 3.00

Curtain Materials

Round Thread Scrim
Plain and Fancy
Figured Marquissettes
Imported Cretonnes
Sundour Fabrics

Wool Puffs

Figured Silk Top
Florentine Silk Back
Special at 6.85

Down Puffs

Figured Silk Top
Plain Sateen Back
Special at 8.75

Bed Spreads

Satin Damask
Double bed size
Special at 3.75

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1913

National Road Symbols Are Designed for Projectors

Trend in Construction and Maintenance by Communities, Counties and States Convinces Organization Direct Way Best

STATE EXPERTS JOIN

BELA LYON PRATT, Boston sculptor, and his assistant, George Guest, have completed models for emblems to be used by the National Highway Association, which is to hold a convention in Detroit, Mich., next week.

As many are aware, this association, which aims eventually to secure good roads everywhere in the United States, believes that the way to bring about this condition is by having the national government itself take a hand in road building.

In the United States roads were first built by the small communities, villages, towns and townships. Some of these were built well and maintained them well. Others did not. Those that did not were found business gravitating to them. They found that about the quarters of the traffic over their roads came from adjacent communities that did not help pay for the roads. Then the town applied to the county for assistance on the ground that the entire county was using these good roads and therefore must help pay for and maintain them.

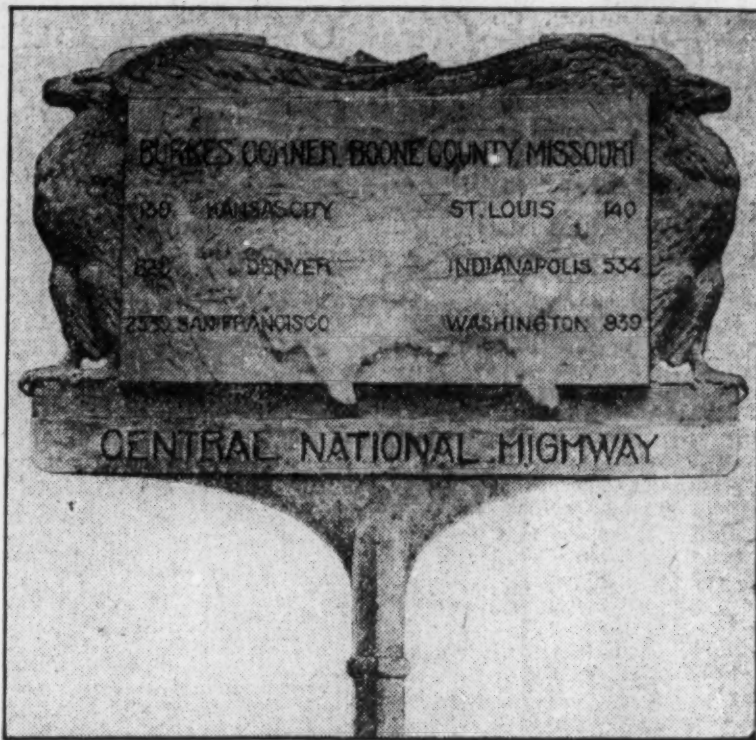
At first the county responded by what was known as "county aid," that is, the county appropriated money. The money went to the town authorities and they spent it; but this was found undesirable. In many cases more than half of the money was wasted. Under those circumstances the people soon began to demand that the counties should build county highways, and this they did to advantage. The county engineers and commissioners had charge of the spending of the money and maintenance of the roads, and all was well once more until something happened.

History repeated itself. Those counties that built roads found that business gravitated to the counties from adjacent counties. Large communities developed within counties where good roads were built and maintained, and the growth of these large communities brought more people to that county and more business, and soon about three quarters of the traffic over these county roads came from adjacent counties.

The counties at once applied to the state, and curiously enough the same mistake was made again. The states gave "aid" to the counties, and again money was wasted. Then people demanded that the state should take over highways and build and maintain them through a central body by furnishing the engineers, letting the contracts, inspecting the work and maintaining the roads.

Most, if not all states that have tried "state aid" have found it practically unworkable, not only because of the dual means of raising funds jointly through the states and counties and sometimes municipalities and individual assessments, but also because of the conflict of management between the several organizations of the government.

Accordingly, most of the states have turned to state highway construction without the assistance of county, city or village finance or authority. Within



Design for signboards to be placed along proposed highways

the past few years there has been an ever-increasing demand for the national government to join in road building, as the states have joined with the counties and towns. In many states much of the travel over state roads is interstate.

National Stage Reached

Of those who believe the national government should enter this field of activity there are two schools of thought, national highways and federal aid. The first stands for a system of national highways built and maintained by the national government. The second stands for government appropriations apportioned among the states, to be spent by the states on state roads.

The National Highways Association



(Photo by Elias Goldensky, Philadelphia) CHARLES HENRY DAVIS, C. E. President National Highways Association

believes that under federal aid the corruption and waste would be on a scale never before seen in this country. The association stands against history repeating itself. If the national government goes into road building, its members say, it should do so as the national government, confining itself to national roads which connect a state with its sister states, and through them with the whole of the United States.

Many people use the terms "national roads" and "federal aid" synonymously, notwithstanding the fact that these two terms represent two entirely different ideas and systems.

The National Highways Association and other advocates of national roads favor construction of a system of trunk lines connecting the principal cities of the country entirely at the expense of the government and under government control. These advocates believe that the states should build certain secondary roads entirely at the states' expense and under state control, and that the counties should build a third class of roads entirely at the counties' expense and under the counties' control. This in a general way is the plan on which the French road system is based.

The advocates of federal aid for road building do not favor the construction of transcontinental trunk lines or highways at the government's expense; they believe that the government should hand its money over to the states and let them spend it on state roads.

Automobile Like Boat

Although working to secure good roads everywhere—for the farmer, for the manufacturer, and the humblest citizen, as well as for the motorists—the National Highways Association recognizes that the greatest impetus which the road building movement has reached in the last few years has come as a result of the automobile. And when all is said and done, the automobile is nothing more than a land boat. It is the descendant of the "prairie schooner," the "sea-going hack" and a long list of vehicles that centuries ago were evolved from the sea boat, the

Sculptors Model Signboards, Seals and Devices for National Highways Association, Which Has Bill Ready for Congress

GOVERNORS MEMBERS

earliest of all forms of conveyance.

What is the pleasure automobile but a yacht, or the sightseeing auto but an excursion vessel, or the motor truck but a freighter? And what more familiar sight is there, especially in summer, than the cruising automobile? In holiday dress, gay with colored pennants advertising a dozen cities and watering places, it skims over the broad face of the land, at night seeking the harbor of a town and food and shelter for its passengers.

On its bow and stern it carries plates giving the name of the state which is its port of entry, so to speak, and displaying its registry number. On its radiator often appears as its "club signal" the symbol of the organization of which its owner is a member, and on the cap of the radiator is frequently seen riding a small figure—an animal perhaps—that is the expression of some whim of the owner's or that illustrates one of his tastes or activities.

Symbols Designed

The National Highways Association has recognized this analogy between sea craft and land craft. It has adopted for one of its symbols, its "club signal," a device that expresses the national character of the organization. This symbol is an eagle poised with outstretched wings on a small globe bearing the name of the association.

The device was modeled by Mr. Pratt, and has been cast in various metals and hues to match the trimmings of automobiles. It is for the use of all motorists who are members of the association and is to be carried on the cap of the radiator. Reproductions of it appear on the association stationery and literature and it bids fair soon to become a familiar object from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

There are several other symbols and devices of the association that carry out this relation of the automobile to its marine ancestors. For instance, the seal used on the letter paper of the president's office, which bears the initials "N. H. A.," is flanked at either side with a pennant for all the world like the pennant flown at the masthead of a private yacht. On the left is the pennant of the association, similar to that of the New York Yacht Club, but with five stars instead of one. These five stars stand for the five official bodies of the association: the board of trustees, the board of national councilors, the council of governors, the council of commissioners and the council of advisers. On the right of the shield, opposite this "club signal" is the president's private pennant.

Similar to this seal is the seal which has been prepared for the members of the association. It differs only in the fact that the shield is to be surrounded by



Map device, modeled by Bela L. Pratt, used on N. H. A. literature

stars, one for each year of the member's connection with the association, and is flanked by United States flags instead of by pennants. Both of these seals were modeled in clay by Mr. Guest and have been cast in bronze from his models.

There is another device that appears with the eagle on all stationery and literature of the association. It is a relief map of the United States with an eagle standing at each side and spreading protecting wings above it. Beneath the map is the name of the association. The



N. H. A. MEMBERS' SEAL, MODELED BY GEORGE GUEST

model for this is another example of Mr. Pratt's work.

When the nation shall have entered upon the building of highways it is proposed that this device or a similar one cast in metal and supported by hand-some metal standards should be used on the signboards along the national highways. The idea is that it should be placed at the intersections of the various thorough routes, and that it should serve as a table giving the names of these routes and the distances to the principal cities in both directions.

One of the emblems is a landscape in relief, modeled by Mr. Guest, which shows a wide boulevard flanked by trees and stretching out toward the setting sun. It has been cast in bronze and reproductions of it will be used as head pieces and tail pieces in various publications.

System Planned

The association advocates what has been termed probably not more than 50,000 miles long. It has devised a system to traverse every state in the Union, connect all the principal cities, and cover all of the main lines of present day travel. It has been found that such a system will traverse countries containing more than 90 per cent of the population of the United States, and that with the abutting countries included, it will serve,

it is said, more than 75 per cent of the population of the United States.

The framework of this system would consist of six great arteries of travel, three running across the continent from east to west, one in the northern part, one in the central part, and one in the southern part, and three running north and south, one down the Atlantic coast, one down the Pacific coast, and one down the Mississippi valley.

The names that the association has given these highways are: Northern national highway, central national highway, southern national highway, Atlantic national highway, Mississippi national highway, Pacific national highway.

The association does not believe that road building should be confined to the national government. It believes that a system such as it advocates will stimulate to a marked degree activity in road building by states, counties and towns. It does believe, however, that the government's activity should be distinct from that of the small units; that it should build roads and maintain them as a national government.

It is thought probable that the next regular session of Congress will pass some road bill by which the national government will be made to embark in



EMBLEM BY BELA L. PRATT FOR MEMBERS' AUTOMOBILES

the road building business. It is regarded as important when that time comes that the legislation should be guided in wise channels. To this end the association is endeavoring to convince road officials, legislators and the people generally of the advantages of national highways over federal aid. Already no less than 50 governors of states, territories and dependencies have accepted appointments as members of the association's council of governors, and 36 state highway commissioners have accepted appointments as members

Plan Mapped Out Contemplates Ways Approximating 50,000 Miles Calculated to Serve 75 Per Cent of Population

ALL PARTS REACHED

of the association's council of commissioners.

The list of Governors of states and territories who are members of the council of Governors follows: Governors O'Neal of Alabama, Hunt of Arizona, Johnson of California, Ammons of Colorado, Miller of Delaware, Trammell of Florida, Stalton of Georgia, Haines of Idaho, Ralston of Indiana, Clarke of Iowa, Hodges of Kansas, McCreary of Kentucky, Hall of Louisiana, Haines of Maine, Goldborough of Maryland, Foss of Massachusetts, Ferris of Michigan, Eberhart of Minnesota, Brewer of Mississippi, Major of Missouri, Stewart of Montana, Morehead of Nebraska, Odell of Nevada, McDonald of New Mexico, Sulzer of New York, Craig of North Carolina, Hanna of North Dakota, Cox of Ohio, Cruise of Oklahoma, West of Oregon, Tener of Pennsylvania, Blease of South Carolina, Byrne of South Dakota, Hooper of Tennessee, Colquhoun of Texas, Sperry of Utah, Fletcher of Vermont, Mann of Virginia, Lister of Washington, Hatfield of West Virginia, Carey of Wyoming, Strong of Alaska, Frear of Hawaii and Colton of Porto Rico, Maurice Hudson Thatcher, head of the department of civil administration, isthmian canal commission, and Col. George W. Goethals, chairman and chief engineer, isthmian canal commission.

In addition to these activities, the association has amalgamated many of the existing good roads organizations of the country. The National Old Trails Road Association has become the national old trails road department of the National Highways Association; the Inter-Mountain Good Roads Association has become the inter-mountain good roads department; the Canada, Kansas City and Gulf road Association the Canada, Kansas City and Gulf department. The Great White Way Association is now the great white way division. The Ohio good roads federation is the Ohio division; the North Carolina Good Roads Association the North Carolina division; the Pennsylvania Good Roads Association the Pennsylvania division. The latest addition to the state divisions is West Virginia.

Substantially no great government work has been undertaken and no vast appropriation has been made by Congress without careful preliminary investigation and report. The association believes that the building of a system of national highways should not be undertaken without preliminary investigation. It advocates the establishment of a special national highways commission to study the subject and report to Congress at the earliest practicable date. Such has been the course pursued in other great public works, including the Panama canal.

The association has prepared a bill which it is to introduce at the next session of Congress calling for the provision of a commission of this kind.

It is believed that Congress will seriously consider a bill which has the united support of so many of those who believe in wise legislation for the development of the nation. The National Highways Association is content to rest its case with such a commission.

HOW IT WAS DISCOVERED THAT THE SUN MOVES

Astronomer Tells of Research That Resulted in Discovery Which Has Been Called Greatest Fact That Man Has Ever Brought to Light

PROF. SIMON NEWCOMB, the most accomplished astronomer America has yet produced, has recorded his opinion that the discovery that the sun is not standing still but is rushing along through space is "the greatest fact that the intellect of man has ever brought to light."

How was this great fact discovered? The answer makes an interesting and instructive story.

Previous to Copernicus (1473-1543) it was generally believed, in accordance with the teachings of Ptolemy, that the earth stood still and was the center of the universe and that the sun and planets and stars circled around it.

Copernicus discovered that the planets circle around the sun, which was thought to be stationary, and that the apparent revolutions of the sun and stars around the earth was caused by the earth turning on its axis once in 24 hours.

Sir William Herschel (1738-1822), the father of modern astronomy, discovered that the sun with its retinue of planets is moving through space and, with marvelous accuracy for his time, he located its direction as towards the constellation Hercules.

Stars Lead to Discovery

Herschell was engaged for years in accurately observing and noting the exact location of the stars and then comparing them with the observations of the great astronomers back to the time of Tycho Brahe, who toward the close of the fifteenth century first catalogued the exact positions of many of the stars.

Herschell's object was to find out if the stars were really "fixed," as they had been designated to distinguish them from the planets that were known to move across the face of the heavens. He found that movement had taken place and that the average motion of the stars in that part of the heavens towards the constellation Hercules was to open out, or to spread apart, and that a similar average of the stars in the opposite portion of the sky, in the general direction of Argus, was to close up.

But what was the explanation? Manifestly that the sun was not stationary but was moving through space.

If you are walking through a woods the trees on ahead of you will, to the eye, get farther apart, while those behind you will get closer together, the apparent movement of the trees being due, of course, to your own motion.

This movement of the sun also has been proven by the spectroscope. When the light of the sun or of a star is passed suitably through a prism or reflected from a Rowland grating, a more or less long band of colors is seen, called a spectrum, the order of the colors being violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red. The undulatory theory of light shows that light is propagated in waves such as are produced when a weight is thrown into still water. These light waves are really vibrations of the ether and are infinitesimally small, and there is a marked difference in their length, the shortest being at the violet end of the spectrum, while those at the red end are about twice as long.

Light travels at the rate of 186,000 miles per second and about 600,000,000,

A. O. Granger, author of this article, has at Cartersville, Ga., the largest telescope in the southern states south of Charlottesville, Va. When he is home Mr. Granger invites the honor children of the public schools to his observatory once a month to use the telescope and hear a talk on astronomy.

000,000 waves fill the eye or pass a given point per second.

Now when a spectrum is formed by light from an incandescent mass passing through vapor and then to the prism or grating it is found to be crossed by a series of dark lines at right angles to its length, called Fraunhofer lines, after their discoverer, who first mapped them. These lines furnish the key to the chemical composition of the source of light, but that is another story.

In accordance with the well known Doppler principle, if a star is moving toward us the lines will be shifted towards the violet end of the spectrum (whose wave lengths are shortest) because the light waves will be shortened by the amount of movement of the star added to the velocity of light. If the star is receding, then the lines will shift toward the red end of the spectrum, whose light waves are longest. Spectroscopic observations prove that the average motion of the stars in the direction of Hercules is toward us and those in the Argus region is from us.

Deductions from all of the observations, telescopic and spectroscopic, show the sun's movement to be at least 11 miles per second.

More refined observations since Herschell's time show that the "apex of the sun's way," as its movement just described is called by astronomers, is toward the constellation Lyra, of which Vega is the chief star. But as Lyra and

Hercules are adjoining constellations Herschell was not far wrong.

A remarkable result of this movement of the sun is that, looked at from space, the earth and the other planets do not move in closed orbits around the sun but each describes a spiral, just as the moon does around the earth, due to the earth's motion around the sun.

Everything in nature is on the move and it is inconceivable that anything should be at a standstill. Even the ultimate particles or electrons within an atom of hydrogen circle in orbits with relatively as much space surrounding them as there is around the planets of the solar system. Nothing is stationary. Arcturus, one of the three fastest moving stars in the sky (all stars are suns), is traveling at the speed of 200 miles per second, so that our sun is relatively a slow moving body and although each day it travels about 1,000,000 miles it will probably be 1,000,000 years before it is able to cover the distance that now separates us from Vega. But meanwhile that great sun will have moved off in some other direction.

Star distances are so tremendous that it is almost impossible for us to comprehend them. The star in the sky nearest to us is Alpha Centauri, and its light, moving at 186,000 miles a second, takes 4½ years to reach us. To comprehend this make a mark at the left hand end of a long piece of paper and call it the sun and another mark a foot away from the sun, which is 93,000,000 miles from the sun. Now to locate Alpha Centauri on the same scale the paper would have to be 56 miles long, every foot of which would be 93,000,000 miles. Many stars are hundreds and thousands and, according to Prof. T. J. J. See, millions of times that distance away.

The earth is relatively so near the sun, as compared with the distances of the stars, that observations from the earth are taken as if from the sun, for the stars are far, even though it

were also a sun, could not be separately visible.

Reasoning from analogy it seems probable that the stars are circling around unknown centers of gravity just as the planets are kept in their orbits by the sun's attraction of gravitation.

There are many double stars which require powerful telescopes and spectroscopes to distinguish them from single stars, and careful observations over a long series of years prove that they revolve around each other, or rather around their common center of gravity, in some cases requiring 1000 years or more to complete a revolution.

But their distances are so great that, during the relatively short space of time since accurate telescopic observations have been made, no positive curvature has been found in the small arc of the immense orbit of even the nearest star, single or double. To bring the illustration home, the earth is round and yet no curvature could possibly be observed in a foot of its surface.

A hundred thousand years from now the problem doubtless will have been solved and the orbit of our sun and many other suns determined.

LARGE SAWMILL CONTRACT IS LET

PORTLAND, Ore.—The Copalis Lumber Company has given contract to the Summer Iron Works of Everett for a combination mill near Hoquiam. The mill will have a 10-hour capacity of 150,000 feet of lumber and 600,000 shingles. The machinery is to be delivered within 60 days and the mill is to be cutting lumber by Jan. 1, says a Hoquiam, Wash., despatch in the Oregonian.

The mill will employ 300 men in the camps and mills. The cost to the company will be at least \$300,000. Six of the 12 uprights will cut 12-inch shingles designed especially for the eastern market.

MINERAL AND COAL DEPOSITS FOUND IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS

Fields and Veins Located in Springfield and Tallula Quadrangles Covering About 430 Square Miles—Values and Extent Described in Geologic Folio

CHICAGO—The coal deposits and other mineral resources of the areas known as the Springfield and Tallula quadrangles, covering about 430 square miles in central Illinois, are described in detail in a geologic folio issued by the United States geological survey, in cooperation with the Illinois state geological survey.

The district was examined by Prof. I. E. Savage of the state survey and E. W. Shaw of the federal survey. The folio forms a part of the great geologic atlas of the United States, upon which the government has been working for 30 years and which will require many more years for its completion. It contains descriptive text on the geography, rocks, minerals and prehistoric events in the area, and a set of topographic and geologic maps showing the surface features and the lay and character of the rocks.

The district lies on Sangamon river and is a part of the great prairie of Illinois. It consists of flat upland areas about 800 feet above sea level, with wooded valleys here and there. The rocks underlying the surface belong to the carboniferous system, which throughout the world contains much carbon and carried beds of coal in most regions. The character of the strata, which consists of shale, sandstone, limestone, coal and clay, is described in detail, and also their structure or lay, which is an important consideration in all mining and prospecting operations.

The chapter on "Geologic History" relates that in Paleozoic time (millions of years before the glacier covered the area) Illinois lay beneath a great inland sea, in which were deposited sand, mud and lime, that have since hardened into sandstone, shale and limestone. There were

also times when most of the state was a swamp, in which were accumulated beds of peat that were later buried and pressed and transformed into coal.

Coal is the principal mineral resource of the area. Other valuable deposits are clay, sand and building stone. The principal coal bed, known as the Springfield or No. 5 coal, lies at a depth of 100 to 300 feet throughout the area and is five or six feet thick. Thirty seven mines operate on this coal in the Springfield and Tallula quadrangles, the annual production from them being about 5,000,000 tons. The coal is of a high quality and is shipped to Chicago, St. Louis, and many other cities and towns. Several other beds of good coal underlie large parts of the area, but they are too thin to be worked at present in competition with the Springfield bed. One of them, "No. 8," crops out in the area and was mined to a small extent before the lower and more valuable coal was discovered.

The soils, like all others, have been formed by geologic processes and to these processes they owe to a considerable extent their texture, their chemical and physical composition and their fertility. No very deep borings have been made in the quadrangles, but several flowing wells at Jacksonville, 12 miles west of the area, reach depths of more than 3000 feet and obtain a copious supply of water.

COLLEGE NAMES VICE-PRESIDENT
SPOKANE, Wash.—The Chronicle says: The Rev. Arnold O. Ulvestad has been elected vice-president of Spokane College. He will have charge of the work at the college during the present year.

Verdi's Centenary Will Be Celebrated

AMERICAN indebtedness to Giuseppe Verdi, maker of operas, comes up for consideration on the celebration of his centenary, which is taking place at this time in various places in the United States with as much vigor as is possible before artists who can carry programs out and audiences who can support them are assembled in full force. The Century Opera Company of New York does honor to him by opening its season with "Aida." The Worcester County Musical Association remembers him with a performance of the "Manzoni Requiem" at its first concert. Italians who have become residents of Boston and who in doing so have not forgotten their native artistic and nationalistic enthusiasms, are preparing to give prop observance to Oct. 10.

The composer of "Rigoletto" and "Traviata" may not be the best known musical figure in the United States. Without doubt more people in the length and breadth of the land could answer correctly the question, Who was Beethoven? than the question, Who was Verdi? The name of the man who put an inveterate of music on the characters of the Spanish drama of "Trovatore" may not be so common a household word in America as that of the man who wrote the fifth symphony. Doubtless American literature of all kinds has made far more references to the work of Beethoven than to that of Verdi. As a hieroglyph conveying all that is denoted by the phrase classical music, the German name is probably more familiar than the Italian one. But it is a question if the great symphonist's music has penetrated so far as the opera writer's has.

The reason in general may be that the melodies of Verdi have three avenues of approach to the world, while the themes of Beethoven have but one. "Trovatore" can reach the ends of the earth by the instrumental, the vocal or the dramatic path; the fifth symphony finds its way only over the instrumental line of travel. The tunes of the gypsy opera can go wherever a piano can be shipped or even where a singer can journey. These are the ways they seek remote publics through their own artistic impulse. Then they are drawn to localities where a theater stands, drawn because the drama whose characters they define and emotionalize are permanently interesting stage types.

Now Verdi with his product both pushes his way to the heart of the world over two routes and is at the same time urged to come to it over a third, Beethoven must wait to take his turn with all the rest of the artistic traffic over the single highroad of instrumental music. His only advantage is that literary men have made the way ready for his coming by telling us all who he is. Nobody ever hears the fifth symphony without knowing that it is Beethoven's. But many hear the tower melody of Manrico without knowing that Verdi wrote it and without knowing that there ever was a Verdi. In the most unexpected places you will catch a strain from "Trovatore." Somebody in a throng that is passing through a shop gate will hum a phrase of Leonora's; somebody in a tourist group looking off from a mountain peak will sing a measure of Azucena's air. But where will you hear any one at a moment of casual meditation come out with the subject of the fifth symphony scherzo? Nowhere but on the steps of a music school or in the elevator running up to a violin studio.

Voice Types Defined

Grand opera in the United States during the seventies and eighties meant the four popular works of Verdi: "Trovatore," "Traviata," "Rigoletto" and "Aida," together with Gounod's "Faust." Pieces dating on the further side of the fifties were well liked, but were beginning to take on an out-fashioned sound. Sopranos in those days were not classified in the same strict way as now. In the American musical understanding the dramatic soprano had not reached that degree of differentiation from the florid soprano that she attained under the Wagnerian discipline of the nineties. And the lyric soprano, which is the voice of the first appeal today, had not completely evolved. This was the voice that new schools of melody were to develop under the guidance of Puccini and Massenet.

In recent years the lyric soprano has been the type to which operatic criticism has applied its analysis, and studio pedagogy has put its mechanical skill, and on which interpretive talent has exerted itself. Its favor with the modern ear will in time change the manner of the presentation of Verdi's arias, even as the popularity of the dramatic soprano voice has changed it. And just as long as the soprano melody of Verdi yields itself to changing vocal styles and remains expressive under the treatment that new habits of song give it, just so long will the operas which contain it stay in the repertory.

Architecture Analyzed

Musical progress records itself to the historian from the time of Bach to two parallel columns. On the one side it is a story of structural development carried out by every new composer recasting the plans of his predecessors. On the other it is a story of changing popular taste for tone, or as it is so often metaphorically called, color. According to what laws the two sides have reacted on each other has not yet been convincingly told, and the end of the process has never been satisfactorily predicted. Musical structure and musical tone seem to be elemental forces which first took real effect in artistic history near the end of the seventeenth century and which will not cease to be mutually accelerative in either the in-

strumental or the vocal realm for a long time to come.

Verdi takes his place in the historian's left hand column as an architect of not great originality in design but as one of great ability in giving suave and sentimental outline to old forms. For expressive line he is not surpassed by any operatic composer, not even by Mozart. His vocal melody catches perfectly the feeling of all romantic situations.

Work Documentary

Verdi's talent as an architect makes his place in music secure. Like Mozart, he will survive while there are libraries and while there is to be found an alcove with a desk and a good window. Academically Verdi's scores should last as long as Cicero's letters or any other document containing a picture of the manners of an interesting epoch. But for what length of time he will remain on the stage is another question.

OFFICERS OF AMITY MASONIC LODGE



Upper row, left to right, Amos L. Perkins, Jr., senior deacon; Porter D. Brown, junior deacon; Wallace P. Hood, treasurer; Benjamin V. Conant, junior steward; Arthur Preston Chase, secretary; William H. Damon, senior steward. Middle row, left to right, John Metzger, tyler; Dr. Harry S. Clark, senior warden; Ferdinand A. Butler, worshipful master; James H. Perry, junior warden; the Rev. Edward H. Cotton, chaplain. Lower row, left to right, Sanford E. Gillette, marshal; Albert W. Dogherty, inside sentinel.

MASONS OF DANVERS TO CELEBRATE

Amity Lodge, Assisted by Grand Officers and Visiting Members of the Craft, to Observe Fiftieth Anniversary

TO OCCUPY TWO DAYS

DANVERS, Mass.—Members of Amity lodge, A. F. & A. M., of this town will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the lodge tomorrow and Monday. Masonic organizations from all over this vicinity will participate in the celebration.

The observation will open Sunday with a special convocation of the lodge at 1 o'clock in Masonic hall. A procession will be formed with the grand lodge officers and members of Amity and visiting lodges, including Mosaic lodge of Danvers, John T. Heard lodge of Ipswich, Acacia lodge of East Gloucester, Liberty lodge of Beverly, Ashler lodge of Rockport and the Tyrian lodge of Gloucester.

The procession will then proceed to the Maple Street church (Congregational), where an address of a Masonic nature will be delivered by the Rev. Frederick W. Hamilton of Cambridge, former president of Tufts College and grand chaplain of Massachusetts grand lodge. Music will be furnished by the Lotus quartet of Boston and members of Amity lodge will conduct the Masonic services.

Monday at 5 p. m. a reception will be given the grand lodge officers in the town hall. Addresses will be made by Col. Everett C. Benton, grand master of the grand lodge, and John Albert Blake of Amity lodge, who is past grand master of the grand lodge. At 5:45 p. m. a dinner will be served, followed by an entertainment provided by the Meistersingers, harpist, reader, soprano and contralto soloists. This is to be followed by a dance, music being furnished by the Salem cadet orchestra.

CLUB'S LUNCHEONS WILL SOON RESUME

At the Saturday luncheon of the Twentieth Century Club, Oct. 4, the Rev. Charles F. Dole, president of the club, will speak on his summer experiences in Europe. Prof. George H. Blakeslee of Clark University will give his impressions of South America, and the Rev. L. D. Woodruff, recently sent to London to represent the Bulgarian government, will speak on Bulgarian affairs.

Other luncheons announced are Oct. 1, when Dan Crawford of Africa and B. N. Langdon-Davies of England will speak, and on Oct. 25 Prof. Hiram Biggam of Yale will give an address on "The Monroe Doctrine."

READING COURSE ANNOUNCED

Miss Frances Nevin announces a course of interpretive readings at Riverbank court, Cambridge, on the evenings of Sept. 29, Oct. 6 and 13, the works to be presented being "The Blue Bird," "Milestones" and "Lohengrin."

the stage is another question. Mozart with great difficulty gets heard in modern opera houses, though musicians and all who like music ever so little have a place in their hearts for him. The trouble is to find singers who can color his vocal line with any sort of persuasion. Mozart wrote for a kind of vocal tone that is no longer in use. Our lyric sopranos find his phrases out of agreement with their Puccini training. Our dramatic sopranos find his themes at intellectual variance with their Wagnerian coaching. Our coloratura sopranos, what there are of them, do not find themselves capable of keeping his crystal melodies from clouding.

Yet it has not been a great while since command of the proper Mozart tone color was lost. Neither is Mozart's operatic music a bygone influence because the talent for interpreting it does not exist. It can still be enjoyed as a Latin classic is enjoyed. Perhaps "Rigoletto" in an-

other half century will be in the same situation as "Don Giovanni" is in now. The lyric soprano voice of today interprets fairly well the airs of Gilda, though, of course, it does not do it so well as did the voices which were contemporaneous with the composition of "Rigoletto." Most indifferently, however, do lyric sopranos voices interpret the airs of Zerlina in "Don Giovanni." And if our tone color esthetics go on changing, the time must come when a soprano voice that can impart the true Verdian color will not be at the call of opera managers.

Verdi's pieces, strange to say, have not been subjected to universal academic appraisal, though most of those which give him his great popular name were turned out of his workshop 60 years ago. The Verdian literature, if music scores may be called literature, is not available to those who desire to contemplate at leisure the record of manners of the nineteenth century. The Verdi product, owing to the remarkably close proprietary rights that have been retained in it, can be known generally in its original, unadapted form, only by actual sound in the opera house. It may not, except under extraordinary circumstances, be reviewed in the quiet of the alcove and listened to by the inner ear of the student. Perhaps this is the reason why professors of music do not take the interest in Verdi that they do in Wagner. If the classes of university music departments and of conservatories could freely investigate his writings in the book that contains them in their unabridged shape, scholarship and popular opinion might come into better agreement over the composer. The book lies open today only on the desk of the operatic conductor. For the purpose of the general reader it might as well lie with the lost manuscripts of the classic authors under the sands of the desert. It remains for future exploration parties to go forth and shovel the Verdi record from the commercial drift. It will probably read strange to twenty-first century eyes, scanning the annals of our times, that any book was ever forbidden circulation. Yet in the great musical collection of the Boston Public Library, which is avowedly as near complete as wealth can make it, there is only an imperfect copy of the score of "Trovatore," taken off hastily and imperfectly by hand, with the words left out and with small idea of the up and down relations of the pages kept, only a running notion of the parts for instruments and voices given. Of the other works in the popular list of the composer there is not to be found so much as that.

LABOR RELATIONS COMMISSION SOON READY FOR WORK

Chairman of Federal Board to Investigate Industrial Unrest Wants Meeting Next Month

NEW YORK—Frank P. Walsh, a lawyer of Kansas City, Mo., chairman of the new federal commission on industrial relations, announces here that everything is smoothed out in Washington, where he is soon to arrange details for the first meeting, and as the appropriation is available it is hoped to get to work by the middle of next month. Headquarters and hearings will be in Washington. He says the board will try to accomplish constructive work.

The board's purpose, as Mr. Walsh states it, is to inquire into the general conditions of labor in the principal industries of the United States, including agriculture, into relations between employers and employees, conditions of sanitation, safety, methods for avoiding or adjusting labor disputes through mediation and negotiation, the smuggling of Asiatics into the United States or its possessions, and the underlying causes of dissatisfaction in the industrial situation.

On the commission is Prof. John R. Commons, the head of the Wisconsin industrial commission and a political economist. He has a perfect working scheme, including state officers and labor unions and employers of labor, who are working together. Harris Weinstein, in behalf of the state of California, has studied industrial questions, and made an independent investigation of the San Diego affair, the L. W. W. and lynchings. Mrs. J. Borden Harriman of New York will have particular charge of the women and children's end of the investigation.

HEADS OF BAY STATE INFANTRY TO LAY OUT WORK

Regimental, battalion and company commanders of the infantry organizations, M. V. M., are to hold a conference soon to decide upon a program for their individual commands this winter. They are to plan a schedule of work upon the directions given them by Maj. John W. Heavey, United States army inspector and instructor, and several officers. This instruction was originally mapped out for the national guard by United States army officers and the academic board of the Massachusetts volunteer militia.

Last evening these commanders, with officers from the inspector-general's department, met in the South armory on Irvington street, where Major Heavey and several other army officers explained the infantry instruction. The officers were then assembled in two companies and drilled. This was followed by a saber drill. Army officers who witnessed the drill stated it was one of the best they had ever seen executed by a militia cadre.

MR. ROOSEVELT SILENT

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Mr. Roosevelt at the Seneca hotel today was asked regarding the story that he would be the candidate of the Progressive party for Governor next year. He would not answer.

MUSIC NOTES

Mme. Anna Pavlova, the Russian dancer, appears with her company at the Boston opera house on the afternoon and evening of Oct. 25 and on Oct. 29. Among the assisting artists are Messrs. Novikoff, Zailich and Cecchetti, who take care of the acrobatic, character and mime roles that require masculine dancers. The Boston programs will be taken from a larger repertory of works, it is said, than was available at the last appearance of the company. Mme. Pavlova presents more dramatic ballets than formerly and is able to give real pantomimic performances in variety instead of miscellaneous dance selections.

With a new coat of varnish on the walnut office partitions and counting room desks with which the stage and the front part of the auditorium of Symphony hall are temporarily equipped every autumn, the managers of the Boston Symphony orchestra concerts have things bright and ready for holding the season ticket auction sales. The treasurer will open his books, the auctioneer will take the platform and the public will be called in to buy for the first time on the morning of Sept. 29, at 10 o'clock, when the Friday afternoon \$18 seats will be put up. The next day the \$10 seats will be sold. On Oct. 3 and 4 the Saturday evening seats will be sold. Dr. Muck, the conductor of the orchestra, will return from Europe Sunday. He will have the first rehearsal of his men on Oct. 6.

John Hermann Loud is to play at the autumn concert to be held in Boston by members of the American Guild of Organists. Mr. Loud is to give five free organ recitals evenings in churches of Boston during the winter.

The Chromatic Club, Mrs. Richard Hamlen Jones, president, begins its winter series of Tuesday morning concerts Nov. 4 at the Tuilleries.

WILLIAM F. RAY PASSES AWAY

William F. Ray, general superintendent of the Boston & Maine road, passed away suddenly in a store yesterday afternoon. Mr. Ray has been in the employ of the road for 37 years, starting as fireman and advancing. He was a native of South Vernon, Vt., and 57 years of age. He was a Mason.

MORGAN ESTATE ESTIMATED

ALBANY, N. Y.—Part payment of \$2,500,000 by the executors under the will of the late J. P. Morgan, under the state inheritance tax provision today indicated that Morgan's estate is between \$65,000,000 and \$75,000,000.

STORE NEWS

Miss Eleanor Good has resigned as welfare counselor of the Filene Co-operative Association. Miss Good is a graduate of the Boston University and has had a wide experience with the Filene store, having been associated with it for nine years, for some time as secretary to the Messrs. Filene, and has also served as clerk of the corporation. For over five years she has been the counselor of the employees of the store, acting as intermediary between the employees and the management. She has been responsible for many of the successful activities of the association, and took an extended trip through the middle West a short time ago in the interest of her work. Miss Good's successor has not yet been appointed.

Miss Jennie Reay who has held a position as saleswoman in the millinery department for C. F. Hovey & Co., for several years has resigned to go into business for herself.

David W. Simpson formerly salesman in the furniture department of the Jordan Marsh Company has been promoted to the position of floor superintendent of kitchen furnishings.

Miss Winifred Roberts of the shirt waist department of the Gilchrist Company has resigned her position.

Buyers who have been in New York this week include F. Coleman, E. J. Pendergast and Miss K. Danahy of the Jordan Marsh Company, James Smith of C. F. Hovey & Co., Victor Prall of the Henry Siegel Company, and Miss Katherine E. Coakley of the William Filene's Sons Company.

B. U. FRESHMEN RECEPTION GUESTS

The freshman class of Boston University was tendered a reception by the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. of the institution in Jacob Sleeper hall, Boylston street last night. More than 100 of the class and as many more other students were present.

Norman Thomas, president of the Y. M. C. A., greeted the new students and introduced President Murlin, who welcomed the new class on behalf of the faculty. Dean William M. Warren of the college of liberal arts also addressed the gathering. Then followed a varied program of entertainment. A basketball scrimmage between teams of the seniors and sophomores followed.

BOSTON

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA TICKET SALES

DR. KARL MUCK, Conductor

Auction Sale of \$18 Seats for the Friday Afternoon Public Rehearsals at SYMPHONY HALL

Next Monday, Beginning at 10 O'Clock

Auction Sale of \$10 Seats for Rehearsals Tuesday, Sept. 30, at 10 A.M.
Auction Sale of \$18 Seats for Concerts Thursday, Oct. 2, at 10 A.M.
Auction Sale of \$10 Seats for Concerts Friday, Oct. 3, at 10 A.M.

SOLOISTS WHO WILL APPEAR

Mme. TERESA CARRENO	Mr. HAROLD BAUER
Mme. ELIZABETH VAN ENDERT	Mr. CARL FLESCH
(Of the Royal Opera, Berlin)	Mr. JOSEF HOFMANN
Miss GERALDINE FARRAR	Mr. FRITZ KREISLER
Mme. LOUISE HOMER	Mr. PADEREWSKI

CITY PARK GYMNASIUMS READY FOR ACTIVE ATHLETIC WORK

Opening of athletics activity at the various gymnasiums operated by the city park and recreation department will take place early in October and the department is looking forward to a particularly successful season. Classes will be formed for men, women and children on different days and nights of the week, which will be in charge of instructors of long training in this line of work.

These indoor gymnasiums are conducted entirely free of charge and membership may be obtained by making application to the instructor. Each applicant must agree to observe the rules of the gymnasium and must provide his own costume. There is one each in East Boston, South Boston, Roxbury, Charlestown, Dorchester, Jamaica Plain and two in the city proper.

Classes for men will be held on Tuesday and Friday mornings at 10:30 and in the evenings at 8 o'clock. The morning lessons are devoted largely to men preparing for civil service examinations for police and fire departments, but in the night classes all grades of instruction are offered.

Classes for women are held on Monday and Thursday mornings at 10:30 in the morning instruction is given in calisthenics and in gymnastic and esthetic dancing. At 8 o'clock in the evening similar instruction is given to young ladies and working girls. And at 4:30 in the afternoon schoolgirl classes are formed for games, dancing and calisthenics.

Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and Saturday mornings classes are held for schoolboys. They are given gymnastic drills, athletics and play. And on Wednesday and Saturday nights classes are formed for working boys. They are given recreational exercise and athletics. Both schoolboys and working boys are given much time for free play.

In addition to the class hours the gymnasiums are open all day for those who care to take up individual methods of exercise and recreation.

PORTABLE SCHOOLS TO BE USED DALLAS, Tex.—To accommodate attendance in some of the city schools, the board of education will build portable school buildings, says the News under date of Tulsa, Ok.

STUDENTS CONSENT TO QUIT HAZING

Time-Honored Initiation of Each Under Class by Rough, Sometimes Ingenious Methods, Replaced by Many Friendly Aids

IOWA COLLEGE IN LEAD

WHEN a prospective college student receives from his chosen institution an official communication assuring him that all hazing has been abolished there; that the traditional hostility of the sophomore class has been converted into a spirit of friendliness; and that every assistance will be offered him by his fellow students in finding quarters, forming acquaintances and preparing for the year's work, it may be taken for granted that the emotions of apprehension usually entertained by the incoming freshman are quieted. And it will be as readily agreed that such a reception will greatly hasten his amalgamation with the student body and his enjoyment of democratic good fellowship.

A communication of this kind now is being sent out by the Iowa State College to all the young men planning to enter its classes. The students have agreed among themselves that these assurances will be carried out to the letter and the sophomore class has transformed itself into one big reception committee for the purpose. By this step the Iowa State College has taken its place among the educational institutions of the country that are working a transformation in the atmosphere surrounding the entering class.

One by one the larger colleges and universities have placed their ban upon hazing. The famous "Monday" rush of Harvard is now only a memory. The "stunts" at West Point and Annapolis have been vigorously put down by the government. And in one of the girl's colleges, at least, the annual hazing of the freshman class now takes the form of an automobile sight seeing tour of the neighborhood. On the other hand, voluntary class contests of every description are encouraged. Class games, "scraps," "rushes" meet with the approval of practically all faculties and the entertainment of a normal class spirit is commended everywhere.

But the efforts which are being made by the Iowa institution to establish democratic good fellowship among its students borrow significance from the fact that it is one of the largest colleges in the country. The democracy of small institutions and the "indifferent" spirit prevalent in the large ones has long been accepted in educational circles as dependent largely upon mere size. In starting to inspire the men with the right attitude of friendliness instead of class hostility at the very start of their college careers,

the Iowa plan is trying to break down this accepted law of college spirit dependent upon size.

In its statement to the new students it says, "that barbarous old tradition that new men on a college campus must be annoyed and sometimes maltreated was smashed at a famous meeting of the class of 1916 last spring. Practically all of its 800 members attended. When they heard the resolutions that pledged them, when they became sophomores, to befriend and help freshmen, they received them with enthusiasm and adopted them without dissenting vote." The resolutions were not uncertain. "This class of 1916," they read, "expresses its emphatic disapproval of further continuing the traditional attitude of antagonism or unfriendliness between sophomores and freshmen and records itself as favoring an attitude of friendliness and helpfulness."

Then they declared: "We, the members of the class of 1916, hereby pledge ourselves collectively and individually to use our best influence to prevent all acts of lawlessness or violence against members of 1917, and assert it to be our purpose to assist the members of the incoming class to become well established in their work as rapidly as possible." They did not stop with voting such resolutions. They voted further to appoint a freshman reception committee to carry out the letter and spirit of the resolutions. When the class president announced the committee, it contained the names of the leaders in scholarship, athletics, and every phase of student life.

In announcing its new class policy, the official statement of the college concludes: "There is nothing of namby

pambyism in this action. The young men behind it are strong, full of life and courageous to do the right thing. They are merely possessed with the spirit of genuine helpfulness and service. Like all college men, they have a keen desire for contest, provided it is fair and square and above board, and they have kept a place for that. There will be the annual pushball contest for every man that wants to get into it. There will be class football, basketball, baseball, and track meets and other competitions in which there may be an honest test of strength and skill, man for man, without any skulking and unfairness."

Thus the universities and colleges are doing away with hazing and the installation of a caste feeling in freshmen that does much to hinder the right spirit of good fellowship, and are encouraging in place a manner of receiving new men that leads to a strong sense of friendliness and loyalty.

CONSTITUTION IS NAME OF BOAT

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The second of the new liners to be constructed for the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, and which will be a sister ship of the Congress, will be named the Constitution, a name famous in the contemporary history of the United States navy as well as the merchant marine, says the Union. The company has steamships called the President, Governor and Congress.

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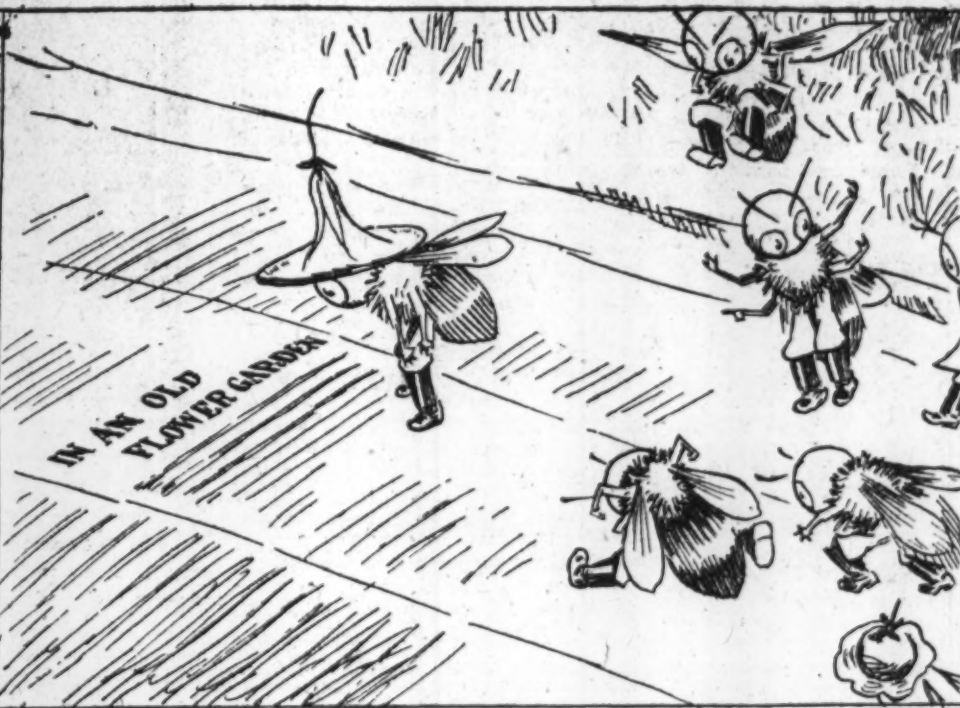
THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

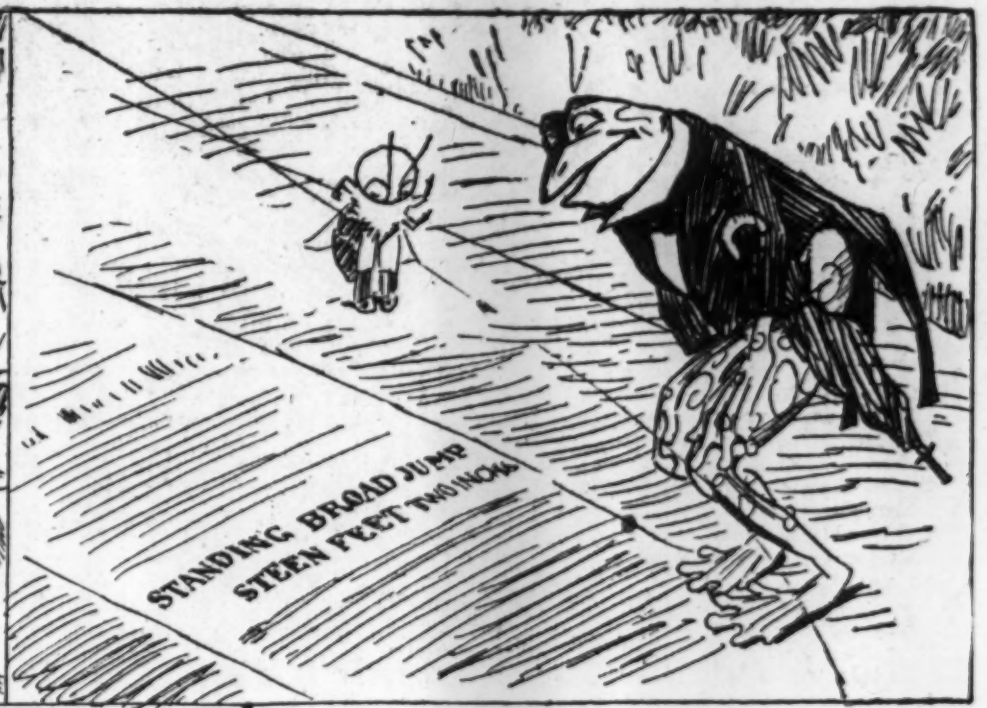
THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

Boy Jack's lady mother has said of the Monitor,
"Whatever you want, just go look for it there—
The news of the world, where to shop for a bonnet or
House and lot or a Teddy bear."



So Jack takes the paper out onto the lawn,
And first reads the ball score, for that is his rule;
Next all through the columns he's faithfully gone
And found what his teacher had asked for at school.

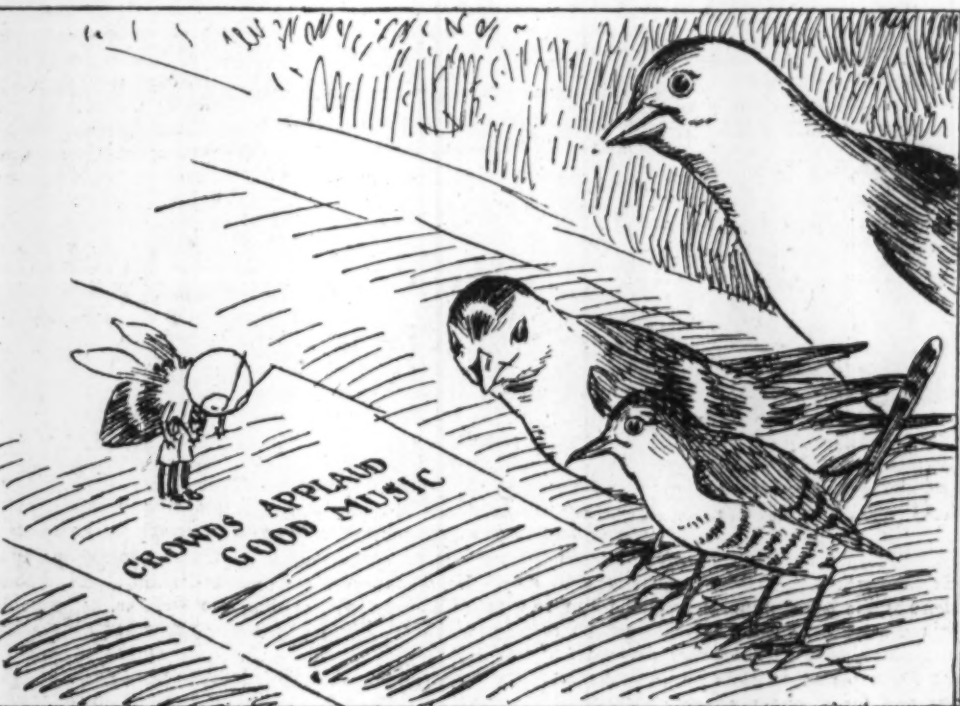


He hears Tommy shouting and runs off to play.
The paper forgotten lies face to the sky;
The bees who were watching come scampering gay
To see what so long had attracted his eye.

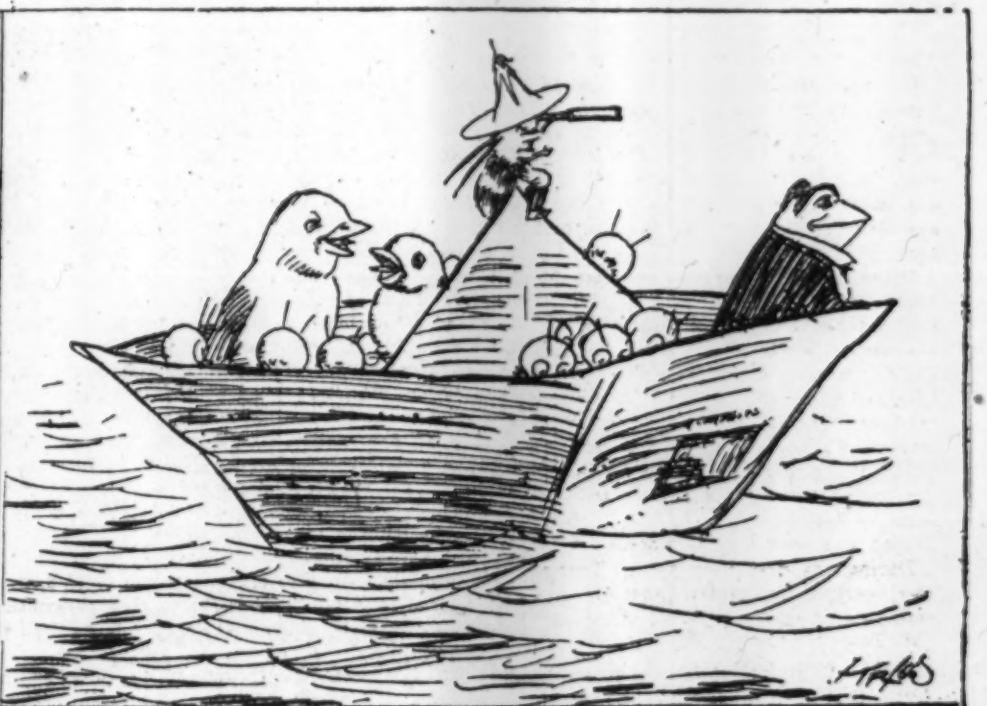
That's Sam in the lead, and as he went to college
He reads aloud something they all wish to hear.
A story that's really a fountain of knowledge
About some fine honey-flowers none knew were near.



Then Frog comes to ask them, "What under the sun—"
But Buzz interrupts him and points to a place
Where Froggy can read what great jumping was done—
The thing that you want always stares in your face.



Then Flutterby next gives the paper attention,
And Otto shows her and the Polkas, the while,
That buttons are in and that dots—so they mention—
That look just like buttons are also in style.



And Busy finds music notes next for the birds.
The wind turns the pages and tells them to "Hark!"
They smile as he spells out the flattering words
About the last concert they gave in the park.

Then Frog makes a boat, as you've often for fun done,
And all go a-sailing their wonderful prize in;
That's Sam on the lookout—he says he sees London—
The Monitor broadens his mental horizon.

"BOY WITH HIS HAT IN HIS
HAND MAY GO ANYWHERE"

THERE is a saying that the boy with his hat in his hand may go anywhere. It sounds rather enigmatical at first, and you may puzzle over what it means and just why a boy should carry his hat in his hand.

But the meaning is not very hard to find, after all, if you stop to consider a moment, for it has to do with the lad who has been taught how to be courteous and polite, and who is always a gentleman.

Perhaps you never thought about it very much, or if you did, you may have scoffed at the idea of a boy's being polite, considering that gentle manners are for grown men, and for women and girls.

You may have thought that it is a boy's privilege to be rude and boorish and careless of the little things that go to make up the real gentleman. And perhaps you have thought that to be a gentleman, you must have fine clothes and plenty of money and a confidence in yourself that must always be asserted.

Let us look at this saying a moment. "The boy with his hat in his hand may go anywhere." If you were to go to the office of some business man, seeking a position there, and hoping to make an impression on him that would be a benefit to you, how would you go? Would you enter his office with your hat on your head, never thinking to remove it? Or would you, as a gentleman, remove your hat, not as a mark of humility and inferiority, but as a mark of courtesy from one gentleman to another, from an employee to an employer?

Possibly with all other things in your favor, this lack of courtesy in not removing your hat, might not work against you, but it would very likely tell a truthful story to the man you are trying to impress favorably, of carelessness, of lack of good breeding, of indifference, or of a false sense of independence, and he would form his own opinion of you, in spite of all you might say for yourself.

Every day there are boys seeking positions and every day there are men trying to find boys to help them to carry on their business. The boy who is in the employ of a business man represents, in a way, that man and his business. If he is office boy, if he carries bundles and messages and runs errands, or if he does something that calls for more tact and persuasiveness, he must remember

that he represents "the firm" and that he should be a credit to that firm.

When you are to meet another business man, when you are to go into the presence of an older person, or are ushered into the parlor of a lady, remember that you are on trial and that the boy who goes with his hat in his hand may go anywhere as a gentleman, not as a menial.

But right here is another point; the hands that hold the cap must be clean and neat and the head to which that cap will soon return must have careful attention from brush and comb, or the cap will prove only an embarrassment. Then, the boy with his cap in his hand can go into the world, and other things being equal, win almost any place he may desire.—Northwestern Christian Advocate.

KEEPING BOYS
ON THE FARMS

R. A. Moore, professor of agronomy in the Wisconsin State University, says he can keep boys on the farm and is doing it.

The university furnishes the boys with best seed and tells them how to plant it. We have a one-week course at the agricultural school for boys and girls, and county associations throughout the state offer as prizes to the winning contestants railroad fares and living expenses in Madison for the week. The university gives the course free to the winner. County associations in Wisconsin this year are offering \$1000 to prize winners.

The boy is furnished one week's tuition free at the university, where he is taught how to prepare the ground and plant, then he is furnished the best seed, and the corn he raises is worth \$3 to \$5 a barrel, county and the seed value, and if he raises 100 bushels he has \$300 to \$500 in bank.

This is a great encouragement to farming, and puts Wisconsin in the lead in corn, barley, oats, clover, wheat and alfalfa, as was brought out at the international exhibition at Columbia, S. C., last year. This encouragement of farming among the boys is worth from \$8,000,000 to \$12,000,000 to the state every year, it is estimated. In Wisconsin there are 25,000 boys in 44 counties interested in this fine enterprise this year.—North Emporia Independent.

WHY?

WHY do soldiers have stripes on their trousers? Soldiers have a colored stripe down the outside of their trousers and this feature is also seen in official uniforms, where the stripe is usually of gold braid. This is merely for ornament, but it is said to be a very interesting survival of the days when men's trousers were made so tight that they could not be put on in the ordinary way, says the Children's Magazine. The legs had to be buttoned right down and then when the trousers were on they were buttoned up again. In order that the buttons might not be seen a fly of cloth often covered them and it is really this fly or covering that has survived in the modern stripe of braid. The row of buttons from top to bottom of the trouser-leg may often be seen in pictures of cavalry soldiers of the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth centuries.

EIGHT O'CLOCK

The hour of eight, it seems to me,
Comes faster than the rest;
For mornings, when I go to school,
I try my very best.
But "Tick-tock!" says the clock.
"You're late.
Oh, hurry up—it's nearly eight!"

And then at night, when I sit up,
And just begin to play,
The hours fly along so fast;
The old clock seems to say,
"Come, take your candle, it is late.
Put up your toys—it's nearly eight."

When I'm a man, and have a house
(I've made some splendid plans),
I'll never have a watch or clock
With such swift-pointing hands,
And voice to say, "It's getting late,
Stop all your fun—it's nearly eight."
—Youths Companion.

SUGAR CANDY

A graduate of the Woman's College, a Phi Beta Kappa student and the holder of a Bryn Mawr scholarship, gives the recipe of a candy that is "the most delicious thing I ever ate." She calls it plain sugar candy: Two cupsful of maple sugar, one half pint of cream and one cupful of nuts. Boil the sugar and cream together until it strings, then beat thoroughly and add the nuts. Lay on a buttered pan, and cut into blocks.—Ladies Home Journal.

WHAT THE POTATO CLUBS ARE
DOING FOR THE BOYS OF UTAH

LAST year the boys of Cache county in Utah, won all prizes in potato raising, at the state competition which was held at Salt Lake City. Merle Hyer of Lewiston, won a prize of \$500 offered by the National Copper Bank of Salt Lake City for the best half acre raised by any schoolboy in the state. Leonard Purser of King won the trophy cup offered by the state management.

Other prizes were won by Lloyd Hogan, president of the club; Ralph Hyer, brother of the winner of the \$500 prize, and Horace Cannel. The winner of the first prize raised 797 bushels of Early Eureka potatoes on an acre. They are all members of the potato club, are actual farmers, wide-awake students in every way, and are learning advanced farming.

The clubs were organized in the different schools of the county at the instigation of County Superintendent R. V. Larson, primarily to promote an interest in the study of agriculture. They succeeded beyond all expectations. They also interested the farmer in the school and in a material way are advancing a great farm crop. There is every reason to expect the clubs to do for potato raising in Utah what the corn clubs of the Mississippi valley are doing for corn raising in that section. All potato specialists, both commercial and educational, are taking a lively interest in this development. Prof. J. C. Hogenon of the State Agricultural College, located in Cache county, at Logan, is a great inspiration to the boys, their teachers and Superintendent Larson. Here is what Professor Hogenon says of the educational value of the club activities of the boys:

"The industrial club movement among the boys and girls of the schools of the state is one which is sure to stimulate the agricultural development of our state. When we consider what the boys' corn clubs have done for the middle western states, that they have been the means of almost doubling the yield of corn per acre, we begin to realize what a benefit they will be to our state.

"Each member is led to observe more closely, to recognize good and bad qualities in the products they have grown. They meet and solve some problems in the improvement of plants, animals, and household work. They learn something of the value of labor, and the cost of production, and the keeping of simple ac-

counts. Their views are broadened by contact with others, and the power of taking the initiative becomes strongly developed in them. The influence upon the community at large is apparent in producing better results in farming.

"The natural love of competition among boys and girls is a great factor in furthering their own education for usefulness and efficiency."

BOY SCOUTS TAKING CENSUS
OF MASSACHUSETTS TREES

IN COMPETITION for the sum of \$150, divided into three prizes, offered by the Massachusetts Forestry Association, the Boy Scouts of Massachusetts are taking or are preparing to take a census of the trees in Massachusetts cities and towns. Census taking will begin in 30 or 40 towns composing Greater Boston about Oct. 1. In other places the boys are already at work. The census is to be taken in every town in the state where there is an organization of scouts, or in from 40 to 50 towns.

The idea originated with the Massachusetts Forestry Association, but had it not been for a letter from Scout Master Harry E. Farrer of Lee the work might very likely have gone no further. In answer to his letter, Harris A. Reynolds of the forestry association wrote as follows:

"If we could get the boys in each town to make a tree census or a tree map of the city, it would be of much interest to the entire community and of value to those who wish to plant trees. If your scouts could be divided into sections and each section would bring in data concerning the trees with their location, size and kind on each street, a map of the city could be made and these trees located on it. I have thought something of offering a prize by this association to the organization of Boy Scouts who could furnish us the best map and data concerning the trees in the streets of their towns. Kindly let me know what you think of the idea, and perhaps we can get together on some general plan with which we can cover the state."

From this the plan now in operation developed. The scouts will work in gangs of three. The notations will be made on blank cards furnished for the

NEVER

Little owl in the glen,
I'm ashamed of you;
You are ungrammatical
In speaking as you do.
You should say, "To whom? to whom?"
Not, "To who? to who?"

Your small friend, Miss Katydid,
May be green, 'tis true,
But you never hear her say,
"Katy do! She do!"
—N. W. Christian Advocate.

Boston council and the State Forestry Association.

The prize money is to be divided into sums of \$80, \$50 and \$40 to be awarded to the three troops presenting the best tree census of their town or the section of the town or city assigned to them. The prize will be awarded in money or some form of trophy. Honorable mention will be made in the annual report of the Massachusetts Forestry Association of all troops that present exceptionally good reports.

BOY BUILDS CAR

The Boys' World states that a school-boy in Los Angeles, Cal., has built an automobile equipped with a two-and-a-half horsepower single cylinder motor, which gives him a speed of 20 miles an hour. With the exception of the engine and the wheels, the car is entirely his own construction.

TRANSPOSITION

One thousand, two hundred, nothing, and one,
Transposed give a word expressive of fun.
(MCCOL)

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

KING CAESAR

MARK off a base at each end of your ground. Choose one player for King Caesar. He takes his stand between the two bases and tries to touch those on the shoulder who run across. When three are touched he must go back to one of the bases. Next, those running across must not only be touched by the three who have been touched, but must be held until one can touch the other's head and say, "I crown thee, King Caesar," and this must go on until all are caught. No one must return to the base that he has left unless he is hopping.

CLAPTRAP

Claptrap is a fine game for little children either in or out of the house. A girl puts her hands under her apron, cloak or cape, holds up one or more fingers inside it and says: "Mingle-dy, mingle-dy, clap, clap! How many fingers do I hold up?" The others guess one, two, three, four or

five, as they think most likely to be right, but it is very rarely that the guess proves correct. If not, the guessers pay a forfeit, and the player, changing the number, begins again. When a player guesses right it becomes his or her turn to play, and the former player pays a forfeit.

WHO IS WHO?

Sent the players in a circle with one in the center on a chair for "teacher," who has eyes covered. A word is given to each player from a well-known song, for instance, take "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River," etc., and when the teacher says "begin," the one at the top of the circle sings his or her word; if the voice is recognized the teacher takes his place. This is also done by using the words "Oh" and "Ah," or the vowels. Each player disguises the voice, and the teacher may have two guesses as to "who is who."—San Diego Union.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book, and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

WILLIE GOT THE
"PIECES" MIXED

Once there was a little boy
Whose name was Willie Reese,
And every Friday afternoon
He had to speak a piece.
So many poems thus he learned
That soon he had a store
Of recitations in his head,
Yet still kept learning more.
So this is what then happened: He
Was called upon one day,
And totally forgot the piece
He was about to say.
And so he spoke at random,
And this is what he said:
"My beautiful, my beautiful,
That standeth proudly by;
It was the schooner Heperus;
The breaking waves dashed his
Why is the forum crowded?
What means this stir in Rome?
Under the spreading chestnut tree,
There's no place like home,
When freedom from her mountain height
Cried 'Twinkle, little star—
Charge, Chester, charge! On, Stanley, on!
King Henry of Navarre.
Roll on, thou dark and deep
Blue crag of Nechenfels.
My name is Norval of the Grampian
hills;
Ring out, wild bells,
If you're waking, call me early,
To be or not to be,
The curfew shall not ring tonight;
O woodman, spare that tree."
—The Pathfinder.

COLLEGE TUITION EARNED
ON HALF ACRE OF GROUND

WHAT a persevering youth, with a large amount of ambition and patience, can do with one half acre of ground is illustrated in the case of Albert Trumpeter, aged 19, of Monaca, who, in seven years, has earned \$875 and supplied two large families with vegetables off a tract of less than one half acre.

When young Trumpeter was aged 12, his father, Nelson Trumpeter, former tax collector for the borough, gave him the use of one half acre, provided that the boy work it thoroughly. The young man had no expert knowledge of gardening and depended on the old-fashioned method of spade and hoe to cultivate the land. His father had been a successful gardener before him and gave the boy some excellent pointers. The youth heeded and took up his work.

During the first year young Trumpeter worked his garden carefully and raised a crop that was talked of throughout Beaver county. He supplied his father's table, also that of an uncle, with vegetables all season and in the fall, his crop done, he counted his profits. He found they were \$75. This sum he placed in the bank as a nest egg for the future. His success was an incentive for greater efforts the following year and he did wonders with his little garden patch.

During the succeeding six years young Trumpeter carefully cultivated his garden, with the result that the vegetables he raised were superior to the general run of the product brought into town by the farmers. He peddled his wares in a wheelbarrow from door to door and their luscious appearance gave them a ready sale. Rarely was he turned down in those early days and by and by he built up a route that enabled him, with little effort, readily to dispose of his garden truck.

In those succeeding six years, while he saved his proceeds and devoted much time to improving the quality of his garden product, the young man noted a gradual increase in his profits. Last season he gave a touch of added success to his career by banking \$175, the most he made in any one season. His total profits for the seven years were \$875, and he saved every cent.

Deciding that he would choose the ministry as his future calling, the young man took up reading along religious lines and at the opening of school in Thiel College, Greensburg, he entered as a student of the Lutheran faith. The money he earned in the seven years he cultivated the land is being used to pay

FARMER LAUDS BOY SCOUTS
WHO HAD A CAMP ON HIS LAND

A FARMER, A. P. Jackson, of Ashland City, Tenn., pays a high tribute to the boy scouts in the Nashville American. He writes:
"From July 7 to 18, 34 boy scouts, under command of Scout Masters D. E. Hinkle, W. H. Fitzgerald and Carl Hinkle, representing the scout council of Nashville, camped on my farm on Sycamore creek.
"When the application was made for a camping permit, I must confess I felt a little reluctance about granting it, for I knew but little about the scout movement and the vision of 34 boys from Nashville worrying my stock, leaving gates open and tramping over growing crops was not a pleasant one. However, after the first two days I felt entirely at ease, and was satisfied my property was safe in their hands. Now one of the most pleasing mementoes of their trip is the good, substantial, as well as beautiful, rustic wagon bridge across one of the streams here, built by the pioneer gang, as they call themselves—a fine, manly set of the older boys.
"During the 10 days of their stay I had an opportunity to observe them from many points of view—on their hikes, in the swimming pool, on the ball ground and in the camp, and I want to say this for them: It is my opinion that the Boy Scouts of Nashville are representatives of the highest type of American boyhood. Not a complaint has been lodged against them and they will always be welcome at Sycamore.
"But the gentlemanly conduct of these boys is not to be wondered at when we look at the personality of the men in charge of them. Scout Masters Fitzgerald and Hinkle are certainly the right men in the right place, combining, as they do, in their wise management of the boys, love and firmness, and constantly holding before them the highest ideals of manhood, helping them on toward the true conception of the real purpose of the boy scout movement and producing the almost perfect obedience so noticeable during their stay at Sycamore."

TWO WATCHERS

"Most every day, when I get up,
The sun looks in at me,
And sends a shining ray to say,
"I'm rising, too, you see."
And then he warms all out of doors,
So I may go and play,
While from the sky his yellow eye
Watches me every way.
And, when at last I go to bed,
He goes behind the hill;
But pretty soon there is the moon
To keep watch o'er me still.
Sometimes with his whole beaming face
The moon laughs jollily,
And then again that's gone, but he
Keeps half-closed eye on me."
—Christian Register.

BUTTON TRICK

The letters below illustrate the three moves by which the Japanese button trick, printed a week ago today, is solved.
OOOXXX
1. OXXXOO
2. OXX OXO
3. XOXOXO

MICHIGAN MAN GIVES FARM
TO SLUM BOYS OF CHICAGO

TWENTY-FIVE Chicago boys who have longed for a chance to live in the open among the horses, cattle and chickens, are to have a real farm of their own, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

The 25 boys who are starting a regular "back to the soil movement" are representatives of the Chicago Boys' Club.

R. E. Jennings, the owner of a well-stocked farm near Paw Paw, Mich., came to the city at the time "The World in Chicago" was being given in the Coliseum. He saw some of the boys of the Chicago Boys' Club and became interested in them. He visited the congested districts on the North and West sides and saw where the boys live, and remarked that they "did not have much of a chance."

He returned to his farm and kept thinking of the boys in the slums of

Chicago. He then wrote to J. H. Witter, superintendent of the boys' club, offering his well-stocked farm of 97 acres to the club. The farm is given to the boys without cost for a period of from three to five years and for a longer period if the experiments prove a success.

Mr. Witter at once accepted the offer, and Gill Ogden, a trained farmer and a worker among the boys, has been selected to take charge. It is the plan to keep 25 boys on the farm constantly. Here they will be taught the care of horses, cattle, chickens and to do farm chores, so that after leaving they will be able to hold a place working for any farmer. As soon as one set of lads learn the work they will be given positions and other boys sent to the "farm school."

Mr. Witter is confident that the "farm school" will be a great success and that it will be the means of saving many boys from the unhelpful influences of the city.

LITTLE BITS OF POLITENESS
OFT BRING LARGE REWARDS

THERE is a little rhyme that defines politeness better than the dictionaries define it, says the Youths Companion:

"Politeness is to do and say
The kindest thing in the kindest way."
Most of us are willing, even anxious, to be kind in great matters and on special occasions; but we often forget to be polite in little things.
"How many shall I provide for?"

asked a caterer of the woman who employed him.

"I don't know," she answered. "I sent out 300 invitations, but I have received answers from only half that number. I really don't know what to do."
Doubtless each of the 150 delinquents, if reproached, would have made the excuse that the presence or absence of one person could not matter among so many; but when the one is multiplied by 150 it matters much.

"I haven't heard from Alice since she bade me good-by last fall," said the mistress of a summer home in which she entertained many guests. "For a time after she left I was anxious, but I know that she is all right, because she spent a holiday with a friend of mine."
Doubtless the girl who neglected to write the notes of thanks and appreciation meant to do it promptly; but she was busy, or she forgot.

Sometimes we owe our lack of thoughtfulness in every-day affairs to the unfortunate habit of considering "our own" as somehow less entitled to consideration than others.

There is, moreover, another side to the mirror. "I can tell you why Myra is so popular," said a woman of wide sympathy and experience. "She's considerate. She is neither too early nor too late. She is always in good humor. She tries to do whatever is wanted of her, but she never pushes herself forward. She acknowledges invitations and courtesies promptly, and never changes her mind, for her own convenience, at the last moment. She never intrudes her personal affairs or her moods upon her friends."

It may not be easy to earn such a reputation, but it is possible. Politeness in little things always brings large and sweet rewards. The girl who is considerate will never lack social pleasures or warm friends.

CUT-OUTS AMUSE
THE CHILDREN

Now that the evenings are drawing in, says the Montreal Star, the children will want some new game to play after supper. They will enjoy the "Cut-Out Family Game," which is played as follows:

Get a big pile of illustrated journals, catalogues, and picture papers, and give each child a blunt-pointed pair of scissors, a large sheet of newspaper or brown paper, and a pot of paste or a packet of pins.

Then read or tell them some simple little tale of everyday life—not a fairy story, but an ordinary, everyday tale of boys and girls and their fathers and mothers. As you go along, stop from time to time, and let the children hunt through the illustrated books for pictures to suit the occasion.

Perhaps you will begin in this way: "Once upon a time there was a little girl called Susie. She was 7 years old and she had long curly hair. Now, look through your books and find a picture of Susie."

Then the children will spend five happy minutes in finding Susie, cutting her out, and fastening her at the top of the blank sheet. As the tale continues, the sheet will become full of portraits of the different people whom Susie met, the pet animals she had, and so on.

It will take an hour or more to fill a sheet, and the children will be quietly and happily occupied all the time.

EVENING VISIT TO SOME OF
THE DENIZENS OF THE WOOD

A SUMMER vacation in Eastern Massachusetts introduced anew to me many interesting acquaintances, writes Charles Elmer Jenney in Our Dumb Animals.

All of Plymouth county is thickly wooded except the clearings around village and town and farmhouse. King Philip himself might revisit these haunts of his tribe and see no great change in the face of nature. The beautiful Lakeville region, whose lakes still bear their original Indian names, Snipatuit, Quittacus and Assawampset (the latter the largest lake in Massachusetts), is yet the home of raccoon, fox and deer.

As twilight sifts across the landscape, comes the plaintive call of Antrousomus vociferus, the whippoorwill, from some barway by the wood. Mayhap you have never seen him except as a dim shadow of evening, for not many have, as he sleeps by day. He is apparently about the size of a robin, marked with mottled reddish brown and black, whitish underneath and with a light band across the breast. There are bristles around his mouth. His color matches the dry oak leaves on which he rests and where Mrs. W. nests. When flushed she flies without any noise, either of wings or voice—a quite unusual habit. She builds no nest, just laying her two eggs, creamy white, spotted with olive and dark brown, in a hollow on the ground or leaves. Another queer habit they have is of roosting lengthwise of a branch or bar instead of crosswise as other birds do. This adds of course to their concealment.

Flitting about in the gloaming, whippoorwills catch insects on the wing. When uttering their call they slightly spread their wings and jerk their bodies violently. You may follow their call from barway to thicket, even leading you on, but a veritable will-o'-the-wisp never within sight.

At about 7 o'clock, before it is well dusk, Hyla versicolor, the tree-toad, sets up his strident trilling and creaking from a young maple by the brookside. In another key comes an answering voice from the birches. Long and regular is the conversation kept up. Important news it must be to have such efficient orators. I think they are spies, working under the cover of darkness and reporting to General Night. One reason for my belief is their readiness with disguise. They can turn their coat very neatly, changing from dull brown to bright green, to match their surroundings and effect concealment. Usually they are dressed in gray, but when necessary they are experts at matching colors. You will search long and in vain for a sight of Hyla, but some time may happen upon him at rest, when he will interest you very much.

At intervals comes the gruff "chug" of some old bullfrog down by the brook—"a snapper-up of the unconsidered trifles."

FARM BOY HAS PLENTY TO DO
AND MUCH TO INTEREST HIM

IF THERE is a boy anywhere that has a claim on happiness, says Ranch and Range, it is the boy born and brought up on the farm.

During the winter months, when he is going to the district school, he has his regular morning and evening "chores," while on Saturdays there are enough odd jobs held over to occupy his entire time. The town or city boy, on the other hand, seldom has anything to do throughout the year but to go to school; he cannot help his father in the office, factory or store or wherever his father may happen to be employed, and the natural result is that his time is spent loitering with neighbor boys.

The farm boy, as soon as he is large enough, takes a team to the field or perhaps a single horse and drill or small plow. If not that, he is given other employment to keep him out of mischief and to teach him that he can be a pro-

CAMERA CONTEST



Two children of Joplin, Mo., out for a ride

THE goat can pull quite a load when harnessed to a small wagon. Here we have two children of Joplin, Mo., ready for a ride behind one of these willing workers. Their names are Raymond and Marie Beechwood.

One dollar award: B. P. Jones, Aurora, Mo. Honorable mention: Edith Caslake, Cranbrook, B. C.; F. C. Upham, Melrose Highlands, Mass.; Marcella

Bradley, Topeka, Kan.; James H. Woodward, Tilton, N. H.; Charlotte Van Felt, Grand Beach, Mich.; F. M. Osgood, Cambridge; C. G. Baldwin, London, Eng.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page, The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass."

OBJECT OF DRAWING AND ART
WORK IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

THE real object of art work and drawing in the public schools is not to make artists of children, says a writer for the Progressive Teacher. There is a development that is certain to be attained from drawing, art work and handicraft if taught a child in an systematic, definite way as one goes about to teach a class in arithmetic; not only to teach the child that particular example, but to develop the reasoning faculties; not only to teach one how to draw some particular object, but to aim at developing: First, the power to observe—and by continually attracting the attention to nature, its appearance at different times and attempting to reproduce them, greater observation is gained. Second, is to train the eyes and hand—there is no drill for training the eyes than good, careful use of them, with what they see reproduced on paper. Third, is to train the hands to be more accurate. Accuracy follows keen observation and this all develops the quality of concentration. An illustration of some history story or some fact in geography or botany serves to better fix an idea, fact or impression than any statement however lucid or comprehensive it may be, for thought must be concentrated on it to make a drawing.

How often one hears from a parent and from a teacher sometimes, "There

READING IN THE
COMMON SCHOOL

Reading is an important subject in the common school curriculum, but it is often neglected by teachers. As a rule, reading for study should be done silently. I believe that many a child has gone through school and come out a poor reader on account of the teacher's requiring too much oral reading, writes a contributor to the Progressive Teacher. The child should never be called upon to read orally until he is perfectly familiar with the selection he is to read. And with beginners the selection should be such that the words and sentences are easily recognized and functioned. The sentences should be short and the thought and emotions within easy grasp so that the child may give his energies to the expression. Reading has been defined as: "Oral expression of written language." But I think that a better definition would be, reading is telling what some one has written.

One of the greatest difficulties met with in teaching reading in the public schools is the lack of literature. In the more advanced grades this condition may be partly overcome by the judicious use of magazines and newspapers.

LITTLE PROBLEM

85. A and B leave Boston to walk to San Francisco. A starts six days before B and travels at the rate of 35 miles a day. B follows at the rate of 42 miles a day. In how many days and at what distance from Boston will he overtake A? Answer to Little Problem No. 84—The hydroaeroplane traveled 16 miles in the water in 19 minutes and 12 seconds and eight miles through the air in 4 minutes and 48 seconds.

FIGURES SHOWING THAT THE
HIGHER EDUCATION PAYS

IN CONSIDERING whether the boy shall plan for a college course or not, there is much to be said for and against. The following facts have been set forth to show the relative advantages of college, high school and grammar school graduates:

In 1909, a study was made of 15,000, 000 males over 30 years of age; 10,876 had attained a national reputation; 2,000,000 of the 15,000,000 were uneducated; no notable occur in this list.

Of the educated classes 12,000,000 were grammar school graduates, one in every 40,000 were notables; 650,000 were high school graduates, one for every 400 were notables; 325,000 were college graduates, and one for every 40 were notables. Thus it is seen that the high school graduate has 100 times the chance of the grammar school graduate and the college graduate 1000 times the chance.

Does higher education pay? If it does, is it not the duty of the school to show the child all sides of this question? In the eighth grade the child faces the question. He is asking, "Shall I go to the high school or not? What shall I get there that will help me on?"

This is the period, then, when the teacher must interest him in higher education, and by showing him the advantages of a better education he will see the necessity of a high school course in order to be fitted to enter such institutions.

If possible, take pupils to visit nearby normal schools, colleges, technical schools, business colleges, and any other centers of training which may interest and inspire him. Show the positions occupied by graduates and contrast with the opportunities of those who left school when in the lower grades. Show them that "America" is but another name for "Opportunity," but also bring out the fact that better preparation is demanded each year, as educated people are more numerous and competition is keener. Make clear to him that the greater his efficiency the more useful he is to the world. The preparation of

the father will not do for the son. The world moves rapidly and unless the individual keeps up with the procession he is left behind.—Journal of Education.

FLYING RIDE ON
MERRY-GO-ROUND

An inexpensive merry-go-round can be made of a single pole set in the ground where there is sufficient vacant space for the turning of the ropes, says Popular Mechanics. The pole may be of gas pipe or wood, long enough to extend about 12 feet above the ground. An iron wheel is attached on the upper end so that it will revolve easily on an axle, which may be an iron pin driven into the post. A few iron washers placed on the pin under the wheel will reduce the friction.

Ropes of varying lengths are tied to the rim of the wheel. The rider takes hold of a rope and runs around the pole to start the wheel in motion, then he swings clear of the ground. Streamers of different colors and flowers for special occasions may be attached to make a pretty display.

THREE RULES

Three little rules
We all should know,
To make days
Happy and bright—
Smile in the morning,
Smile at noon,
And keep on smiling
At night.
—School Education.

SPEEDY FLY

Among the wonderful insects is the dragon fly, says an exchange. It goes through the air at the rate of 60 miles an hour, and can stop instantly, or change its course backward or sideways without lessening its speed or changing the position of its body.

FIFTY COMMON AMERICAN
FARM AND ORCHARD BIRDS

THE chickadee (Parus atricapillus), described in Farmers Bulletin 513, on "Fifty Common Birds of Farm and Orchard" in North America, issued by the United States government, has a length of 5 1/4 inches from tip of bill to tip of tail. It is resident in the United States (except the southern half east of the plains), Canada and Alaska, and because of its delightful notes, its confiding ways, and its tameness, the chickadee can be made a regular visitor to the garden and orchard. Though insignificant in size, titmice are far from being so from the economic standpoint, owing to their numbers and activity. While one locality is being scrutinized for food by a larger bird, 10 are being searched by the smaller species. The chickadee's food is made up of insects and vegetable matter in the proportion of seven of the former to three of the latter. Moths and caterpillars are favorites and form about one third of the whole. Beetles, ants, wasps, bugs, flies, grasshoppers and spiders make up



CHICKADEE

the rest. The vegetable food is composed of seeds, largely those of pines, and some weeds. There are few more useful birds than the chickadees.

RATES

Display: 1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 15c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 14 lines to the inch.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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RATES

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STORES AND OFFICES

STORES AND OFFICES

APARTMENTS TO LET

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET
IN THE NEW
PUBLICITY BUILDING

44 BROMFIELD STREET
The entire second and top floors, each containing about 4000 square feet of floor space, to be divided as required by a single tenant.

Also several very desirable suites of offices and single offices. This new fireproof office building, with unexcelled light and service, will be ready for occupancy Nov. 1, 1913.

For plans and rentals apply to

L. D. TOWLE
15 STATE STREET

APARTMENTS TO LET

Hotel Gladstone

677 Dudley

Cor. Magnolia and Alexander Sts. The best house in its section. Modern suites, 2 to 8 rooms, unfurnished or well furnished. Steam heat every cold day in the year, abundance of hot water, all conveniences, courteous, efficient service, excellent cafe, homelike atmosphere and modest prices are among the good qualities which have established and maintained the reputation of the Gladstone. The Gladstone is but 7 minutes from South Station by steam and 15 from the head of Summer st. by electric. For illustrated booklet and further information apply to JOHN D. HARDY, 10 High st., junc. Summer, or to Leslie Clough, Manager, at the Hotel.

GOOD SUITES

151 HARVARD ST., BROOKLINE

(Cor. Harris St.), between

Coolidge corner and Brookline

Village, 6 and 7 rooms, \$47.50

855 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.,

CAMBRIDGE, 5 rooms, \$33.50

435 BROOKLINE AVE. (Long-

wood Section), BOSTON, cor-

ner of Austin St., 3 rooms, \$20.00

84 ST. BOTOLPH ST., BOSTON

(corner Follen St.), 5 and 6

rooms, \$25.00

The above suites are to be let in

excellent condition, with steam heat,

continuous hot water and janitor service.

Apply on premises or to

THE ASSOCIATED TRUST

141 Milk St., Boston. Tel. Fort Hill 1872.

Choice Dorchester Rentals

NEAR UPHAM'S CORNER

Elevator, janitor, night watch-

man, heat, continuous hot water

and telephones. 3, 4, 5 or 6 rooms.

Rents from \$25 to \$40. Use of

cafe if desired. Strict references

required.

Hotels Denmark and Monadnock

Cor. Monadnock and Dudley Sts.

See Agent

R. P. DELANO, 504 Columbia Road.

69 Gainsborough St.

Attractive Suites of Five to Seven

Rooms. Heat, continuous hot water,

janitor service, etc., supplied.

\$575 to \$850 Per Year

Apply on the premises or to

EDWARD PEIRCE

94 Milk Street Room 23

Back Bay Suites

TO LET—1, 2 and 3 room suites,

with large reception halls, baths and

kitchenettes, including all up-to-date

and modern improvements. SEE

SAMUEL ALTMAN, 726 Common-

wealth Ave., or Telephone Back Bay

300.

Beverly Hall, 580 Commonwealth Ave.

Pretoria, 725-726 Commonwealth Ave.

Beaufort, 464 Huntington Ave.

Durban, 505 Huntington Ave.

780 Beacon St.

Desirable suite few

minutes to Park St.; very

reasonable rent. Apply

on premises or of

JOHN R. FOSTER

4 Park Square, Boston

Greater Boston

FOR SALE—The best new

two-apartment house in any part

of Boston suburbs; 16 rooms, 2

sleeping porches, hot water heat-

ers, open fireplaces; all floors se-

lected hard wood; painting and

paping the best to be had; about

8500 feet of land; ample room for

garage. For price and terms see

R. S. FITCH

624 COLUMBIA ROAD

Upham's Corner, Dorchester

Beautiful Brookline

One of the finest modern homes unex-

pectedly vacant, for immediate occupancy;

rent \$47.50 (reduced from \$50); references

road. Tel. 250-3 Brookline. DR. R. M.

FLOYD, 70 Kenwood st.

NEW HOUSE, 6 and 8 Calder st., 5, 6

and 7 room apartments; heat and contin-

uous hot water furnished; all modern im-

provements, including electric lights;

front and back piazzas; full janitor ser-

vice. Apply to C. F. MORAND, 31 Abbot

st., Dorchester.

39 Hemenway Street

SUITE 1, 2 and 3 rooms, bath and

kitchenette, c. h. w. very pleasant; refer-

ence required. Apply to janitor.

924 BEACON STREET

SUITE 2, 2 rooms, bath and kitchen-

ette; large living room, beamed ceiling,

open fire, \$35.00 and up.

A. DUDLEY DOWD, 16 State Street.

38 WESTLAND AVENUE

TWO AND THREE-ROOM apartments

with kitchenette and bath, furnished or

unfurnished. Apply on premises.

APARTMENTS AND HOUSES—Practically

every vacant property in Roxbury and

Dorchester is listed at our office. See

KENNES Wonderful Lists, 300 Warren

st., Boston. Tel. 363 Roxbury.

CAMBRIDGE, near college—From Oct. 1,

furnished; 6 rooms, bath, large kitchen;

c. h. w.; pleasant outlook; \$50. Ad-

dress A. 20. Monitor office.

ST. PAUL APARTMENT, BROOKLINE,

127 Beacon st., Suite 2-3, 2 rooms, 2

baths, steam heated, southern piazza back.

Apply 1247, Suite 1, or any real estate agent.

FOR RACK BAY SUITES

See Fleming Bros., 1046 Boylston st., Boston.

FURNISHED SUITE of 4 rooms to let

to American only; no children; \$25. Tel.

Dorchester 5258 M.

OFFICE SPECIALTIES

Paste, Mucilage, Holder

Prevents evaporation.

Keeps contents clean.

Has a brush worth while.

Fine bristles.

Aluminum ferrule.

Above trade mark on

bottom of every bottle.

At Your Stationer's

H. W. SCATTERGOOD CO.,

PRINTERS

And Manufacturing Stationers

1732-28 Venango St., Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

PARCEL POST AND EXPRESS RE-

CORDS accurately kept with new standard

parcel post and express record in detail

in each detail, special delivery, insurance,

C. O. D., etc.; also for express, and ab-

solute each shipment carefully checked

on stamps, lost parcels, etc.; largest con-

cerns use and interest; book 3000 names

\$1.00 prepaid; return if not pleased; ex-

clusive agents wanted. GENERAL UTIL-

ITIES CONCERN, Memphis, Tenn.

CAMERAS AND SUPPLIES

Wellington Films

The Perfect Film for Perfect Pictures

These films give the finest results, pro-

duce crisp negatives with fine detail

and color values. Try a roll when next

taking pictures and be convinced of their

excellence.

Sole Agents for the United States

RALPH HARRIS & COMPANY

36 Bromfield Street, Boston

Send for our complete price list of

photo supplies. Sent on request.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WINNIPEG WANTS manufacturers, cap-

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 750 People's Gas Bldg.

SIGNS AND BLACKBOARDS

Established 1864

Eugene M. Bornhoft

Designer, Painter and Builder of

HIGH GRADE SIGNS

Art—Simplicity—Grace

All Styles Blackboards For All

Purposes

1224 "The Roostery," CHICAGO

Phones: Wabash 2837, Automatic 51-370

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

FOSTER'S HOME COOKING

BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER

221 S. Wabash Ave., CHICAGO

No Liquors Served

(Formerly the Roma)

THE GARDEN INN

144 South Wabash Ave., near Adams

THE DUTCH GARDEN

115 South Dearborn St., near Monroe

Convenient for shoppers desiring cafeteria

lunch.

THE WATSON

Lunching and Supper

"The cooking that pleases you."

216 W. Adams, Bet. 5th and Franklin

HOTELS—CHICAGO

GERMANIA HOTEL, 33d Blvd. and

Michigan Ave.—Large, light, cool rooms;

hot and cold running water; tel. e. l.;

elevator service day and night; cafe in

connection; service and food of first-class

rates \$1 to \$3 per day, \$3.50 to \$12 per

wk.; must be seen to be appreciated.

Tel. Doug. 4676.

FAMILY HOTELS—CHICAGO

THE KENWOOD MANOR, 1134 E 47th

st.—Exclusive family hotel in Kenwood;

American plan, \$8 to \$12 weekly; double,

\$15 to \$20; home cooking a specialty; in-

diana and 47th surface cars stop at door;

Illinois Central, Drexel 4923.

APARTMENTS TO LET

702 SHERIDAN ROAD

N. W. CORNER PINE GROVE AVE.

Near the Lake Shore.

\$75.00 PER MONTH

Eight-room apartment; large, light

rooms; choicest appointments; 2 porches;

large yards; Kenwood, transportation

lines and Northwestern "L" express. Open

for inspection. Ready for occupancy. Ap-

ply owner, WM. C. MORLAND, 55

Division st., Chicago. Phone North 2240.

TO RENT—Very pleasant, steam heated,

mod. 4-rm. furnished apt.; piano; excel-

lent transp.; frst. 4016 Evans av., Kenwood 2190.

COMPLETELY furnished 4-room flat;

from Oct. 1st to May 1st. 308 E. 46th st.

2nd apt., Chicago.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—Suite of two or three fur-

nished rooms for light housekeeping;

North Side. Add. 510 Ashland boulevard,

third apartment. Tel. Seeley 6047.

REAL ESTATE

HANDSOME, high grade, 6-apt. bldg.,

425-429 Grand, Kenwood; ind. equip.; rents

\$8000; long lease; price \$60,000, terms

W. H. KRELL, Agent, on premises.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT—4327 Wabash ave.; 9 room

house, with bath; furnace heat; half block

from car line.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

TO RENT—Pleasant front room, 2 win-

dows; home comfort; private family; kitchen

privileges optional; \$2.50; ind. equip.;

ref. 2nd fl., 6343 Monroe ave., H. P. 659.

TO RENT—Large, light, furnished

rooms; steam heat, h. w.; 15 min. to loop;

\$2 to \$5. 1887 Lincoln av., Tel. Lin. 508.

TO RENT—Large, nicely furnished

rooms; private Kenwood district; near

50th st. L. C. Sta. Tel. Drex. 8030.

FOR RENT—Large outside room with

running water; strictly private family of

two. 415 LITTLE, 1324 E. 48th st.

LARGE, light, well furnished room;

steam heat; breakfast if desired. 314 So.

RATES

Display: 1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 18c; 26 or more times, per line, 20c; measure, 14 lines to the inch.

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CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

EDUCATIONAL

EDUCATIONAL

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

New Elegant Attractive

ANNOUNCEMENT

CAFE MINERVA

216 HUNTINGTON AVENUE

Will Open Saturday Afternoon, September 27

AT 5 O'CLOCK

Newest and Most Up-To-Date Restaurant in the Back Bay District

Exceptional Cuisine, Equipment and Service at Popular Prices

MUSIC EVENINGS AND SUNDAY AFTERNOONS

SPECIAL—Souvenirs at Opening

Under Same Management as NAVARRE and IRVINGTON CAFES

THE NEW SCHOOL

DESIGN ILLUSTRATION PAINTING

1 Practical instruction in drawing, painting, and design. Interior decoration, furniture, leaded glass, wall paper, textile, costume design, jewelry, lettering, etc.

2 Special classes in composition and illustration in pen and ink, water color, gouache.

3 Scholarships to the amount of \$2000 were given last term.

VEPES L. GEORGE, 14 years instructor of design at State Normal Art School

DOUGLAS J. CONNELL, 13 years head of Chase School, N. Y.

GARDEN STUDIOS: 245 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

SEND FOR CIRCULAR

BRETTON WOODS

Gorgeous Autumn Scenes

The Great Delights of Out-door life in the Mountains during October.

GOLF—TENNIS—CLIMBS

SADDLE HORSES

Dancing in the big Ballrooms

THE MOUNT WASHINGTON

Open until Oct. 30

White Mountains, N.H.

ROOMS

ALLSTON: 12 Idlewild St., Suite 3—In nice locality; quiet room, private family; business person preferred. Telephone Brookline 4154-W.

ARLINGTON—Large furnished heated room with 3 bay windows, on bathroom floor; private family; quiet street; near everything; best of table board close by. Telephone Arlington 313-A.

BACK BAY, Blackwood St., Suite 3, off St. Botolph St.—Two connecting rooms and two single rooms; private family; near St. Botolph St. and Opera House. Tel. B. B. 1242-R.

BACK BAY, 132 Huntington Ave., Suite 4—Private family have well furnished room; tel. open plumbing; gentlemen only.

BACK BAY, 14 Westland Ave., Suite 1—Large, newly furnished front room; close; modern improvements; telephone.

BACK BAY, 71 Westland Ave.—2nd floor, Suite 3; furnished room, in quiet home. Tel. B. B. 3549-W.

BACK BAY, 38 Westland Ave., two or three rooms, bath and kitchenette, furnished or unfurnished.

BACK BAY, 79 St. Botolph St.—Neatly furnished rooms; transients accommodated. Tel. 4427-R.

BACK BAY, Haviland St., 11, Suite 3—Desirable furnished rooms; very comfortable.

BACK BAY, 75 Oatsboro St., Suite 1—Two comfortably furnished rooms; prices reasonable.

BROOKLINE—To let to Protestant gentleman only, large and comfortable, single or en suite, furnished or unfurnished, with private bath, tel. open fireplace, steam heat; washing and mending neatly done; steam heated garage for autos; large grounds and plenty of fruit; 20 min. to Park St. Station. Tel. Brookline 3035-M.

CAMBRIDGE, Harvard St., 276, Suite 4—Nice room for refined gentleman; private family; every convenience; call evenings.

GARRISON ST., 10—Sunny, well-furnished front rooms; large and small; steam heat.

GREENWICH PARK, 26—Desirable, clean room, hot and cold water, transients accommodated. Phone Tremont 2396-R.

HAZELDEN CHAMBERS, 18-20 Concord square—Attractive rooms for first-class permanent and tourist people. Tel. Mrs. Canfield.

V-V

Vittucci's Virgin Olive Oil

Is a Pure Guaranteed Olive Oil—

Demand it at Your Dealer's or Send for our Free Cook Book

JOHN VITTUCCI CO. Seattle — Vancouver

Automobile Goggles

For Motorist and Motorman

Alber Folding Goggles, for men, women and children; large curved lens or other lenses; each pair in fine seal grain leather case, by parcel post, \$2.00.

HARRISON SUPPLY COMPANY

5 and 7 Dorchester Ave. Extension, Boston, Mass.

ANTIQUE

Visit The

Colonial Collection

Especially the Chambers and Barn

E. M. REED, Wellesley Hills

PLUMBING

McMAHON & JAMES

Plumbers and Steam Fitters

Established 1896

242 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.

Telephone 420 B. B.

BOOKS

BIBLES REBOUND

The Bible you have made notes in and used for years seems like an old friend. It is more valuable to you than a new one. Why discard it now that it has come out of the binding? By rebinding it will last for years. Write us about it. It will be rebound in Morocco, round corners, stiff covers or limp, \$2 and upward, according to size.

DELIVERED TO ANY ADDRESS IN THE UNITED STATES

Wm. S. Locke, Bookbinder

17 MERCHANTS ROW, BOSTON

BOOK MARKERS

BUSY B BOOK MARKER

A Celluloid Device, 30 in. set, 50c. They are on "They do not tear." Sample 5c. Busy B Book Mark Co., Providence, R. I.

DOGS AND PETS

KING CHARLES SPANIEL pups for sale. HEARSEY, 3 Soden St., near Central sq., Cambridge, Mass.

DENTISTS

ARTHUR H. DOBBIN, D.D.S.

498 Massachusetts St., cor. Tremont St. Hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. Tel. Tre 1216-R.

DR. BRADFORD NELSON POWELL

Has Removed to

136 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON

DR. ELLA F. S. STONE

120 Boylston St., Boston

Office Hours, 9-12, 2-5. Tel. Oxford 668-W.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

HOLTON

Band Instruments

while not the most conspicuously advertised, are the choice of the best class of professional musicians. Sent on trial to intending purchasers. Literature on request.

FRANK HOLTON & CO., Chicago

CHURCH POSITION WANTED

MEZZO-SOPRANO of experience desires a church position as soloist and precentor in Boston or suburbs. Address B12, Monitor office.

PIANOS

WALDORF mahogany upright piano, large size; cash \$150. H. W. WELCH, 24 Putnam Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

PIANO TUNERS

FRANK READ

PIANO TUNER

11 Laurel St., Dorchester. Tel. Dor. 742-W

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, The Mother Church, Palmouth, Norway and St. Paul, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations: "Reality." Sunday school at The Mother Church, 10:45 a. m. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Black Silk Stove Polish

Makes a brilliant, silky polish that does not rub off or dust off, and the shine lasts four times as long as ordinary stove polish.

Used on sample stoves and sold by hardware dealers.

All we ask is a trial. Use it on your cook stove, your parlor stove or your gas range. If you don't find it the best stove polish you ever used, your dealer is authorized to refund your money.

Insist on Black Silk Stove Polish. Made in liquid or paste—only quality Black Silk Stove Polish Works, Sterling, Illinois.

We want you to try our polish. If you cannot obtain it in your city, send us 10 cents and we will mail you sample can.

Get a Can TODAY

SAVO Air Moistener

Fill with Water and hang on back of any Radiator out of sight. Prevents air dryness. Saves furniture, pianos, wall paper, books, plants, etc. Money refunded if not satisfactory after 30 days Free trial.

Order now, or write for Free booklet. Sava Mfg. Co., Dept. M, 688 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago.

Wear Shoes Made From "Success" Brand

GENUINE KANGAROO LEATHER

Its fibre is soft and delicate, yet possesses of great strength combined with ease and comfort.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

ETHEL DAMON CLARK

Pianist and Teacher

(Assistant to Heinrich Gebhard)

Announces the opening of her studio on Oct. 1st.

406 Huntington Chambers, Boston

ROSSETTER G. COLE

Composition and Theory

MRS. R. G. COLE

Piano and Vocal Work

Musical Lectures—Send for Circulars

Studio, 721 Fine Arts Bldg., Chicago

D. A. CLIPPINGER

Author of Systematic Voice Training and other books on the voice.

His work with the head voice has brought him singers from all parts of the country. Send for circular.

410 Kimball Hall, CHICAGO, ILL.

MRS. C. A. MARSH

TEACHER OF SINGING

Studio: Room 18, Steinert Hall, Mondays and Thursdays

Pupils also received at residence, 20 Winchester St., Boston

MAUDE B. WELLS

PIANO-FLETCHER METHOD

Interesting and thorough for children. Lectures and lessons in principles. Studio, 108 St. Botolph St., Boston.

MUSICAL ARTISTS

KAROLA

German Soprano

ROMEO

American Baritone

Recently of Berlin, Germany

Joint Recitals—Oratorio—Concert

Address after Oct. 15, C-50, Monitor Office. Mr. Frick accepts pupils.

Jean Willard, Pianist

Katharine Churchill, Violinist

Studios:

406 HUNTINGTON CHAMBERS, BOSTON

10 UNIVERSITY ROAD, BROOKLINE

Telephone 1021-W Brookline

ELSA MARSHALL COX

CONCERT ORATORIO RECITAL

16 The Haydock E. W. H. Cincinnati, O.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS

Mezsolider—Songs of the Sea—Vol. 1 are highly indorsed by the leading vocal teachers, singers, critics and the press. Lyrics, Pedro Igen; music, August Hailer; \$1.00. Chicago, publishers. At any music store or direct from publisher. Price \$1.25. Mr. David Blapham says: "I like Mezsolider very much. Mrs. F. J. Humphrey, 159 Allen St., Buffalo, N. Y., says: 'I think these songs are worthy addition to contemporary music literature; more over they are singable.' Masterly musical settings of the Mother Church's 'Songs of Schubert.'—St. Louis Mirror, 3-7-13.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED

Specialty Compiled CATALOGUE of Nearly 600 SACRED SONGS

comprising songs that have been used in church services and compiled from lists furnished by different soloists. This catalogue is of special interest to church soloists, or to those from our home singing. It will be mailed on receipt of ten cents.

CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., Publishers

61-63 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

BLESSINGS

Church Solo, Stayner.....50c

Where Wild Roses Grow, piano.....50c

Cradle Song, piano.....50c

BREITKOPF & HARTL

22-24 W. 38th St., New York.

"SURE GUIDE" PRACTICE CHART

Church Solo, Stayner.....50c

Where Wild Roses Grow, piano.....50c

Cradle Song, piano.....50c

25 cents. M. S. Teasdale, Vocal Studio, Savannah, Ga.

F. KNIGHT & SON Corporation

81 OLIVER ST., BOSTON

Take entire charge of homes or offices the contents of which are to be transferred elsewhere. Attend to moving; pack for storage or shipment; place in storage or ship; arrange for insurance; send expert men to unpack. Owners are wholly relieved of all trouble and labor. Our long years of experience and unquestioned financial responsibility make it perfectly safe to entrust the removal or packing and shipping of furniture, pictures, bric-a-brac, china, cut-glass, silver, etc., to us. We guarantee more expert and careful handling than can be secured in any other way. Correspondence solicited. Telephone.

Non-Rustable Vacuum Washer

Saves Labor and Clothes

The increased suction power of the ball valve gives greater efficiency, requiring less time to do the washing.

Adjustable

Made in 2 Styles

Non-rustable metal \$2.50

Copper.....\$3.00

Sent at these prices to any address by Parcel Post. Satisfaction guaranteed.

We also handle Alcaeus Food Flavors, containing no alcohol, 25c each; also Delice, the double gelatine dessert; 2 flavors in each 10c box. Send for circulars.

E. F. WILKINS,

7 Temple Place, Boston Room 25

WONDER CLOTH is the modern polishing method for silverware and all metals; it contains no acid or grit and positively will not scratch or injure the metal in any way; no polish to be added—it is all in THE CLOTH; a 25c cloth is equivalent to a gallon of ordinary liquid polish, making it much cheaper, cleaner and better in every way; guaranteed to please you or your money back; a full size cloth will be mailed to you on receipt of 25c; send for YOURS today and you will never be without WONDER CLOTH again. Royal Sales Co., Chanute, Kansas. Attractive proposition for agents. Free sample.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

Chicago Piano College

Oldest and Largest School for Piano and Theory.

Moderate rates of tuition. Nineteen sessions opens Sept. 4. Catalogue sent.

HARMON H. WATT, ELEANOR F. GODFREY, Directors, 135 Kimball Hall, 304 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Stanley Preston

Teacher of Singing

406 Pierce Building, Copley Square

FRANK E. MORSE

AND ASSISTANTS

LESSONS IN SINGING

STUDIOS: STEINERT HALL

Mr. Morse sends competent teachers to the homes of young students.

Thomas L. Cushman

Vocal Teacher

218 Tremont St. . . . Boston

MRS. CAROLINE de Haas

Soprano

LOUIS

Pianist

Complete musical education on special terms

5427 Holmead Pl., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Piano

INSTRUCTION

Virgil and Faelten Methods

15 Years' Experience Send for circular

Charles W. Moulton

PIANOFORTE and HARMONY

A special system of active hand culture.

STUDIOS—STEINERT HALL

Tuesdays—Fridays.

Schroeder Vocal Studio

MR. THEO. A. SCHROEDER

VOICE TRAINING—COACHING

Studio: 225 Huntington Chambers, Boston

Circular mailed on application.

Wilhelmina Baldwin

Voice Culture and Art of Singing

201 CLARENDON ST., BOSTON

In Worcester Thursdays, 226 Day Bldg.

MISS EDITH E. TORREY

Has Resumed Lessons in Singing

at 104 Huntington Avenue.

Mrs. Carolyn King Hunt

PIANIST and TEACHER

1085 Boylston Street, Boston

Alice May Holman-Scauder

Pianoforte Instruction. Lachschmidt Method

11 PEARL ST., DORCHESTER

MANDOLIN, BANJO AND GUITAR

G. L. LANNING

1204 Tremont Street

Orchestra practice for pupils. Tel.

LESTER S. BUTLER

SINGING

Critic, Music News, Steinert Hall, Boston

LUTHER O. EMERSON 25

TEACHER OF PIANO

409 Huntington Chambers . . . Boston

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS—WASH.

MISS MARGARET MILLS

PIANO INSTRUCTION

The Atlantic Apartments Phone N 651

The St. James Cafe

At the Outset of the Fall and Winter Season this popular and well appointed cafe announces the continuance of its

Excellent French and American Cuisine

And the music of the St. James Orchestra

Music Each Evening and Sunday Afternoon

SPECIAL MUSIC

Will be augmented by the Singing of a Soprano Soloist

May We Be Honored with Your Patronage?

241-243 HUNTINGTON AVE.

Near Massachusetts Avenue

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

The Wade Corset Co.

77 E. 130th Street, NEW YORK

desires high class local sales representatives and district representatives were not already represented. Best line of Corsets and Accessories at lowest wholesale prices. Salesladies' catalog giving full information, free, to prospective salesladies. Give references, experience, etc. Excellent opportunity.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—A gentleman of good address to solicit advertising in New England—for a New York monthly mechanical trade paper; salary; good chance of advancement; state experience. Address W 583, Monitor office, Boston.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Lady representatives; whole or part time; our famous "KNITTOY" Form Fitting Petticoats assure good, immediate, permanent income; sells on sight; experience unnecessary; prompt reply required; exclusive territory. No "dealer" competition. SPELMAN & CO., Chicago.

BOOKKEEPER who has had some experience in a dry goods or dressmaking establishment. Add. W 586, Monitor office.

HELP WANTED

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EXPLORERS ON VERGE OF BIG DISCOVERIES IN EGYPT, IS PROF. WHITTEMORE'S BELIEF

Excavations of Osireion Likely to Reveal Traditional Subterranean Passage and Crypt Under Temple of Seti, He Says—Predicts Great Year of Exploration

"This fall marks the beginning of the most interesting year in the history of the Egypt exploration fund," says Prof. Thomas Whittemore, the American representative in Egypt who was recently in Boston with the American share of curios gathered from the excavations in Egypt during the last year.

Professor Whittemore says that the most interesting architectural and engineering problem of the East is furnished in the solution of the possible structural relation between the temple of Seti and Osireion.

Excavation work of Osireion is in active operation and 80,000 cubic feet of rubbish left by Mariette have disappeared. So far the uncovering of the ground plan reveals a hall, a sloping passage, and farther on four lateral chambers. The likelihood of finding a crypt below the main floor of the temple of Seti connecting with the subterranean passage of the Osireion is enough to hold the workers interested and excited.

The rare and valuable objects were received at the Egypt exploration fund headquarters, Tremont building, for distribution to the different colleges and museums throughout the country. The repacking was done by Mrs. Marie Buckman, secretary of the Egypt exploration fund, and Professor Lowell of the Roxbury high school.

Brooklyn Institute received some of the best specimens, among them amethyst and carnelian necklaces, silver ornaments, four brisets with the eggs. Many of these articles are over 2000 years old and the shells of eggs which have lain for that length of time are fragile. Some of them were broken in transportation though carefully packed. Cornell University and the Metropolitan Museum of New York received lamps, brisets and pots as did the University of Illinois and Chicago. Jefferson Institute of Arts and Science in Louisville, Ky., had an especially interesting collection in its box, consisting of mosaics, amulets, objects made of bronze of unusual beauty, vases of alabaster and jewelry.

In the case going to the Cincinnati museum were ivory pins and bowls dating back to the first dynasty. John Hopkins University, the Art Institute of Chicago, Carnegie museum of Pittsburgh, the public library of Brattleboro, Vt., and the Philadelphia Commercial museum, each received articles. One of the best collections went to the Masonic Library Grand Lodge of Iowa. An especially beautiful carnelian amulet and other more common objects have been

added to the library of Wellesley College. Necklaces of a different type made of blue beads, two brisets and pottery were sent to the museum of the University of Pennsylvania.

The collection of the Smithsonian Institution was reinforced by jars, brisets and eggs coming down from the fourth dynasty and to the odd collection of curios already on hand at the Boston office of the Egypt exploration fund many other strange and interesting objects of great age and value have been added, among them jars of the fourth dynasty, brisets, feathers and a miscellaneous aggregation of smaller objects whose chief value is their oddity.

Professor Whittemore spent last winter in Egypt on the site of the excavations, coming to Boston by the way of London with the American share of curios. Some of the cases of specimens were sent direct to their destination from London to save trouble of repacking and possible destruction in unnecessary handling. The collection is one of the best ever received in this country, and the many beautiful objects have created a new enthusiasm in the excavation of the priceless treasures which still remain to be unearthed.

DOUBLE HONORS FOR PRESIDENT

PORTLAND, Ore.—John Caspar Branner, president of Leland Stanford Jr. University, has received two honors, namely, his election to the Brazilian Royal Academy and his initiation into membership in the Historical and Geographical Institute of Brazil, both in recognition of his contributions to Brazilian history and geology, says the Oregonian under date of Palo Alto.

The former organization, limited to 30 life members, has conferred the highest honor that can be given a foreigner, and Dr. Branner is the first American to be so honored.

SCHOOL PLANNED FOR PHONE GIRLS

CLEVELAND, O.—The Western Union Telegraph Company has closed a lease for the eleventh floor of the Pioneer building, and will install one of the largest telephone offices west of Chicago, says the Plain Dealer, under date of St. Paul, Minn.

Two separate schools will be run in connection with the station, which will employ more than 300 persons. One school will be for telegraph operators and the other for telephone girls.

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LEXINGTON HOLDS FINALS IN TENNIS

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Before a large gallery the initial round in the first annual town open handicap double tennis tournament under direction of the Old Belfry Club was finished yesterday. Out of a list of 16 entries eight have qualified for the semi-final round, which is being played off on the club court today. Scores for the first round follow:

Mr. and Mrs. Lester T. Redman defeated William W. Reed and Miss Sylvia Reed, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4.

Alexander H. Wadsworth and Miss Olive H. Locke defeated Edward H. Sargent and Miss Minnie Packard, 7-5, 6-0, 6-4.

Walter H. Brooke and Miss Sallie Lawrence defeated William Hunt and Mrs. Alice C. Reed, 3-6, 6-0, 6-1.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis S. Dane defeated Russell Kettell and Miss Ruth Sherburne, 3-6, 6-0, 6-2.

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The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

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HOUSEKEEPER-Middle-aged American woman wants position with one or two adults, city or country. Mrs. EMMA GOODWIN, 15 North St., Chelsea, Mass. 20

HOUSEKEEPER-Wants position in small family in or near Boston. L. W. RICKARD, 145 Grove St., E. Watertown, Mass. 20

HOUSEKEEPER-Experienced, wants position in small family. Mrs. MARY A. CROUSE, 31 Marshall St., Woburn, Mass. 20

HOUSEKEEPER-Wants situation near Boston; good references. Mrs. EDWARD, care Mrs. E. H. Hadley, 287 Broadway, Everett, Mass. 20

HOUSEKEEPER or companion-Position desired by refined, middle-aged woman. MISS ALICE WHITE, 5 Lynn St., Woburn, Mass. 20

HOUSEKEEPER-Position wanted in hotel or club; would go South; can furnish references. Mrs. F. BALL, 22 Newton St., Waltham, Mass. 20

HOUSEWORK or care of children-Neat, intelligent Protestant girl wants work in small family; not fully experienced, but willing to learn. Mrs. E. S. HINNE, 25 Gray St., Boston. 20

HOUSEWORK-Lady, refined, reliable and neat, would sweep, dust and put in order business people's flats one or two days each week at a reasonable price. Mrs. E. A. SILVER, 407 Columbus av., Boston. 20

HOUSEWORK-Wanted by a reliable young woman in apartment; to go home nights; best references. Mrs. A. N. SHEPARD, 21 Dartmouth St., Boston. 20

HOUSEWORK-Neat colored girl wants situation in small family. MADELINE EDWARDS, 176 Northampton St., Boston. 20

HOUSEWORK-Wanted by the references. Mrs. CRAIG, 83 Hammond St., Boston. 20

HOUSEWORK-Wanted by colored girl; house nights. LULU M. BERRY, 2 Cumston Pl., Boston. 20

HOUSEWORK-Wanted in small family. ADELAIDE V. CRIGHTON, Back Bay, Boston. 20

LAUNDRESS-First-class-Young woman wants work at home; outdoor drying. Mrs. M. A. TITCH, 1 Chester Pl., Boston. 20

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants work to take home by the dozen; outdoor drying. Mrs. M. SIMONS, 42 Northfield St., suite 1, Roxbury, Mass. 20

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants work to take home. EVA JONES, 158 Brookline St., Cambridge, Mass. 20

LAUNDRESS, colored, first class, wants work at home; will call for and deliver. L. V. SCOTT, 627 Harrison av., Boston. 30

LAUNDRESS-First-class colored woman wants work by the day, or at home; references. Mrs. M. SIMONS, 42 Northfield St., suite 1, Roxbury, Mass. 20

MORNING WORK-Wanted by young colored woman. SARAH E. CHAMBERS, 30 Holyoke St., Boston. 20

MORNING WORK-Wanted by two colored girls; office cleaning or care of apartments; references. EMMA WHITAKER, 1 Green-which Road, Boston. 20

MOTHER COOK, daughter second, want situation in small grown up family; business people preferred; low wages; near Boston; references. F. GILBERT, 21 Stanfield St., Boston. 30

MOTHER'S HELPER OR NURSERY GOVERNESS-Position wanted by refined, educated young woman. FRANCES RAMON, 76 Westminster St., Suite 1, Roxbury, Mass. 20

NURSERY GOVERNESS-Young woman of character and ability wants position. FRIEL M. DIXON, 64 Chandler St., Boston. 20

OFFICE ASSISTANT (17), good writer. M. F. ALDER, 119 Harvard St., Cambridge, Mass. 20

OFFICE CLERK and cashier, residence Dorchester, 21, single, good references and experience. Miss M. J. BROWN, 1015 State St., Boston. 20

EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston; tel. Oz. 2960. 20

OFFICE ASSISTANT wants clerical position (11), good references. Address ELISE RICHARDSON, 72 Elm St., Cambridge, Mass. 20

PIANIST-Protestant young lady wants position as piano player; single; good night reader. BENNETT, 48 State St., Somerville, Mass. 20

PIANIST-Experienced young lady desires position for Saturday afternoons or evenings. ELLA BROWN, 112 Paul G. St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 1

PRACTICAL ATTENDANT would like position for elderly person; can furnish references. CLARA M. BROWN, 85 West 1st St., Cambridgeport, Mass. Tel. Cam. 2890-W. 20

SEAMSTRESS desires employment by the day; would like to sew; references. MISS C. CARLSEN, 104 Gainsboro St., Boston. 20

SEAMSTRESS (colored) wants work by the day; all day sewing. M. E. DIGGS, 71 Huntington St., Boston. 20

SITUATION wanted for two waitresses in small country hotel in New England. Mention No. 540. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Woburn and Water sts., Springfield, Mass. Tel. 4178. 20

STENOGRAPHER-First office lady desires position with first office; good opportunity for promotion; willing to start at \$100. ALBERTA WARD, 35 Rutland St., Boston. 20

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience, desires position; rapid and accurate; willing to assist in office work; best of references. MISS FLORENCE I. MACDONALD, 30 Lacombe St., Boston. 20

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, broad experience, college trained; operates any standard typewriter; understands accounts; transmits and collects money; best references. Address FLORA JACOB, 4 Washburn Pl., Brookline, Mass. 20

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant-wants position; young, single, good education; good references; willing to start at moderate salary for good opening. MISS E. E. KILPATRICK, 100 Sycamore St., Woburn, Mass. Phone Belmont 350. 20

STENOGRAPHER, residence Dorchester, 20, single, knowledge of French and German; good education; references and experience; \$10 week; mention 10719. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston; tel. Oz. 2960. 20

STENOGRAPHER, office clerk and private secretary, residence Dorchester, 33, single; good education, references and experience; \$15 per week. Mention No. 10677. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. Oz. 2960. 20

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper, residence Woburn, 18, single; Alumnus; good education and experience; knowledge of French; \$12 per week. Mention No. 10685. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. Oz. 2960. 20

STENOGRAPHER and private secretary, residence Newton Center, 29, married; good education, references and experience; \$15 per week. Mention No. 10477. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. Oz. 2960. 20

STENOGRAPHER-Young lady, graduate of high and commercial school, desires position; experienced; can operate telephone switchboard; good references. MABEL L. LUKS, 100 Belmont St., Dedham, Mass. 20

STENOGRAPHER and private secretary, residence Boston, 24, single; good education, references and experience; \$10-\$12 week; mention 10730. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston. Tel. Oz. 2960. 20

BOSTON AND N. E.

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TUTOR desires employment with women and children; grammar school work, elementary; Latin, algebra and Spanish; Spanish accent. MARGARITA THOMPSON, 22 Ridge Rd., Waverley, Mass. 1

TWO GIRLS (colored) want positions together; good plain cook and chambermaid-waitress. CAROLINE HART, 386 Northampton St., Boston. 20

WANTED-Day work by a very competent woman; would do cooking. Mrs. MARY BICKFORD, rear 11 Vine St., Lynn, Mass. 20

WANTED-Morning work, care of apartment by the week. Address LOUISE ANDERSON, 20 Ball St., Boston. 20

WANTED-A gentleman of experience desires position as full charge of household and superintending care of children or chaperon young girls. MISS EDITH HAYTON, Kent, Conn. 20

WANTED-Cleaning or housework of any kind by colored woman, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Mrs. J. OSBORNE, 30 Vantage St., Roxbury, Mass. 20

WANTED by school girl, position in small family as helper, for board and room; references. Mrs. F. CHANDLER, Barnstable, Mass. 20

WOMAN would like work with dressmaker; good plain sewer. Mrs. A. G. WOLFE, 75 Weld Hill St., Forest Hill, Mass. 30

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER with little boy wants situation in small family at one or two days each week. Mrs. A. B. RUNDQUIST, 20 Beacon St., Concord, N. H. 20

YOUNG LADY (24) desires position as nursemaid for child, or companion for elderly lady; \$5 week. Mention No. 638. STATE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), Women's Dept., cor. Washington and Water sts., Springfield, Mass. Tel. 4178. 20

YOUNG Woman wants position in dental office; references. Mrs. H. L. HARTMAN, 78 W. Rutland St., care Mrs. HAYNES, Boston. 30

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

SALESMAN experienced, for retail candy stores in New York; steady position; suitable applicants. Apply or address THE MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson St., New York. 20

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, alterations hands and fitters for our corset department. GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. Apply Superintendent's Office, main bldg. 20

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED MILLINER required by GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York; splendid salary and good position. Apply Superintendent's Office, main bldg. 20

WAITRESS required by GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. Apply all week, 4th floor, main bldg. 20

WANTED-Office assistant with some knowledge of stenography and typewriting; permanent position with old established firm. Address letter to RONALD L. LORR CO., 620 East 50th St., New York. 20

WANTED-Young woman for general housework; steady position; salary \$10. Mrs. L. V. PHILLIPS, 13 Central Park W., New York. 20

WANTED-By New York dry goods commission house, stenographer and typewriter; must be rapid and correct; well recommended. Address at once, stating experience. ST. STUART, P. O. Box 100, New York. 20

WOMAN WANTED (white) for laundry and cleaning. Mrs. W. CHAMBERS, 21 New York. 20

YOUNG GIRL wanted for dressmaking parlor; references. MOLLIE O'HARA, 21 E. 49th St., New York. 20

YOUNG LADY (white, 16-20) to assist in office of mechanical engineer; steady position; with knowledge of typewriting preferred; \$5 week to start. F. C. PARSON, 530 W. 111th St., New York. 20

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

HOTEL MAN of 30 years' experience desires position of trust in hotel. JOSEPH E. REED, 107 South Boston av., Atlantic City, N. J. 20

ARTIST, highly accomplished, wishes position with large advertising house in New York city; now employed. C. O. WOODBURY, 380 W. 58th St., New York. 20

ATTENDANTS-Man and wife, middle-aged, reduced desire situation in some elderly person's home; must be in or near New York city; man is employed, woman has had 10 years' experience; will do best to make home comfortable and happy. Mrs. W. S. GLASGOW, 100 Claremont av., New York. 20

BARBER, first-class, German-American, 30, experienced, would like a steady position outside New York state. ROBERT SCHIER, 408 3d St., Philadelphia. 20

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, thorough, 20 years' experience, desires position; full charge; salary \$300; best reference. K. L. BROOKS, 58 E. 10th St., New York. 20

BOY, 18, wants position to learn good trade. ABE MILLER, 128 Chrystie St., New York. 20

BUTLER (colored) wants situation; married; good references; steady position. H. G. JAMES, 2040 S. 71st St., West Philadelphia. 20

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, wishes position; city or country; good salary. H. HAUFFER, 22 E. 10th St., New York. 20

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, wishes position; city or country; good salary. GEORGE NELSON, 604 52d St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 20

CHAUFFEUR (colored) wants situation; can drive any make of car; good references. ALEXANDER JAMESON, 24 West 50th St., New York. 20

CHAUFFEUR (20) wishes steady position with private family or salesman; one year experience; absolutely temperate and careful driver. J. B. BONE, 127 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 20

EXPERT TOOL GRINDER wishes first-class position; references; state particulars. J. W. SCHWARTZ, 27 E. 10th St., New York. 20

EXPERT TOOL GRINDER wants position; experienced on Brown & Sharp, also Walker, universal tool grinding; references. CHAS. BAKER, Lafayette Hill, Montg. Co., Pa. 20

FARM WORK wanted in San Diego by single man, 25, experienced, references. J. W. WEST, 140 W. 11th St., New York. 20

HOUSEWORK-Competent young colored man and wife wish positions together; any branch of housework; city or country; references. WILLIAM CHISHAM, 10 Forest St., care Williams, Flushing (L. I.), N. Y.; tel. 153-W. 20

INVESTIGATOR, experienced men, will go anywhere. References. KAMM, 100 PEAKS, 188 Orange St., Newark, N. J. 20

INVESTIGATOR or confidential man, young, reliable, wants employment. LEO YERNSTEIN, 717 E. 3d St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 20

JOB PRESSMAN with long experience in harmonious office; understand embossing. New York or Jersey city. R. D. YALE, 8 Knox Pl., New York. 20

MAN (32), well educated, good business and legal (copyright) experience, commanding salary; desires position. W. O. WEST, PHAL, 939 Spruce St., Philadelphia. 20

MANAGER of estate, reliable, competent man, wants situation; will go anywhere, past 10 years' experience; references. RICHARD R. BURGESS, Cedar av., West Long Beach, N. C. 20

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, graduate, 10 years' experience, desires position of responsibility. R. TAUBE, 1709 Church av., Brooklyn, N. Y. 20

OFFICE MANAGER, cashier, bookkeeper, speak English, German, Spanish, 20 years' experience, export, domestic, desires position; references; anywhere. JOHN J. JENSEN, 280 86th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 20

OFFICE CLEANING wanted by colored man. L. B. EXAM, 145 W. 49th St., New York. 20

PORTER, handy with tools; understands steam heat; American; temperate; references. FRANK PETTY, 228 West 124th St., New York. 20

POSITION wanted by middle-aged man; capable; some experience in office work; automobile stock room, and handy with tools. LOUIS ROLIN, 5040 Chancellor St., Philadelphia. 1

SALESMAN-Young man, 24, bright, clean cut, desires position in New York city. HOWARD A. PIERCE, 188 W. 49th St., New York. 20

SALESMAN-Young man, 25, good business education; wishes to locate with firm with integrity and ambition; recognized; salesman or inside position; best references. NATHAN, 22 W. 127th St., New York. 20

STUDENT-Japanese attending day school would like position to work morning and evening; willing to do anything. HAROLD VAN DOREN, 519 W. 122d St., New York. 20

SUPERINTENDENT of apartments and collector of rents wants position; references. LEANDER BUCK, 182 West 120th St., New York. 20

TUTOR-Princeton student, junior, graduate Newark Academy, desires position tutoring boys; New York city or vicinity; exceptional references; character and ability. HAROLD VAN DOREN, 519 W. 122d St., New York. 20

YOUNG MAN desires position as bookkeeper or assistant; good references; accurate at figures; moderate salary; reference. JULIUS NELSON JR., 710 52d St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 20

YOUNG MAN (22) speaks German, French and Scandinavian; not very good English; desires steady position; experienced in salesmanship; reply by letter only. ERNEST DAHLHAGEN, 313 S. Passyunk av., Philadelphia. 20

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position as butler or general housework; references. HARRY B. GOLDMAN, 212 W. 120th St., New York. 20

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

YOUNG MAN, 10 years' experience in corporation and newspaper office work; change. C. W. ADAMS, P. O. Box 286, Vincennes, Ind. 20

YOUNG MAN (19) would like work on farm, or with engineering force; references. EDWARD REDMOND, 200 W. 84th St., New York. 20

YOUNG MAN (24), honorable discharge from U. S. army, wishes work at any time; not less than 12 weeks; good habits. JOHN WASHOLA, 323 E. 10th St., New York. 20

YOUNG MAN (21) desires position as clerk; good penman, accurate at figures; and knowledge of bookkeeping. GEO. KIRCHNER, 108 Mauley St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 20

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

ATTENDANTS-Man and wife, middle-aged, reduced desire situation in some elderly person's home; must be in or near New York city; man is employed, woman has had 10 years' experience; will do best to make home comfortable and happy. Mrs. W. S. GLASGOW, 100 Claremont av., New York. 20

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, secretary; competent young woman, 10 years' experience, commercial, banking, real estate; excellent references. MISS ROSE L. BINGHAM, 40 W. 93d St., New York. 20

COMPANION and caretaker wants position. MISS FANNY A. AUSTIN, 624 Spruella av., East Orange, N. J. 20

COMPANION TO LADY, assist with housekeeping and sewing; woman of refinement; desires position; reference. MISS S. J. MILES, 21 Brevoort Pl., Brooklyn. 20

COMPANION or attendant-Reformed young woman desires position as traveling companion or mother's helper; references; please write particulars. MISS CLARA BESANT, 135 Bergen St., Newark, N. J. 20

COMPANION and helper in refined home; position wanted by bright, cheerful young woman. Mrs. M. A. WHITSON, 324 Cliffside av., Brooklyn, N. Y.; phone 6885 Bedford. 20

COOK-LAUNDRESS or general housework-Situation wanted; experienced; colored maid in or near Philadelphia; wages \$5-\$6 week. MISS A. V. MONROE, 832 East 124th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 20

CORSETTIER wants position in corset shop; 8 years' experience; would accept position as saleslady in first-class shop of New York. E. A. HOLLOWAY, 600 W. 122d St., New York. 20

CUTTER, alter and designer wants position in first-class establishment; best references from New York houses. MISS LOTTIE HEGEMAN, 141 East 31st St., New York. 20

DAY WORK wanted; good laundress; references. VIOLA A. BUTLER, 151 W. 131st St., New York. 20

DAY WORKER wants work by the day; good references. MRS. M. J. BROWN, 129 W. 93d St., New York. 20

ENGLISHWOMAN, refined, desires domestic post at once; no cooking; take entire management. Mrs. FANNY BROWN, 212 E. 10th St., New York. 20

EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER would like sewing by the day. Address A. L. WILLIAMS, 501 W. 121st St., New York. 20

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by day or week in city, by best Polish girl; small family; references. ELIA CHARNA, 601 West 10th St., care Janitor, New York. 20

GENTLEMAN (English) wants position as useful companion; good correspondent, needlewoman; capable of filling any position of trust; Essex county preferred. MISS L. WARD, Box 487, Coldwell, Schenectady, N. Y. 20

HOUSEKEEPER, companion or attendant-American woman wants position; references. Mrs. A. BURKE, 171 W. 64th St., care Mrs. O. KEEFE, New York. 20

HOUSEWORK (no laundry) situation wanted by young girl (20), capable, neat, good references; sleep home; in last place one year. RIDGEMONT preferred. MISS CLYDE FRIEDENSTERN, 766 Essex av., Brooklyn, N. Y. 20

HOUSEKEEPER-Reliable elderly woman desires position as janitor; no steam heat; small house; references. Mrs. MATILDA WCHANAN, 226 East 104th St., New York. 20

LADY'S MAID-Colored woman wants half-time work, caring for wardrobe, etc.; any night work. Mrs. JESSIE GRAHAM, 151 W. 132d St., New York. 20

MAID (colored), visiting or for office, wants work by the hour. LOUISE WATERS, Thompson, 22 East 133d St., New York. 20

PLAIN SEWING AND MENDING wanted by experienced. \$1.50 day. Mrs. M. M. GRUNDY, 318 W. 124th St., New York. 20

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER desires position; 10 years' experience; can give good references. W. C. MILLER, 70 Morningstar drive, New York. 20

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience, neat, accurate, reliable, can assist on book, operate switchboard; understands vertical filing and card index system. JESSE A. SIMPSON, 85 Clinton av., Jersey City, N. J. 20

STENOGRAPHER, public and office, 10 years' experience, desires position of trust. MISS A. LITTLE, 229 W. 22d St., New York. 20

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, experienced, would like position in New York or vicinity. Brooklyn preferred; first-class references; salary moderate. MISS GERTIE I. TROX, 88 Green av., Brooklyn, N. Y. 20

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, experienced, competent, seeks opening with brokerage or financial concern; speaks, reads German; would arrange to serve part time. MISS AGUSTA E. HALL-LENZ, 100 "Trowman Inn," Abingdon sq., New York. 20

YOUNG GENTLEMAN would act as companion or chaperone; travel, states or abroad; references. Mrs. M. B. WISE, 100 West 18th St., New York. 20

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

GOOD TINNER wanted at once; married man preferred; steady position; salary \$100 per month. J. C. GABLE & CO., Champlain, N. Y. 20

WATER COLOR ARTIST wanted to paint houses; bring samples; salary, LYMAN STUDIO, 470 Peoples Gas bldg., Chicago. 30

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

GIRL wanted for general housework in family; children in family cared for by mother; references. Mrs. E. BEARDSLEE, 1440 E. 20th St., Chicago; phone Kenwood 1545. 20

NURSEMAID wanted to help in care of children 2 and 3; good home and wages. Mrs. B. BEARDSLEE, 1440 E. 20th St., Chicago; phone Kenwood 1545. 20

REFINED GIRL wanted for general housework; references. Mrs. M. B. WISE, 100 West 18th St., New York. 20

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, \$15-\$17; also beginner who can take dictation fairly well and turn out neat machine work. Apply by letter only to THIRSK & LINDAS, Rm. 942 Otis bldg., Chicago. 30

STUDENT or lady employed can find good home in exchange for board and morning and evening. Mrs. M. E. IMMERMAN, 6228 Greenwood av., Chicago. 20

WANTED-Woman who understands dictation in shorthand; middle-aged woman; wages moderate; good home. Address A. A. HALL, 711 Irvington St., Toledo, Ohio. 20

WANTED-Middle-aged or elderly woman to assist with housework for family of 2 in exchange for home. MISS A. C. PARK, 1216 Main St., Grinnell, Ia. 20

WANTED-Working housekeeper or maid for general housework; middle-aged woman preferred; no washing; must be good cook; 2 in family. Mrs. KRELL, 430 Grand St., Chicago. 20

WANTED-A companion-attendant for elderly couple. Address Mrs. A. M. CHRISTY, 10321 Cedar av., Cleveland, O. 20

WANTED-Competent hairdresser, 27 years, 1033 E. 10th St., Chicago. 20

WATER COLOR ARTIST wanted to paint roses; bring samples; salary, LYMAN STUDIO, 470 Peoples Gas bldg., Chicago. 30

WOMAN for general housework, except washing; experienced; some one who can go ahead with work; good wages for right party. Mrs. J. J. HARRIS, 112 East 113th St., Cleveland, O. Phone Eddy 264-4. 20

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR OR OFFICE MANAGER, 15 years' good all-round experience; 10 years in Chicago and 5 in Indiana. B. W. RAY, 4506 Indiana St., Chicago. 20

ADAPTABLE MAN (single), temperate, having wholesale and retail experience, desires position in office; willing to do anything affording advancement; Detroit preferred. E. W. GERRARD, 200 West 10th St., Detroit. 20

ADVERTISING OR PRINTING position wanted; 15 years' experience in printing, in all departments; selling, estimating, etc.; willing to accept position in any office; advertising experience; best references. Address Guy L. Tudor, 500 Permanent bldg., Cleveland, Ohio. 20

BANKER, 19 years' experience in general banking, New York, Illinois, desires position in Chicago or Detroit; will consider any town over \$20,000. ELWELL J. PECK, Hartford, Conn. 20

CASHIER, ticket agent or office work; position wanted by business man; frugal; references. W. HANNA, 764 Oakwood bldg., Chicago. 20

CLERK-Position wanted by active elderly gentleman; have had experience in all sorts of clerical work; collecting rents, etc. J. D. HUNTLEY, 357 E. 50th St., Chicago. 20

COLLECTION CORRESPONDENT or collector (30), capable, experienced, high school graduate, married, desires permanent connections; moderate salary to start. CHAS. SCHWABE, 6355 Greenwood av., Chicago. 20

CREDIT MAN wants position; 1 year's experience; Al bookkeeper and office man; excellent references; anywhere. J. H. LIMIT, St. Louis, Mo. 20

EDUCATED young American, able to take charge, give bond, any scientific line requiring exceptional education; permanent position particularly desired; anywhere. JOHN F. KENDRICK, 4445 Lake av., Chicago. 30

HARDWOOD FINISHER wishes steady position; references. Address FRANK NEEDHAM, E. 27th St., Chicago. 20

MAN with wide experience in accounting, collecting, and general business positions seeks opportunity where business efficiency count. WALTER L. HILL, 1629 N. 7th St., Fort Smith, Ark. 20

SALESMAN, men's furnishings, etc., desires position. FRED SCHWARTZ, 1041 Central av., Cincinnati, O. 20

SUPERINTENDENT position wanted by experienced mechanical engineer; 2 years' management draughting work and factory work. VICTOR S. FISHWICK, 2031 Sherman av., North Chicago, Ill. 20

WANTED-Position in California by experienced general accountant, now employed. P. D. SMITH, 1304 W. Church St., Chicago. 20

YOUNG MAN, over 10 years in present position in bank, wishes better position. FRED W. HOPKINS, 117 Willis av., W. Detroit, Mich. 20

YOUNG MARRIED MAN, 8 years' experience clothing business, thoroughly capable, willing to show card writer; can furnish gilt-edge references. HENRY DUMARS, 300 Grand av., Carthage, Mo. 20

YOUNG MAN (16) desires position; prefer real estate or insurance office; 2 years' experience in latter line; can furnish good references. ERIC H. LIEBBERG, 341 W. 67th St., Chicago. 20

YOUNG MAN, strong, conscientious, desires work in shipping room of West Side (Chicago) or elsewhere; willing to accept opportunity for advancement. HARRY COWELL, 1907 S. Laundale av., Chicago. 20

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

ATTENDANTS-Practical woman of experience; wants situation; accustomed to traveling. MISS E. R. LEWIS, 1512 Chicago av., Evanston, Ill. 20

POSITION wanted in family of refinement to teach small children; references. MISS JENNIE MITCHELL, Piquette Mills, Va. 20

TEACHER-Experienced, desires position as governess. English, Spanish and French; excellent references. MISS E. E. REED, 301 E. Elmira St., San Antonio, Tex. 20

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

DRY GOODS MAN wanted, all round; must have retail experience; good salary; first-class reference required; good salary; first-class reference required. MERRIN'S DEPARTMENT STORE, 500 Broadway, N. Y. C. 20

FARM HAND wanted who can milk; milk or single; 10 years' experience; permanent position to right party. Address Mrs. J. THOMPSON, Peridot Station, Baldwin, Ala. 20

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

WANTED-Woman for general domestic work; family of 2; good home and wages. Mrs. WILLIAM WOLFE, 1701 Ingomar St., Chevy Chase, D. C. 20

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

SALESMAN OR CLERK wants position in gentlemen's furnishing or shoe store. Mrs. WILLIAM WOLFE, 1701 Ingomar St., Chevy Chase, D. C. 20

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

COMPANION-Cultured woman wants position with lady or child; will go anywhere; references. Mrs. M. J. HARRIS, 112 East 113th St., Cleveland, O. 20

EXPERIENCED SOLICITOR and collector, desires position; local or to travel. Address MISS A. R. STOCKDALE, 27 Carey St., Baltimore, Md. 20

GOVERNESS desires position with small children or as companion to lady; would travel; good references; please state salary. MISS SARA C. TAYLOR, Barboursville, W. Va. 20

HOUSEKEEPER-Lady of refinement desires position in small private family or in hotel room in home. Address Mrs. MARY H. RUSSELL, 4 N. Rowland St., Richmond, Va. 20

HOUSEKEEPER OR ATTENDANT-Neat, single, English, desires position in city or country. Mrs. JOSEPHINE GRAYES, 312 Park St., North, Baltimore, Md. 20

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION-Refined woman, speaking three languages, desires position where she could have 3-year-old child. Mrs. M. P. FLESLAW, 312 S. 3rd St., Norfolk, Va. 20

NURSERY GOVERNESS-Position desired by young woman; references; small children preferred; references. Apply by letter only. MISS M. W. NOTT, 304 E. Main St., Richmond, Va. 20

NURSERY GOVERNESS-Young lady desires position teaching small children in private family English branches and music; references. Address MISS CARRIE OSBORNE, Graham, Va. 20

POSITION wanted in family of refinement to teach small children; references. MISS JENNIE MITCHELL, Piquette Mills, Va. 20

TEACHER-Experienced, desires position as governess. English, Spanish and French; excellent references. MISS E. E. REED, 301 E. Elmira St., San Antonio, Tex. 20

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

ATTENDANTS-Practical woman of experience; wants situation; accustomed to traveling. MISS E. R. LEWIS, 1512 Chicago av., Evanston, Ill. 20

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TEACHER-Experienced, desires position as governess. English, Spanish and French; excellent references. MISS E. E. REED, 301 E. Elmira St., San Antonio, Tex. 20

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

ATTENDANT-COMPANION wants situation with lady or children. MARGARET H. BALDWIN, 1801 E. 64th St., Chicago. 20

CHILDREN'S CARETAKER, responsible refined woman will take charge of children; references exchanged. Mrs. RENA S. O'HARA, 1353 Kenwood Park Pl., Chicago. 20

COMPANION or attendant-Position desired by refined woman; references exchanged. Mrs. A. Y. CONLEY, 8466 Kimball av., Chicago; Midway 2837. 20

CORRESPONDENT AND STENOGRAPHER, unusual ability, for short-hour or afternoon position; Iowa town or West Side; could help to build up advertising or mail order business. Mrs. H. WILDER, 728 South 44th St., Chicago. 20

ELDERLY WOMAN would like light work of any kind four hours a day. Call or write. ELIZABETH GILAN, 4048 Indiana av., Chicago. 20

EXECUTIVE OR MANAGER, any business requiring broad knowledge; trustworthy, capable woman; good address; references. Mrs. M. B. WISE, 100 West 18th St., New York. 20

EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER desires all day or part time work; temporary or permanent; law work a specialty. LILLIAN STUART, Room 718, 10 W. Washington St., Chicago. Phone Frank 2322. 20

HOME MAKER-Situation by experienced woman in kitchen, laundry, etc. Address Mrs. J. W. AYER, 180 Ridge av., Waukegan, Ill. 20

HOUSEWORK by elderly, refined woman in small family; good home and wages; laundry; small salary for a good home. Mrs. L. DYER, 508 West 75th St., Chicago. 20

INFANT ATTENDANT-Refined young woman, trustworthy, with good references, desires position; will travel; salary \$12 per week. MISS LANGOUE, 1312 Roscoe St., Chicago. 20

MILINERY SALESLADY or attendant in dress shop; position wanted at modern store. Mrs. L. A. ARONSON, 712 Belmont av., Chicago. 20

MUSIC TEACHER, thoroughly experienced; will go out or accept student position in dentist's office; position wanted at modern store. Mrs. L. A. ARONSON, 712 Belmont av., Chicago. 20

POSITION wanted as matron in day school in Chicago; capable and experienced; wages and board boys school. Mrs. M. MARTIN, 4100 North av., Chicago. 20

POSITION AS LADY'S MAID-Experienced in all domestic work; references. MISS LENA MILLER, 4620 Calumet av., Chicago. 20

RESPONSIBLE POSITION wanted by experienced business woman; good knowledge of stenography; capable of meeting all business and taking full charge of office; can leave Chicago; moderate salary; start. Address MISS RENA AUSTON, 3681 Indiana av., Chicago. 20

SEAMSTRESS desires position; \$10 per day. Mrs. RUTH WILSON, 5067 Cates av., St. Louis, Mo. 20

SEAMSTRESS desires employment by the day; Mrs. LARA HANSEN, 3217 West 47th St., Chicago. 20

SEWING wanted by the day by experienced, neat, hand and machine sewer. MARY J. MCCASLIN, 80 Bowen av., Chicago. 20

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wants position. J. D. M. VAUGH

Real Estate Market

The Boston Real Estate and Auction Board will remove its executive offices from No. 4 Liberty square to more commodious quarters on the ground floor of the Marshall building, 40 Central street, next Wednesday, Oct. 1. The new offices will also have a private entrance at 31 Doane street. This move has been found necessary from a large increase in membership, which includes many of the most prominent citizens of Boston, Brookline and other sections of the state.

Through the untiring energy of President J. Sumner Draper, Frederick H. Vaux, secretary-treasurer, and the hearty cooperation of its efficient board of directors, the Boston real estate exchange has become one of the most prominent and effective organizations of its kind in the country.

In the new quarters the exchange will have a large room accessible from the street level, where auction sales will be held open to the public. Also exclusive room for directors' meetings and the custody of books, papers and plat-books, with very convenient arrangement for the use of its members.

It may be said in passing it is the ambition of the Boston Real Estate and Auction Board to occupy a house of its own some day in the near future, that will not only be a credit to the real estate business, but an ornament among the splendid architecture of this city.

BACK BAY PURCHASE

C. Louise Gallant has just placed a deed on record, giving possession of premises 564 Newbury street between Brookline avenue and Charlesgate West, composed of a three-story well fronted brick dwelling and lot containing 1302 square feet of land. The assessors valuation is \$6500, including land for \$2300. A. Addison Bray was the former owner.

BROOKLINE AND ROXBURY

Henry W. Savage has sold for David Gorknick and Samuel Barkin to Jordan S. Orlor a lot of land on Marshall street, Longwood section of Brookline, containing 12,644 square feet, assessed for 70 cents per foot. It is the intention of the purchaser to erect two apartment houses on the lot within a short time.

He has also sold a lot of land situated 130 Manthorn road, West Roxbury, containing 6140 feet assessed for \$600. Title was conveyed from Warren F. Freeman to Margaret J. Darling, deed coming through M. A. Murphy.

The same broker has sold a lot of land for Albert R. Chapman to John J. Darsey situated on Center street, near Bradfield avenue, Roslindale, containing 3250 feet, assessed for \$1000.

The Old Colony Realty Associates, Inc., have passed papers to William Barnell, conveying title to an improved estate situated 245 and 247 Warren street, near Rockland street, Roxbury, consisting of two four-story and basement octagon front stone and brick dwellings and 3493 square feet of land. All valued at \$7000. The land carries \$2600.

COUNTY AND SUBURBAN SALES

Chamberlain & Burnham, Inc., 294 Washington street, report the sale of a beautiful 100 acre estate located on shore of pretty pond in the town of Framingham, N. H., on main road to Sandown. This is a real high class farm, having an imposing set of buildings and some splendid farming land. The delightful location made this a very valuable property. Price paid was considerably in excess of assessment. Title passes from Josie E. Smith and Julia A. Senter of Framingham, N. H., to Henry J. Alther of this city who will occupy.

Dr. M. E. Brande of Reading, Mass., has sold to Charles W. Tappan of Haverhill, Mass., a high class farm at 75 Concord street, Haverhill. This property is located only one mile from city hall and railroad station and only five minutes from two car lines. Contains 50 acres, large barn and other outbuildings. This is one of the few remaining farms within the city limits.

They have sold for Stephen E. Abbott to Helen F. Dyke, both of Andover, Mass., a very valuable tract of land, consisting of about 55 acres, located corner Bald Isle road and Sunset Rock road, large vale road the remainder of the original Stephen E. Abbott estate, which was purchased through the same brokers about one year ago.

Through the same office, Mrs. Clara Tenney has sold her 170-acre farm located in Antrim, N. H., to Robert W. Jameson of New York city. This property is known as one of the finest farms in Hillsboro county, consisting of 30 acres, fine tillage land, balance in heavy wood and pasture, also large maple sugar grove of 600 trees, an old fashioned farmhouse, and modern dairy barn. Included in this sale were all the crops, farming tools, etc.

They have also sold for Henry L. Baker to Ernest N. Dillway, both of Reading, Mass., a very desirable house lot in the Perkins estate, containing 13,877 square feet.

Cynthia R. Elwell of South Weymouth, Mass., and Ralph D. Reed of Manchester, N. H., have sold to George B. Frazer of Barnstable, Mass., a very choice lot containing over 26,000 square feet having 100 feet frontage on Union street, same being only five minutes walk from center of town and considered one of the most valuable vacant lots in this section. The purchaser will start building at once. Chamberlain & Burnham, Inc., 294 Washington street, were the brokers in all these conveyances.

THE EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO. Sale is reported of the estate 32-34 Shute street, Everett, comprising a three-family house of 15 rooms, with modern improvements, and 4000 square feet of land. James A. Nickerson was

the purchaser and the grantor Alice B. Ricker.

The Albert Mallender estate on the Marlboro road, Southboro, has been sold this week. It comprises one acre of land, a modern 10-room dwelling house with every improvement and a large stable. The purchaser is Ada B. King.

The Carl Hanson farm on Chester street has been sold, comprising 39½ acres of land, together with a modern 10-room house, large barn and extensive poultry plant. The purchaser was Nathan Carman of Boston, who has already taken possession.

The trustees of Newport First Beach Land Company, Newport R. I., have sold lots 171, 172, 173 on Seaside avenue, with 180 feet frontage, containing 18,000 square feet, to George Cashin. The adjoining lots, 174 and 175, containing 12,000 square feet, have been sold to Benjamin Diston, who has also purchased lots 205 and 206 on the south side of Newport avenue, with a frontage of 120 feet, containing 17,800 square feet.

Lot 176 with a frontage of 100 feet on Seaside avenue containing 10,400 square feet, has been purchased by Charles Sanders. Lot 196 on the north side of Newport avenue containing 6000 square feet has been purchased by Richard A. Collins. Edward C. Jackson has purchased lot 308 with a frontage of 60 feet on Center avenue, containing 7800 square feet, and lots 234 and 235 on the east side of Renfrew avenue, containing 15,900 square feet, have been purchased by Walter N. Reagan. The Edward T. Harrington Company was the broker in the above transactions.

G. W. Hall reports that he has sold for Maria Hayden property situated on Cent. 1 street, South Weymouth, Mass., consisting of one acre of land, a nine-room house with modern improvements and several poultry houses, to Agnes Goodrich Vaile.

He has also sold for Effie B. Hall her Mansfield residence situated on Pratt street, containing 11,000 feet of land and an eight-room house with modern improvements, to David M. Eddy of Mansfield.

The same broker sold for Thomas H. Davis property situated in Sandown, N. H., on the main road from Manchester to Haverhill, known as the George LeBlanc place, containing 50 acres of land, an eight-room house, a large barn and several poultry houses. H. W. Reed of Beverly buys for a home.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given: Cambridge st., 117-125, ward 8; Wm. K. Porter est., Wilson & Tomlinson; brick stores and offices.

Frankford st., 22 rear, ward 2; John Nevins, Patrick Rich; brick garage. Pleasant st., 50, ward 7; M. P. Murphy, G. Bertram Washburn; brick store. Riverside rd., 32-34-36, ward 25; E. R. Old Colony Realty Associates, Inc.; Corey st., 258, ward 23; W. F. Freeman, Harold Duffe; frame dwellings. Saratoga st., 625, ward 1; Jno. Lillmorgh; alter store and dwelling.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS
The following list of transfers comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Florence A. Oakley, mtgee., to Ellen E. Wright, \$70.
Thomas Kelly to Catherine Kelly, W. Newton st., q. 1.
Same to M. Canton st., q. 1.
Hyman Phillips, mtgee., to Alexander G. Gould, Peterborough st., Myrtle st.; d. 1800.

Alexander G. Gould to Hyman Phillips, Peterborough st., Myrtle st.; q. 1.
Marion L. Penney to George W. Bowers, Northampton st., q. 1.
Same to same, Northampton st., q. 1.

EAST BOSTON
Jacob Root et al. to Lillia M. Saunders, Lexington st., q. 1.

ROXBURY
Perkins Inst. & Mass. School for the Blind to Trust of House of the Angel Guard, sundry pls., W. Rox. and Rox.; q. 1.
Old Colony Realty Associates, Inc., to William B. Warren et al., 2 lots; q. 1.

DORCHESTER
Will Bradley to Mary F. Howard, Northampton st., q. 1.
Charles T. Nolan to Patrick O'Hearn; Rosseter st. and Mallon rd.; w. 1.
The Smith to Hilda Smith, Lawrence pk.; w. 1.

Elizabeth A. Anderson to William Hart et al., 100, W. 1st st., q. 1.
Nellie F. Fisher to John Schwalm, Inwood st.; q. 1.
Same to same, Inwood st.; q. 1.

WEST ROXBURY
James T. D'Entremont to Annie B. Brennan, Knoll st.; q. 1.
Marion L. Penney to Mary L. Penney, Lamartine st.; q. 1.
Same to same, Nottingham rd.; d. 1.
William W. Wagner to Frank E. Lindergren, Nonantum rd.; q. 1.

CHELSEA
Sam B. Zeltzman to Elia Brodsky, Poplar st.; q. 1.
Charles Savings Bank to David Finkelstein, Spruce st.; q. 1.

REVERE
Mary T. Moriarty to Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Avon st. and State highway; w. 1.
Point of Pines Trust to Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Lymanway, B. & M. R. R. State highway; d. 1.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS TO POINT OF PINES TRUST, BEVERLY BEACH RESERVATION, 2 pls.; rel.; \$12,037.
Clara A. Martin to Cornelius Crowley, Walnut st.; q. 1.

RETURN OF OPERA ARTISTS PLANNED
Vanni Marcoux, the Boston Opera baritone, is to come to America about Oct. 25, according to announcement given out today at the opera house. He sings in Philadelphia in "Tosca" Nov. 3 and in Boston the night the season opens, Nov. 24 in "The Jewels of the Madonna."

SHIPPING NEWS

Nine days from Manzanillo, Cuba, the Norwegian steamer Diana, Captain Sæbøl, arrived this afternoon with 10,140 bags of sugar and anchored in the harbor. She will discharge at the refinery pier, South Boston.

Wireless news from the Red Star liner Manitou, inbound from Antwerp, indicate that she will dock early Monday morning with 112 cabin passengers. She was 600 miles east of Boston lightship at 6:30 a. m. today.

For nearly a week the gas buoy located one mile off Sandwich, at the easterly entrance of the Cape Cod canal has been extinguished, according to Captain J. E. Ford, of the tug Pallas. Captain Ford said that he was delayed several hours Friday night in towing the barge William R. Tegan into the canal, because the light was out. The barge was loaded with stone to be used in the rap rap work on the bank of the canal.

Loading coal at Sewalls point, the steamer Newton, Captain Abbott, established a new record Friday, it was learned today. The collier, owned by the New England Gas & Coal Company of Boston, reached Sewalls point at 12:30 p. m. loaded 7205 tons of coal and took on 194 additional tons for her own use during the passage, and sailed again for Boston at 6:15. She was in port just five hours and 40 minutes. The Newton will discharge her cargo at Everett.

Fresh mackerel arrivals at T wharf today brought considerable fish to local dealers from off Race Point and Chatham. Four vessels brought in catches. The fare of the Reliance included 100 large fish, many of which weigh four pounds each, which is unusually good weight for this time of year. Dealers bought the large for 41 cents each, and small for eight to nine cents per pound. Arrivals: Reliance 1500 mixed sized, and 100 large fish; Bethulia 5000, While Away 2000 and Little Fannie 5000, all small.

Only three vessels brought fares of fresh groundfish to T wharf today, the schooner Virginia hailing for 51,500 pounds, the largest single fare of the day. Prices were about normal. Arrivals: Virginia 51,500 pounds, Philip P. Manta 37,000 and Buena 23,000. The Virginia also had 2500 haddock and 1500 cod scrod, and the Manta 300 pounds halibut. Dealers' quotations: Steak cod \$7.75 per hundredweight, market cod \$2.75, haddock \$4, pollock \$3.25, large hake \$3.75, and medium hake \$2.50.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Schooner Cavalier 7000 pounds salt cod, Triton from Maine coast with cured fish and smoked herring. Rising Billow also from the Maine coast 70,000 pounds fish, and the Heath trap yield of 5000 pounds fresh tinker mackerel.

New docking quarters have just been opened in San Francisco by the Matson Navigation Company at pier 28, foot of Spear street. Built of reinforced concrete, this terminal contains modern facilities for the accommodation of passengers for Honolulu, Hilo and Hawaiian ports. The company operates a fleet of eight steamers and three sailing vessels.

Sailing from New York today on the United Fruit Company's steamship Carrillo, for Kingston, Colon, Bocas del Toro and Port Limon, were many New England tourists including F. N. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Avery, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Bellamy, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick O. Bradford, M. A. Sullivan and Miss Helen A. Sullivan of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Seeley of Meriden, Conn., and E. M. Heard of St. Albans.

PORT OF BOSTON

Str Devonian (Br), Trant, Liverpool.
Str Jos W. Fordney, Keene, Baltimore.
Str Karoo (Br), Calcutta, Colombo and Gibraltar.

Str Prince Arthur (Br), Kinney, Yarmouth, N. S.
Str Massachusetts, Colberth, New York.

Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.
Schr Wyoming, McLeod, Norfolk.

Schr Elizabeth Palmer, Wade, Philadelphia.
Schr Bayard Barnes, Gray, Philadelphia.
Schr Eagle Wing, Morgan, Newport News.

Schr Benjamin A. Van Brung, Sprague, Gloucester.
Schr Daniel Bailey, Robinson, Catakil, N. Y.
Schr Loring C. Ballard, Kelly, New York.

Schr Horatio, Kelley, New York.
Schr Fanny C. Bowen, Chase, New York.
Schr Marguerite, Geyer, Salisbury beach.

Str Itm Hercules, Clarson, Newburyport, Mass.
Tg Portsmouth, Perkins, Portsmouth, N. H.
Tg Perth Amboy, Farnham, Plymouth, Cleared.

Str Halifax (Br), Hawes, Halifax, N. S., Hawkesbury, C. B., and Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Str Chippewa, Maguire, Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville.

Str Persian, Page, Philadelphia.
Sfr Massachusetts, Colberth, New York.
Str James S. Whitney, Crowell, New York.

Str Bay State, Strout, Portland.
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor.

Sailed
Str Winifredian (Br), Liverpool; tgs Honey Brook, New York, tgs bgs L & W B C C No 10; Perth Amboy, tgs bgs 742, for Rockland, and 706 for Ft. Point; Cumberland, tgs bgs Nos 6 and 18, for Portsmouth; Portsmouth, tgs bgs Nos 20 and 27; Portsmouth; schrs N H Burrow, Bangor; Geo B Cluett for St Anthony, N. F.; Frank B Witherbee, Wiggins, S. C.; str Iberian (Br), Manchester; Francisco (Br), Hull, E via New York; Halifax (Br), Halifax, N. S.; Hawkesbury, C. B., and Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Chippewa, for Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville; City of Atlanta, Savannah; Nantucket, Norfolk; Peter H Crowell, Baltimore; Persian, Philadelphia; Massachusetts, New York; James S Whitney, tgs Lackawanna, tgs bgs Avondale and Shickshinny.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS
Strs Pannonia, Mediterranean ports; Kaiser Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Southampton and Cherbourg; America, Mediterranean ports; Perfection, Boston with barge S. O. Co. No 84; Oregon, do; Georgia, Mediterranean ports; Lenape, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC
BALTIMORE, Sept. 26—Arrd, str Terje Viken, Daquiri, Siam, Batoum via Algiers.
Sld, str Parthian, Providence; Ker-shaw, Boston; Cretan, Jacksonville via Savannah; Matilda Weems, Georgetown, S. C. and Charleston.

BRUNSWICK, Sept. 26—Sld, str Med-ian, Charleston, S. C.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 26—Arrd, str Huron, New York, and left for Jacksonville.

Sld, str A A Raven, Philadelphia.
EASTPORT, Sept. 26—Arrd, schrs Fred B. Balano, New York; Pearl Nelson, do; FERNANDINA, Sept. 26—Sld, str Iris, London.

GALVESTON, Sept. 26—Arrd, str El Paso, New York; Mt. Vernon, Bocas del Toro; Ariadne Christine, La Plata; El Norte, New York.

EXPERTS WORK ON SYSTEM TO TRAIN TEACHERS
Massachusetts Leading Way to Provide Instructors in Vocational Branches—Based on Getting Workers From Trades

THEORY TO BE GIVEN

Although the actual work of training vocational teachers will not be begun either by the state of Massachusetts or the city of Boston for some time, the best way of doing it is being carefully worked out, and when completed will probably furnish at least the basis for all similar work throughout the country.

A committee of Boston men consisting of A. Lincoln Filene, chairman; Charles R. Allen, agent of the state board of education, and Meyer Bloomfield, director of the vocational bureau, is formulating plans for teacher training to be submitted to the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education at its seventh annual convention to be held in Grand Rapids, Mich., beginning Oct. 19.

It is expected that the plan will be accepted practically without change.

The system is to be based upon the ideas contained in addresses made by Dr. David Snedden, Massachusetts commissioner of education, and Mr. Allen at the last meeting of the society held in Philadelphia in December, 1912.

The proposed scheme draws its future teachers from the ranks of those who, whatever has been their previous training, have had sufficient experience in industry to make them masters of the particular form of industrial work which they propose to teach.

As such are already equipped with practical knowledge and experience it is proposed to train them without financial loss to themselves by giving them evening courses, undertaking to teach only such things as the principles of teaching, breadth of view, and so forth, requiring the student to bring to the course that which is most difficult to teach in any school, namely, trade experience.

By this method the cost of the preliminary training is slight, and the number of persons who finally decide to complete the course restricted to those who show promise of becoming successful and efficient teachers.

It is these ideas which are being worked out in detail for the training of teachers by the state of Massachusetts and also by the city of Boston, awaiting only the completion of the plans and funds to carry them out before being put into operation. Although it was strongly desired to get the work under way this year it was held back in both instances by lack of funds. In Boston the financial pressure in the schools positively cut off all new work for one year. The work of the state board of education was delayed by the formality of the Legislature in deferring action until this year upon the state board's request made last year for financial assistance in the training of vocational teachers. This request is expected to be a feature of the legislation to be asked for by the board in January.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

These sailings are compiled from advance lists that are subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

Sailings from New York
California, for Glasgow, Sept. 27
America, for New York, Sept. 27
Pinarol, for Antwerp via Dover, Sept. 27
Minneapolis, for London, Sept. 27
Cleveland, for Hamburg, Sept. 27
Thermia, for Genoa, Sept. 27
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for N. Y., Sept. 27
Imperator, for Bremen, Sept. 27
Prinz Adalbert, for Philadelphia, Sept. 27
Imperator, for New York, Sept. 27
Prinzess, for New York, Sept. 27

Sailings from Bremen
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for N. Y., Sept. 27
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for N. Y., Sept. 27
Grosser Kurfürst, for New York, Oct. 4
Kaiser Wilhelm, for New York, Oct. 7
Frankfurt, for New Orleans via Boston, Oct. 8
Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York, Oct. 14
George Washington, for New York, Oct. 18
Prinzess, for New York, Oct. 22
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, N. Y., Oct. 25
Imperator, for New Orleans via Boston, Oct. 28

Sailings from Havre
Caroline, for New York, Sept. 27
La Lorraine, for New York, Sept. 27
Nantes, for New York, Sept. 27
Rochambeau, for New York, Sept. 27
Vaderland, for New York, Sept. 27
Marquette, for Boston, Sept. 27
Kronland, for New York, Sept. 27
Nantes, for New York, Sept. 27
Macon, for Boston, Sept. 27
Zeeland, for New York, Sept. 27
Manitou, for Boston, Sept. 27

Sailings from Rotterdam
Ryndam, for New York, Sept. 27
Rotterdam, for New York, Sept. 27
Pottendam, for New York, Sept. 27
New Amsterdam, for New York, Sept. 27
Noordam, for New York, Sept. 27

Sailings from Genoa
Cretic, for Boston, Sept. 27
Ancona, for New York, Sept. 27
Verona, for New York, Sept. 27
Berlin, for New York, Sept. 27
Canopic, for New York, Sept. 27
Napoli, for Boston, Sept. 27
Stamperia, for New York, Sept. 27
Lapland, for New York, Sept. 27
America, for New York, Sept. 27
Molke, for New York, Sept. 27
Palermo, for Boston, Sept. 27

Sailings from Trieste
Argentina, for New York, Sept. 27
Ugenta, for New York, Sept. 27
Tyrolia, for Montreal, Sept. 27
Saxonia, for New York, Sept. 27
Pannonia, for New York, Sept. 27
Carnaria, for New York, Sept. 27
Ruthenia, for Montreal, Sept. 27

Sailings from Flume
Ivernia, for New York, Sept. 27
Ugenta, for New York, Sept. 27
Saxonia, for New York, Sept. 27
Pannonia, for New York, Sept. 27

Sailings from Copenhagen
Oscar II, for New York, Sept. 27
United States, for New York, Sept. 27
Hellig Olaf, for New York, Sept. 27

Trans-Pacific Sailings
WESTBOUND
Sailings from San Francisco
Nile, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Hoholun, for Honolulu, Sept. 27
Nippon Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Mongolia, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Logan, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Nippon Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Lurline, for Honolulu, Sept. 27
Witell, for New York, Sept. 27
Tenyo Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Ventura, for Sydney, Sept. 27
Montague, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Empress of Russia, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Antiochus, for Liverpool via Manila, Sept. 27
Pannama Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 27

Sailings from Seattle
Cyclops, for Liverpool via Manila, Sept. 27
Nippon Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Ajax, for Liverpool via Manila, Sept. 27
Canada Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Tacoma Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Antiochus, for Liverpool via Manila, Sept. 27
Pannama Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 27

Sailings from Vancouver
Marama, for Sydney, Sept. 27
Montague, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Empress of Russia, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Antiochus, for Liverpool via Manila, Sept. 27
Pannama Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 27

Sailings from Tacoma
Cyclops, for Liverpool via Manila, Sept. 27
Nippon Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Ajax, for Liverpool via Manila, Sept. 27
Canada Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Tacoma Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Antiochus, for Liverpool via Manila, Sept. 27
Pannama Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 27

Sailings from Honolulu
Nile, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Hoholun, for Honolulu, Sept. 27
Nippon Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Mongolia, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Logan, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Nippon Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Lurline, for Honolulu, Sept. 27
Witell, for New York, Sept. 27
Tenyo Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Ventura, for Sydney, Sept. 27
Montague, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Empress of Russia, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Antiochus, for Liverpool via Manila, Sept. 27
Pannama Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 27

Sailings from Yokohama
Pannama Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Ajax, for Liverpool via Manila, Sept. 27
Canada Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Tacoma Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Antiochus, for Liverpool via Manila, Sept. 27
Pannama Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 27

Sailings from Manila
Cyclops, for Liverpool via Manila, Sept. 27
Nippon Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Ajax, for Liverpool via Manila, Sept. 27
Canada Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Tacoma Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Antiochus, for Liverpool via Manila, Sept. 27
Pannama Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 27

Sailings from Hongkong
Nile, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Hoholun, for Honolulu, Sept. 27
Nippon Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Mongolia, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Logan, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Nippon Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
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Tenyo Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
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Montague, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Empress of Russia, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Antiochus, for Liverpool via Manila, Sept. 27
Pannama Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 27

Sailings from Seattle
Cyclops, for Liverpool via Manila, Sept. 27
Nippon Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Ajax, for Liverpool via Manila, Sept. 27
Canada Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Tacoma Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Antiochus, for Liverpool via Manila, Sept. 27
Pannama Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 27

Sailings from Vancouver
Marama, for Sydney, Sept. 27
Montague, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Empress of Russia, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Antiochus, for Liverpool via Manila, Sept. 27
Pannama Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 27

Sailings from Tacoma
Cyclops, for Liverpool via Manila, Sept. 27
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Sailings from Honolulu
Nile, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
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Montague, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Empress of Russia, for Hongkong, Sept. 27
Antiochus, for Liverpool via Manila, Sept. 27
Pannama Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 27

Sailings from Seattle
C

Stocks Close at Small Net Changes

STOCK MARKET DOMINATED BY PROFESSIONALS

Spasmodic Price Movements Offer Opportunities for Traders' Profits but Public Is Showing Little Interest

UNION PACIFIC IS UP

Trading this week on the stock exchanges has been mainly professional. The sharp breaks and upturns offered good opportunities for quick profits, but it was not the kind of a market commission houses like, as the public showed little interest.

Many believe that the future course of prices largely depends upon foreign developments. Conditions in this country are considered fairly satisfactory. However there is a conservative feeling apparent and a big movement would be expected at this time by those who keep an eye on fluctuations.

There was the usual activity in Union Pacific this morning. It rose sharply during the early sales. The rest of the New York market moved narrowly and prices were inclined to sag early.

The Boston market was steady. Business was light and trading was almost featureless.

Union Pacific opened unchanged at 100 1/2 and advanced to 102. Reading was unchanged at the opening at 108 1/2 and rose to 109 1/2. Peoples Gas opened up 1/2 at 120 1/2 and advanced to 122 before the close.

New Haven and Boston & Maine attracted some attention on the local exchange. New Haven opened off 1/2 at 88 1/2 and rose more than 1/2 point. Boston & Maine was up 1/2 at 67 and advanced a point. Granby opened up 1/2 at 75 1/2 and declined a point further. Butte & Superior was unchanged at the opening at 37 1/2 and dropped a point before the close.

AN ESTIMATE OF DISBURSEMENTS FOR NEXT MONTH

NEW YORK—Dividend and interest disbursement for October, 1913, may be estimated at \$100,000,000, compared with \$100,172 last year.

Up to the present, dividends declared aggregate \$91,381,542 on capitalization of \$4,880,586,740. Interest payable totals \$68,500,447 on \$3,524,150 bonds.

The following gives interest and dividend disbursements for October:

Capitalization Dividends	Interest
Railroads and misc. \$1,553,038,447	\$27,782,293
Industrial and misc. \$2,806,055,293	\$4,000,000
City banks and trust companies \$7,522,000	\$2,320,500
Total \$4,880,586,740	\$91,381,542
Bonds	Interest
Railroads \$1,084,000,000	\$36,323,345
Industrial and misc. \$400,000,000	\$1,133,333
State and city \$30,734,000	\$3,500,000
Government \$68,500,447	\$3,231,250
New York city \$2,222,000	\$500,000
Total \$3,524,150	\$68,500,447

Dividends which will exceed the million dollar mark are as follows:

Rate	Capital stock	Dividend
Am Tel & Tel	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Amalgamated	75	75,000,000
Am Can	33 1/2	33,500,000
Am Can pf	93 1/2	93,500,000
Am Cities	37 1/2	37,500,000
Am Lined Oil	9	9,000,000
Am Smelting pf	100 1/2	100,500,000
Am Sugar	111	111,000,000
Am T & T	131 1/4	131,250,000
Am Woolen pf	81	81,000,000
Am Can pf	93 1/2	93,500,000
Am Cities	37 1/2	37,500,000
Am Lined Oil	9	9,000,000
Am Smelting pf	100 1/2	100,500,000
Am Sugar	111	111,000,000
Am T & T	131 1/4	131,250,000
Am Woolen pf	81	81,000,000
Am Can pf	93 1/2	93,500,000
Am Cities	37 1/2	37,500,000
Am Lined Oil	9	9,000,000
Am Smelting pf	100 1/2	100,500,000
Am Sugar	111	111,000,000
Am T & T	131 1/4	131,250,000
Am Woolen pf	81	81,000,000
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Financial News; Railroad Developments

BOSTON & MAINE CAMPAIGN FOR HIGHER FREIGHT RATES

Believed That Company Is Blazing Way for Other Eastern Carriers and Its Action Is Attracting Much Attention of Railroads and Shippers

It is generally conceded that Boston & Maine is blazing the way in a test campaign for higher freight rates of much significance to other carriers, and in the event that it is not defeated by the public authorities, its rate advances will be reflected in similar action by the other New England lines and will constitute a certain precedent for action by the other eastern railroads. No similar basis of rate making has ever before been brought forward by an American railroad.

Boston & Maine's proposed increases in class tariffs provide for radical advances in transportation costs to shippers and receivers of freight. As illustrating this, it is stated that in two compilations just prepared by the Boston Chamber of Commerce in this connection, 282 of its proposed rates have been taken at random. Among these 282 rates there are 13 reduced and 21 unchanged rates, the balance of 248 rates being advances running from 10 to over 100 per cent, and averaging about 35 per cent.

Here are a few typical changes: The rates from Boston to Portland have been advanced all the way from a minimum of 38 per cent to a maximum of 116 per cent; to Lawrence and Lowell, from 25 to 70 per cent; to Lynn, from 20 to 40 per cent; to Manchester, N. H., from 11 to 47 per cent; to Concord, N. H., from 10 to 39 per cent; to Nashua, from 14 to 54 per cent; while to northern New Hampshire, some of the reductions referred to above apply, the rates thereto being already on quite a high scale.

About 16 per cent of the local New England tonnage of the railroad is subject to class rates, and less than one third of their freight revenue comes from class rates. These changes constitute merely one step in Boston & Maine's plan to advance all rates, and are a necessary preliminary to advancing commodity rates. Commodity rates cannot exceed class rates, and before all the commodity rates could be raised, Boston & Maine argues, it is desirable to get the class rates on such a high plane that advances in commodity rates cannot be checked by existence of class rates.

The class tariffs now proposed are not only between distributing centers and adjacent territory, but are intended to apply as the basis between every two

stations on Boston & Maine. In other words, density of traffic and other conditions are apparently ignored and the rate between two small stations where only a few shipments move in the course of a month is to be the same as that between two stations a similar distance apart where there may be tens of thousands of shipments moving every month.

Boston & Maine's campaign has such an important bearing on investment as well as business and shipping interests that a copy of the actual basis of rates that the road submitted Wednesday to Interstate Commerce Commissioner Prouty is herewith presented:

CLASS RATES PER 100 POUNDS PROPOSED BY BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD

For miles:	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Inclusive 1 to 5	\$1.00	\$0.80	\$0.60	\$0.40	\$0.30	\$0.20	\$0.15	\$0.10	\$0.08	\$0.06
6 to 10	1.10	.90	.70	.50	.40	.30	.20	.15	.10	.08
11 to 15	1.20	1.00	.80	.60	.50	.40	.30	.20	.15	.10
16 to 20	1.30	1.10	.90	.70	.60	.50	.40	.30	.20	.15
21 to 25	1.40	1.20	1.00	.80	.70	.60	.50	.40	.30	.20
26 to 30	1.50	1.30	1.10	.90	.80	.70	.60	.50	.40	.30
31 to 35	1.60	1.40	1.20	1.00	.90	.80	.70	.60	.50	.40
36 to 40	1.70	1.50	1.30	1.10	1.00	.90	.80	.70	.60	.50
41 to 45	1.80	1.60	1.40	1.20	1.10	1.00	.90	.80	.70	.60
46 to 50	1.90	1.70	1.50	1.30	1.20	1.10	1.00	.90	.80	.70
51 to 55	2.00	1.80	1.60	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10	1.00	.90	.80
56 to 60	2.10	1.90	1.70	1.50	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10	1.00	.90
61 to 65	2.20	2.00	1.80	1.60	1.50	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10	1.00
66 to 70	2.30	2.10	1.90	1.70	1.60	1.50	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10
71 to 75	2.40	2.20	2.00	1.80	1.70	1.60	1.50	1.40	1.30	1.20
76 to 80	2.50	2.30	2.10	1.90	1.80	1.70	1.60	1.50	1.40	1.30
81 to 85	2.60	2.40	2.20	2.00	1.90	1.80	1.70	1.60	1.50	1.40
86 to 90	2.70	2.50	2.30	2.10	2.00	1.90	1.80	1.70	1.60	1.50
91 to 100	2.80	2.60	2.40	2.20	2.10	2.00	1.90	1.80	1.70	1.60

Third-class rates are taken as the standard on which this uniform scale of rates is constructed, the other classes being reckoned on a fixed percentage of the third class. For example, the third-class rate being 100 per cent, the first-class is always 140 per cent of the third-class rate, and the second-class rate 120 per cent, etc. Rates from 100 to 300 miles run from 21 to 31 cents, an advance of 10 cents each 15 miles.

Boston & Maine intends to proceed at once to file revised class tariffs on this basis, and will probably complete its filing of these tariffs within three months. In the subsequent commodity-tariff revision it hopes to reduce its present commodity rates, published at present to cover probably over 1,000 commodities, to less than 100 commodities. While the road estimates that immediate operation of the new class rates would increase its revenues by only about \$810,000, the subsequent transformation in its commodity schedules is expected to shift much of the traffic now moving under commodity rates over to the class rates and to aid in a large way towards furnishing the \$3,000,000 higher earnings per annum which the road's management claims is needed properly to protect investors in the property.

MARKET OPINIONS

I. M. Taylor & Co., Boston: It is some comfort in these days of market dulness to know that the entire world seems to be in the same boat. Paris, London and Berlin cables all tell a uniform story of unceasing market lethargy in those great financial centers. The plain facts of the case are that public sentiment has not yet been restored in Europe, and that until it is investors are likely to fight shy of stock commitments. The offering of Brazilian railway bonds on a 6.1 per cent basis, with few subscribers, show that money is commanding a high price in Europe as well as here. London underwriters continue to be landed with the bulk of new issues, although it is only fair to state that increasing the income return of some recent issues has cut down the percentage very materially. At the same time, with \$900,000,000 of new financing staring European money markets in the face it is idle to expect any material change in the existing order of things for some time to come.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston—So far the reaction has been entirely natural and wholesome. The short interest has probably been increased, while those who sold stocks at higher prices are in a position to take them back. In a word, the technical position of the market, weakened by its recent advance, has been improved. Through all the recession there has not been any apparent decided pressure and on the weaker spots the market has become rather dull. There is as yet nothing to indicate that the general upward movement has been completed. The direction of the market will now, in our opinion, depend chiefly upon the European situation, as, indeed, it has for a year past.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: The stock market is feeling necessarily the obstacle of preparations for the German settlement the last of the month. With this passed and the tariff bill out of the way, October will open with good prospects, but the attention of money to crop-moving may keep the market from aggressive action.

Wiggin & Elwell, Boston: Under cover of pronounced strength in one or two stocks there seems to be rather free selling of the others on all rallies, and this points to a substantial recession before very long, for prices of stocks like everything else depend on demand and supply.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: There will be no money strain this year. We are much ahead of the old times. We do not have so much fear, anyway, by reason of smaller corn and cotton yield than hoped for and because of gen-

erally conservative conditions in general business. There is no sign of "boom"—quite the contrary, but there are no hard times, no really pronounced shrinkage in volume of industry. Labor troubles seem to have ceased, commodity prices are not so extremely high, there is a marking of time, wherein all are hopeful yet fully recognizing the meaning of the sharp reforms and economic revisions of late years.

NEW HAVEN'S GROSS SHOWS FURTHER DROP

NEW YORK—Howard Elliott, president of the New Haven, after the executive committee meeting, said: "Gross earnings of the New Haven, estimated for the first three weeks in September, decreased \$121,000."

"Estimated gross of combined New Haven companies for the same period decreased \$122,000. Boston & Maine Central earnings increased \$15,000."

T. De Witt Cuyler and Howard Elliott were elected directors of Rutland railroad, succeeding Charles S. Mellen and Lewis Cass Ledyard.

The executive committee made some small appropriations, authorized sale of two or three parcels of real estate, discussed progress of electrification and acted upon other routine matters.

The matter of the dividend was not taken up. Neither was the interstate commerce commission report discussed. Mr. Elliott received his pamphlet copy of the commission's report only Friday afternoon. The report will be discussed, however, at the next meeting of the directors.

Mr. Elliott is displaying on his table at the Grand Central terminal a silver loving cup, received from the Seattle Chamber of Commerce Friday afternoon. Inscribed upon it is a tribute to Mr. Elliott's efforts in upbuilding the Northwest during his 10 years of service in that section of the country.

PROFIT IS SHOWN BY WATER PLANT

DINUBA, Cal.—Dinuba's municipal water works has proved to be a money-maker for the city, says the San Francisco Examiner. The annual statement just published shows profits of \$10,000 for the past 12 months.

The system was completed through a \$20,000 bond issue and \$4200 has been expended for auxiliary equipment. While rates have been lower than for municipalities of a similar size in this valley, the plant has paid nearly 50 per cent this year on the investment.

INDUSTRY YET LITTLE KNOWN TO WALL STREET

Moving Picture Business Said to Be Collecting More Money Than Automobiles—Some Big Manufacturing Concerns

FORTUNES IN FILMS

There are some investments and industries in the world of which little is heard in Wall Street. There are fewer people directly interested in automobiles than in moving pictures, but there are columns in the newspapers surrounded by pages of advertising concerning automobiles. Once in a while a 10-line ad and sometimes a paragraph concerning moving pictures may be found in the popular press.

It is asserted, however, that throughout the world the moving picture business is collecting more money than automobiles.

Besides those in the United States there are eight very big concerns in Europe who manufacture the moving picture films, and they supply the larger part of the world. The black film is likely to be superseded by the two-color film, and that in time by the three-color, which is now a little in use in Europe, but is being held back in this country until the vocal parts can be so provided that an opera may be given, with the stage presented in three colors and Caruso and Melba heard in their famous parts with mechanical acoustics. Few people realize that from \$250,000 to \$350,000 may be invested in making a first picture film. "Quo Vadis," it is said, cost \$280,000. Then it was manifested into 400 copies of 9000 feet each and sold at 25 cents a foot, or \$800,000. A moving picture is good without translation in every language and has just as good a market in South America and Australia as in France and Germany.

To put the drama of "Atlantis" into moving pictures the makers chartered a steamer of 12,000 tons and sent it to Iceland with a crew and a company of 400 to produce the picture at a cost of \$225,000.

To put Forbes-Robertson as Hamlet on the film cost at least ten times what it ever cost to stage any "Hamlet" that was ever presented. The makers thereof paid \$75,000 for the use of a castle and estimated about 400 people therein, making the manufacturing cost \$250,000, but the sold 3,000,000 feet of that film for 25 cents a foot. It cost \$230,000 to make the "Tiger Hunt," which likewise went to the manufacturers at 25 cents a foot for the film. The film of Captain Scott in the Antarctic cost \$250,000. Mrs. Scott still draws a royalty on its production in Australia, as well as North and South America. Her royalty collected is already above the original cost of the picture.

Actors of ability and experts can not the highest wages in these mechanical stage parts. But actors are not in it for salaries with specialty performers. Actors may get from \$300 to \$500 a week for their part in making moving pictures, but the specialty people get \$500 to \$500 a day; and one woman in the world gets above \$10,000 a week for entering cages with lions, tigers and leopards, and she is engaged eight and ten weeks ahead.

She will permit herself to be buffeted and knocked around in cages of wild animals and regarded by her playfellows as just one of themselves; but no other woman in the world can fill her part. This woman, who is still young, was brought up with animals and moved about with them and their trainers from the time before moving picture were invented.

Moving pictures give value to thrilling incidents that formerly had the narrowest circulation and, therefore, the smallest pay.

Formerly a man jumped from the Brooklyn bridge to win fame. Now the value of a moving picture jump from Brooklyn bridge is just \$500, and the man who made a parachute descent from the pyramid tower of the Bankers Trust Company building in New York for a moving picture got \$1000 therefor, but the man who got the permit from the building was paid much more.

SHORT TERM NOTES

Rate	Due	Bid	Asked
Amal Copper	5% Mar 15, '15	96	96 1/2
Am Loco	5% Oct 1, '14	96	100
Am Loco	5% July 1, '15	98	98 1/2
Am Loco	5% July 1, '16	97 1/2	98 1/2
Ayer Mills	4 1/2% Mar 1, '14	97	97 1/2
Ayer Mills	4 1/2% Mar 1, '15	94	97 1/2
Ayer Mills	4 1/2% Mar 1, '16	94	97 1/2
Bell & Ohio	5% July 1, '14	96 1/2	96 1/2
Bell & Ohio	5% Feb 1, '15	97	96 1/2
Bos & Me	6% June 1, '14	97	97 1/2
Brook R. T.	5% July 1, '14	96 1/2	96 1/2
Brook R. T.	5% Feb 1, '15	96 1/2	96 1/2
Ches & Ohio	4 1/2% June 1, '14	98 1/2	99
C. J. R. & C. Y.	5% July 1, '15	98 1/2	99 1/2
Consol Gen	5% Apr 1, '14	96 1/2	96 1/2
Consol Gen	5% Apr 1, '15	96 1/2	96 1/2
Consol Gen	5% Apr 1, '16	96 1/2	96 1/2
Gen Rubber	4 1/2% July 1, '15	96 1/2	97 1/2
Ill Cent	4 1/2% July 1, '14	96 1/2	96 1/2
Int Harv	5% Feb 1, '15	96 1/2	96 1/2
Lack Steel	5% Mar 1, '15	95 1/2	96 1/2
L. S. & M. S.	4 1/2% Mar 1, '14	95 1/2	96 1/2
Mass Elec	5% May 1, '15	98 1/2	98 1/2
Mich Cent	4 1/2% Mar 1, '14	96 1/2	96 1/2
Mo Pacific	5% June 1, '14	94 1/2	95 1/2
N. Y. Cent	5% Sep 1, '14	96 1/2	96 1/2
N. Y. Cent	4 1/2% Mar 1, '14	96 1/2	96 1/2
N. Y. Cent	4 1/2% May 1, '15	96 1/2	96 1/2
N. Y. Cent	5% Sep 1, '14	96 1/2	96 1/2
N. Y. N. H.	5% Dec 1, '13	96 1/2	96 1/2
So Pacific	5% July 1, '14	96 1/2	96 1/2
So Pacific	5% Jan 1, '15	96 1/2	96 1/2
Southern	5% Feb 1, '16	98 1/2	98 1/2
Tex Fruit	5% May 1, '17	100 1/2	101 1/2
U. S. Steel	5% Aug 1, '14	96 1/2	96 1/2
Utah	6% Apr 1, '17	98 1/2	99 1/2
Westinghouse	6% Aug 1, '15	99 1/2	100 1/2

*5000 notes only.

HAY, GRAIN, FEED

J. E. Soper Company of the Boston Chamber of Commerce: We have seen the first real good shaking out in corn prices that we have seen for many a day, but it comes at a time when the trade got confidence in the high prices of the recent past, and has pretty well filled recent requirements. Taking that situation and the fact that the majority of the trade, buy nothing on weak markets, has made somewhat of a light business with us the past few days.

We are inclined to believe that we will see some advance from this recent sharp decline and that from now until harvest time, we will have these sharp declines and advances, but we are also inclined to believe that between now and the first of December, we will see corn sell at less prices than it is at the present bringing, although, as spring approaches we may see considerably higher prices, in fact we don't much doubt the claim of many that the May option in Chicago will sell at 80c.

There has been a big business done here in Canadian oats, based upon a duty of 6 cents, the trade to be cancelled if the duty is more and the customer to get the benefit if the duty is less, but from the best information we can get it seems to be a foregone conclusion that the tariff bill will be passed and signed with a six cents import duty on oats.

The Canadian oats that have been worked here recently have been mostly for October shipment and, based on the quality and price, are two to three cents per bushel cheaper than American oats. This of course will be equalized as the offerings of Canadian oats are more general and we have advised our customers to take advantage of these present prices on Canadian oats. The grade traded in is No. 2 Canadian western.

Mill feeds show signs of weakening. We believe they are due for a decline of 50c to \$1 per ton. The retailers have sufficient stock for immediate requirements and there is quite a pressure to sell by resellers who have bought along at quite a little less than present prices.

J. Walter Sanborn & Co., Inc., of the Boston Chamber of Commerce: The condition of the hay market is not materially changed, though the demand is a little quiet at the moment.

The arrivals, while moderate, have been ample for the trade, which naturally is restricted as the month draws to a close. It will not be surprising to see rather a larger movement of hay from the sheds after the new month opens.

There is some inquiry for light clover mixed hay at present and a good trade for heavy clover mixed is expected which colder weather appears. Rye straw is steady and in fair demand.

Sales in large bales have been: Really nice No. 1 timothy, \$22 to \$25; fair No. 1 timothy, \$20.50 to \$21; nice No. 2 timothy, \$19.50 to \$20; fair No. 2 timothy, \$18.50 to \$19; nice No. 3 timothy, \$18 to \$18.50; fair No. 3 timothy, \$15 to \$16; low rye straw, \$18.50 to \$19; oat straw \$10 to \$11.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 27)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Atlanta—Stuart Leonard of M. C. Kiser & Co., friends.
Chicago—Stanley Longmire and F. A. Case of Sears, Roebuck & Co., 300 Summer st.
El Paso, Tex.—Victor Caruso of Krupp & Co., U. S.
Havana, Cuba—Juan Franco; U. S.
Havana, Cuba—Ramon Abadín; U. S.
Kansas City—Leonard Myers of Bell Clothing Co.; Essex.
Kansas City, Mo.—L. Abrams; U. S.
New York—Frank Redell; U. S.
Ponce, P. R.—J. Colon of Homar Colos & Co.; U. S.
San Juan, P. R.—Jose Lema of Lema & Co.; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Liverpool—Harry Boston of Henry Boston & Sons; Tour.
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

James Granger, relief train director in pneumatic tower, No. 1, South station, accompanied by Mrs. Granger, is spending his vacation in camp on Balsam lake, near Saratoga, N. Y.

The Boston & Maine road's new winter time card calling for 574 schedule trains at North station goes into effect at 12:01 a. m. tomorrow.

For the accommodation of Walter H. Glidden and party, on route to Providence and return today, the New Haven road provided special parlor car service from South station at 10:04 a. m., returning at 7 p. m.

The Appalachian Mountain Club occupied reserved cars attached to the Boston & Maine road's Saturday special from North station at 1:20 o'clock this afternoon en route to East Lexington.

William Coleman, eastern representative of the Union Switch and Signal Company of Swissvale, Pa., with headquarters at Pittsburgh, is a business visitor at the North and South stations.

The construction department of the Portland division Boston & Maine road has a pile driver and bridge crew at work on extensive improvements on drawbridge No. 7 over Mystic river at Everett, Mass.

The passenger departments of the New Haven and Pennsylvania roads have contracted to move by special train from Boston to Philadelphia tonight the "Merry Martyr" and "Her Little Highness" companies, furnishing four Pullman sleepers and four 60-foot baggage cars.

GENERAL MOTORS CO.'S EARNINGS BREAK RECORDS

Net Profits of More Than Eight Millions Shown in the Annual Report Just Issued—Gross Business Gain

FIGURES IN DETAIL

General Motors Company, the country's largest automobile consolidation, has issued its statement for the fiscal year ended July 31 last:

Earnings break all records with over \$85,000,000 gross, and net of \$8,184,062, equal to over 50 per cent on the preferred, or 30.01 per cent on the common against 17.4 per cent in the 1912 year. The figures compare with those of 1912 as follows:

	1913	1912
Net profit of deduct exps of mfg (inc main)	\$1,844,130	\$4,538,448
Gen Motor Co's share	\$1,844,130	\$4,538,448
Accrued int on Gen	7,459,471	3,006,203
Mot Co 6% first lien	724,261	850,462
Prof divs	1,048,234	1,040,210
Surplus	6,103,837	2,556,062
Total	\$28,249,249	\$25,311,132
Current and accrued liabilities	2,853,021	2,853,021
Profit and loss surplus, July 31, 1912	\$1,262,204	
Adm und profits for 12 mos to July 31, 1913	6,103,837	
Reduction of inventory and assets as carried on books Oct. 1, 1911, and liquidation losses	4,728,152	
Profit and loss surplus July 31, 1912	2,945,379	
The net working capital July 31 amounted to \$21,836,000 as follows:		

	1913	1912
Cash	\$6,236,251	\$3,080,920
Notes and accrec	3,449,335	4,229,112
Inventories	18,150,907	17,378,368
Prepaid expenses	412,738	422,738
Total current assets	28,249,249	25,311,132
Current acc pay	2,853,021	2,853,021
Notes pay (Western)	300,000	000,000
Int. taxes and payrolls	1,048,500	929,854
accrued, not due	22,068,335	20,928,239
Total	29,222,600	26,149,862
Net working cap	21,836,000	20,966,862

The following amounts were charged to capital account during the year:

Less sundry ad) in plant ac, edged off to profit and loss...	004,965	475,078
Net increase in real es- tate, plants and equip account.....	1,178,088	1,648,206
In the General Motors annual report		

Leading Events in Athletic World

COLLEGE TEAMS OPEN FOOTBALL SEASON TODAY

Large University Elevens Will Not Be Hard Pressed to Win Their Contests and Harvard Should Show Up Strongly

YALE VS. HOLY CROSS

COLLEGE GAMES TODAY
 Albion vs. Rhode Island State.
 Bates vs. Tufts.
 Bowdoin vs. Williams.
 Brown vs. Colby.
 Bucknell vs. Wyoming Seminary.
 Cornell vs. West Virginia Wesleyan.
 Dartmouth vs. Georgetown.
 Duke vs. Wake Forest.
 Harvard vs. Princeton.
 Johns Hopkins vs. Johns Hopkins.
 Lafayette vs. Lafayette.
 Lehigh vs. Lehigh.
 Marshall vs. Marshall.
 Miami vs. Miami.
 Minnesota vs. Minnesota.
 Muskingum vs. Muskingum.
 North Carolina vs. North Carolina.
 Oberlin vs. Oberlin.
 Ohio Wesleyan vs. Ohio Wesleyan.
 Pennsylvania vs. Pennsylvania.
 Pittsburgh vs. Pittsburgh.
 Princeton vs. Princeton.
 St. Lawrence vs. St. Lawrence.
 Syracuse vs. Syracuse.
 Tennessee vs. Tennessee.
 Washington vs. Washington.
 Williams vs. Williams.
 Worcester vs. Worcester.
 Yale vs. Holy Cross.

While some of the large eastern colleges have already opened their season of 1913, today marks the real opening of the college football year, and from now until the last week of November, when Harvard and Yale will meet in their big gridiron battle in the stadium, candidates for the various elevens will have their daily work in earnest.

As is always the case at the opening of the season it is not expected that any of the matches will force the big university teams to show their hands. Harvard faces the University of Maine in his first game of the year and the Crimson is expected to roll up a bigger score than was made in 1912. Last fall Harvard won by 7 to 0, but not only is the Harvard squad much stronger this year than last, but Maine will be without the services of former Captain Shepherd whose punting last fall kept the Harvard score down.

HARVARD—Maine. O'Brien, left tackle; Bernheim, right tackle; Storer, left end; Murray, right end; Cowen, left guard; Gulliver, right guard; Weston, center; Tipping, quarterback; Hitchcock, fullback; Waik, fullback; Colledge, fullback; Logan, fullback; Hamill, fullback; Brickett, fullback; Ruffner, fullback; Bettie, fullback; Martin, fullback; W. R. Okeson, fullback; P. W. Burleigh, fullback; G. V. Brown, fullback; A. A. head line.

Yale will have a formidable eleven to face in Holy Cross. The latter has been coached by Varsity, the former Harvard varsity tackle, and he is especially anxious to have his team make a strong showing against his ancient rival. The team has been well drilled and is well advanced for this time of year. Yale is also in good shape for the battle and confident of winning by a safe margin.

Princeton faces Rutgers today in her opening battle, and a hard contest is looked for by the Tiger coaches. The men have taken quickly to their practice and while veterans are scarce the material promises to round into a standard Orange and Black team.

Pennsylvania opens with Gettysburg and will try to start this fall right. Last year's showing is still in the minds of the entire Pennsylvania squad and university, and Coach Brooke has been working the candidates hard in order to get them in form to play a winning game from the very start. The Red and Blue won last year by a score of 35 to 0 and nothing short of this will be satisfactory to the players or coaches.

The New England colleges have a number of good games scheduled. Bates is to meet Tufts and this should be a fine contest. Dartmouth opens her season with the Massachusetts Agricultural College, which should afford easy practice for the Hanover team.

Brown will meet Colby at Providence in the opening game and the outlook is not over bright for the former. Few veterans are available for this year's team and the coaches have been working hard to whip a team into shape for the opening contest. How it will do against the Maine college is a question.

Bowdoin plays Ft. Williams in its second game of the season. Amherst is looking for an easy contest with Rhode Island State, although Ashbaugh, the former Brown star, has done some excellent work at Kingston this fall.

FAIRBANKS WINS SENIOR TROPHY

RYE, N. Y.—Playing off the tie for the lowest gross score closed the annual golf tournament of the Seniors at the Apawamis links Friday. Walter Fairbanks of Denver and Herman Wendell of St. David's, Philadelphia, were tied at 166 each for 36 holes. The Denver veteran outplayed the Philadelphia, 83 to 88. Although Wendell lost the gross score prize, he was awarded the second best net score prize for the first day, won by Wilson P. Foss of Haverstraw, N. Y. As no player could take more than one winning the best net score for 36 holes.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.	1912
Philadelphia	85	51	.622	.600
Cleveland	83	52	.612	.579
Washington	84	54	.608	.579
Boston	75	67	.528	.592
Chicago	75	72	.510	.490
Detroit	62	84	.425	.466
St. Louis	55	93	.372	.345
New York	53	90	.371	.337

RESULTS FRIDAY

Boston 10, Philadelphia 4.
 Washington 3, New York 0.
 Chicago 3, St. Louis 2.
 Cleveland-Detroit, postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Philadelphia at Boston.
 Washington at New York.
 St. Louis at Chicago.
 Cleveland at Detroit.

RED SOX 10, ATHLETICS 4

The Red Sox batsmen proved too strong for the visiting Athletics at Fenway park Friday afternoon, and the local team won by the score of 10 to 4. Manager Mack sent in four pitchers, but was unable to stop the hitting of the Boston players. Leonard, who was in the box for Boston, although hit freely at times, pitched a steady game. Bordman opened for Philadelphia, and lasted one inning. Houck went in next, and was hit for five runs, Pennock relieved him, and held the locals in the third, but lost control in the fourth, and Bush pitched the remainder of the game. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.H.E.
Boston	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10-4-0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4-2-2

Batteries: Leonard and Cady; Bordman, Houck, Pennock, Bush and Schang. Umpires: Evans and Egan. Time, 1h. 35m.

WASHINGTON SHUTS OUT N. Y.

NEW YORK—Boehling, the young left-hander of the Washingtons, was very wild Friday, but whenever the New Yorks had a chance to score they hit into a double play. Washington had no fewer than five of these plays which prevented all of the locals' chances for victory, the visitors winning by a score of 3 to 0. McHale pitched a good game for New York, but Washington bunched their hits. Score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.H.E.
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3-0-0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-0-0

Batteries: Boehling and Almsmith; McHale, Keating, and Sweeney. Umpires: Dineen and Connolly. Time, 1h. 35m.

CHICAGO WINS IN TENTH

CHICAGO—Pitcher Leverage of St. Louis made his Chicago debut Friday, and although he held the locals to five hits and struck out 10 men, he lost in the tenth inning, 2 to 3. The home team had taken a lead over the visitors, but by bunting hits St. Louis managed to tie the score. Chappell opened the tenth with a single and went to second when Agnew threw Schalk's bunt wild to Wares. Weaver singled and Chappell scored. Score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R.H.E.
Chicago	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3-5-0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5-2-1

Batteries: Benz and Schalk; Leverage and Agnew. Umpires: Hildebrand and Sheridan. Time, 2h. 10m.

GARDNER PLAYS ADAMS IN FINALS

MANCHESTER, Vt.—J. J. Gallagher and G. J. Murphy, both of the Wallaston Golf Club, won their way into the semi-finals for the Ekinox cup in the second round of match play at the Ekinox Country Club Friday. The other winners were G. B. Adams of the National Club, Long Island, and C. H. Gardner of the Agawam Hunt Club, Providence, R. I. The Wallaston players played no match for Adams and Gardner in the semi-finals, and were disposed of very quickly. The summary:

Team	Score
G. B. Adams, National, defeated P. A. Martin, Ekinox, 3 up, 1 to play.	3-1
C. H. Gardner, Agawam, defeated T. U. Lyman, Hartford, 5 up, 3 to play.	5-3
G. J. Murphy, Wallaston, defeated A. Gregory, Albany, 4 up, 3 to play.	4-3
C. H. Gardner, Agawam, defeated J. N. Stearns, Princeton, 2 up.	2-0

SEMI-FINALS

Adams defeated Gallagher, 6 and 5. Gardner defeated Murphy, 5 and 4.

PYNCHON DENIES BOAT CONTRACT

NEW YORK—George M. Pynchon has denied the report from Bristol, R. I., that the proposed syndicate of New York Yacht Club members in which he is interested had given a contract to a Harreshoff for a yacht to be built as a headquarters for the defense of the America cup next year.

He said E. Walter Clark and several others had expressed a desire to build a boat to race against the one already ordered, but that sufficient funds had not yet been secured. It is estimated that about \$200,000 will be required to build and race a boat in the trials for the selection of a defender.

VARDON AND RAY WIN TWO MATCHES

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Harry Vardon and Edward Ray, the English golfers, twice defeated John Harland and J. C. Wilson, the local professionals, here Friday. In the first match the cards read: Vardon, 71; Ray, 72; Harland, 77; Wilson, 77. The second match resulted: Vardon and Ray, 71; Harland and Wilson, 76.

It was reported that Lord Northcliffe, patron of the English players, was here and stated that the English team would be entered in the American championship again next year.

TINKER AFTER ST. LOUIS MEN

CINCINNATI—Manager Tinker of Cincinnati is trying hard to get Konechey and Sallee of St. Louis. He said that he expected to make a trade which would bring the star first baseman and pitcher to Cincinnati.

BAY STATE MEETS PENNSYLVANIA IN LESLEY CUP PLAY

(Continued from page one)

The Bay State golfers made a clean sweep of it and captured all 10 points. Chief interest in both the morning and afternoon play was centered in the matches which brought Francis Ouimet of the Massachusetts team, national open champion, against Jerome D. Travers, national amateur champion and a member of the New York team, together, and the result of the day's play was a victory for each.

In the morning Travers and Tiffany won their foursome from Ouimet and Hoyt by 4 to 3. Ouimet and Hoyt did not make a very good team and as the New York players have competed in foursomes together many times and have never yet been defeated, their victory was no surprise to the gallery.

In the afternoon Ouimet and Travers had a battle royal. It took no less than 20 holes to settle the match, and the open champion won it by getting a 4 at the twentieth hole to a 5 for the amateur title-holder. Both players bettered 80 for their first 18 holes, Travers having a medal card of 77 to 78 for Ouimet. Curiously enough, Ouimet never held the advantage in the entire match. Travers was 3 up at the turn, but sterling golf at the next four holes evened the match for Ouimet. Ouimet was 1 down at the seventeenth hole, but won the eighteenth, squaring the match. Their cards:

Player	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Total
Ouimet	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	41
Travers	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	36
Ouimet	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	41
Travers	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	36

The best medal score turned in by any player for the day was that of John G. Anderson of Massachusetts, runnerup to Travers in the national amateur tournament at Garden City. Anderson made the round in 76. He played against Frederick Herreshoff and the latter turned in a 79, Anderson getting the match by 2 up. Their cards follow:

Player	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Total
Anderson	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	38
Herreshoff	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	40
Anderson	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	37
Herreshoff	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	39

Captain Percival Gilbert of the Massachusetts had the easiest match of the afternoon, defeating R. C. Watson, president of the United States Golf Association by 6 and 5. The summary follows:

Player	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	Total
Gilbert	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	38
Watson	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	40

FOURSOMES

MASSACHUSETTS—New York. F. Ouimet and F. G. P. Tiffany and H. Hoyt (2 up) 1 F. S. Travers (4-1) B. S. Clark and R. McKim Hollins (1 up) 1 W. C. Chick and P. A. Barnes (1 up) 1 S. K. Stierne (3-1) 1 R. C. Watson (0-0) P. W. Whitmore (3-1) 1 J. M. Ward and H. H. Wilder (1 up) 1 S. Douglas (0-0) Total 2 Total 3

SINGLES

F. Ouimet (1 up) 1 J. D. Travers (0-0) J. G. Anderson (2 up) 1 Fred Herreshoff (0-0) H. Schmidt (2 up) 1 F. S. Travers (4-1) P. W. Whitmore (3-1) 1 J. M. Ward (0-0) H. H. Wilder (1 up) 1 H. H. Wilder (1 up) 1 H. J. Topping (0-0) W. C. Chick (2 up) 1 A. M. Reid (0-0) P. Gilbert (0-0) 1 R. C. Watson (0-0) S. K. Stierne (3-1) 1 G. P. Tiffany (0-0) A. G. Lockwood (2 up) 1 E. M. Barnes (0-0) F. H. Hoyt (2 up) 1 McKim Hollins (0-0) Total 10 Total 10

Grand total

Team	Score
Massachusetts	12
New York	12

SIDELINE NOTES

Walter Simpson, center on last year's University of Pennsylvania eleven, has been declared eligible to play this fall.

The first Rutgers-Princeton football match was played in 1869. It was one of the first ever played in this country.

All up for the real opening of the college football season of 1913. It looks as if it were going to be a banner year for this sport.

Reports from Rutgers state that the football team is playing a very strong game this fall, and a close contest is expected with Princeton today.

The work of the University of Pennsylvania eleven will be closely watched today. It will be the first chance Coach Brooke's men will have of showing what they can do.

Guernsey, captain of last year's freshman eleven, is showing up strongly as a drop kicker on the Yale varsity this fall. In practice yesterday he kicked six from the 30-yard line against the second.

Harvard should open to a fine start today. Not only is her squad a wonderful one, but Maine will not have a punter like Captain Shepherd of the 1912 eleven to keep the ball away from her goal line.

Two of Harvard's best punters and backfield candidates are on probation and cannot start the season today. They are Hardwick, one of the best variety backs last year, and the man that won the second baseball game from Yale last spring with a home run, and Willets, the new varsity hockey captain.

SOCCER PRACTISE MONDAY

Regular fall practice for the Harvard varsity association football team will begin at Soldiers field next Monday. All members of the university, except freshmen, who are interested in soccer have been asked to report at that time.

EX-CHAMPION IN LONGWOOD PLAY



MRS. G. W. WIGHTMAN
Formerly Miss Hazel Hotchkiss

MISS CHISHOLM VS. MISS HELMER

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Miss Ruth Chisholm of the Mayfield Club of Cleveland meets Miss Mary Helmer of Midlothian, Chicago, today, in the final round of the Women's Western Golf Association annual championship tournament here.

Miss Chisholm defeated Mrs. Franc Anderson of Chicago by 4 and 3 to play Friday, while Miss Helmer defeated Miss Marjorie Edwards of Chicago by 5 up and 3 to play.

The matches were played under unfortunate conditions. Both winners had their matches well in hand from the start. Miss Chisholm and Mrs. Anderson stood even on the ninth hole, after which the former pulled away to a good lead. Miss Helmer led her opponent from the first hole.

MISS CHISHOLM VS. MISS HELMER

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Baby Reliance, driven by Jay Smith of Algenex, Mich., won the first heat Friday of the 7½ miles national speed contest for motor boats, the principal event of the two days' regatta of the Kansas City Yacht Club.

The Baby Reliance swept across the finish line five lengths in front of the Tango, while the Oregon Kid finished a poor third.

SAUERKRAUT MAY BE HIGHER

FREMONT, O.—Cabbage market conditions forecast an increase in the price of sauerkraut. Kraut cabbages have reached the unprecedented price of \$17 a ton here. Kraut makers had hard work getting material at that price.

FLAG DAY TO BE JUNE 15

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—June 15, 1914, flag day, was selected by the state commission in charge of transfer of the state's battle flags from the state museum to the state capitol, says the Gazette-Times, under date of Harrisburg, Pa.

WASHINGTON BEATS KEIO 9-0

TOKIO—The University of Washington baseball team defeated the Keio University nine Friday by 9 to 0.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Team	W	L	P.C.	A	E	P.C.
San Francisco	14	10	.583	10	2	.900
Oakland	13	11	.545	11	2	.818
Los Angeles	12	12	.500	12	2	.833
Sacramento	11	13	.458	13	2	.869
Portland	10	14	.417	14	2	.857

BOSTON AMERICAN AVERAGES

Henry I. f.	29	39	6	14	1								
Y. D.	13	34	6	10	4								
W. D.	13	34	6	10	4								
W. D.	139	474	67	137	15								
Er. f.	139	558	97	166	16								
Er. f.	139	558	97	166	16								
Er. 2b.	130	461	65	123	23								
I. f.	21	66	9	17	2								
Er. f.	139	558	97	166	16								
Er. f.	139	558	97	166	16								
Er. f.	139	558	97	166	16								
Er. f.	139	558	97	166	16								
Er. f.	139	558	97	166	16								
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THE HOME FORUM

Printer Sets Up His Case in the Wilds

On the edge of the Massachusetts Berkshires a printer-editor bought, not long ago, what he describes as a "piece of solitude in a picturesque spot." He was "out of sorts" with walls in printing rooms and loved the open. On a slight elevation he built a wigwam-shaped house, actually built it with his own hands, not by directing others. Here he edits and prints the *Woronoco* Calumet, a little magazine devoted, as its name indicates, to Indian lore, and to that which is skin, the lore of nature.

Many days he forsakes even the wigwam roof and betakes himself with his printing case out under the birches and hemlocks. This fortunate editor's name is Joseph C. Dupont, and "J. C. D." wrote a little article in the *American Printer*, in which he says that all printers who may be in the vicinity of "Seneca Wigwam" will be gladly welcomed and allowed to inspect for themselves his unique printing plant.

Farming on Maine Coast

When Champlain sailed along the coast of Maine and touched at Mt. Desert he called it the island of desert mountains, and yet there are fertile farms to be found up among the high valleys, by the lakes and on the flat hilltops. The chief source of income here is of course from the summer visitors, the "rusticators," as the island people call them. The farmers supply the hotels and cottages with milk for example, at around 12 cents a quart. Groups and settlements of farmers are

found over toward Salisbury cove, at the north of the island. It was here 300 years ago that the French missionaries settled and held for a time ownership of the whole beautiful island. On one farm typical of the activity there helpers or "hands" with board are paid \$30 a month in summer and \$20 in winter. Farmers say that prices of farms on Mt. Desert are going up, and one farm of 100 acres was priced lately at \$10,000. Some of the farmers on Mt. Desert have both automobiles and boats, and they live well, with farm products, berries and native trout and salmon.

Lessening Distances in Modern Travel

That the world is growing always smaller as surely as it grows larger and larger by the opening of its treasures and opportunities, is one of the paradoxes of civilization. Boston used to be anywhere from one to three months from Europe now it is five or six days away, and the same ratio of shrinkage is seen everywhere. This is much the same thing as if the actual miles between were lessened. St. Louis and

Kansas City, Mo., for example really stand just where they did last year and yet they are 50 miles nearer to each other. The erratic Missouri is being put into a straitjacket and made to do its duty in a more forthright fashion, so that a steamer may now leave St. Louis at night and reach Kansas City in the morning.

Excusing

And oftentimes excusing of a fault Doth make the fault worse by the excuse. —Shakespeare.

Vocational Choice As It Works Out

What is nowadays called vocational choice is said to be a misnomer, since if one is really called to do a thing he has no choice, but must do it. But a writer in *Good Housekeeping*, Elizabeth Wilson, sees that for the rank and file of ordinary people there is such a thing as considering opportunities and choosing one where the individual's ca-

pacities seem most likely to be useful. She notes for example the employed officers in the Young Women's Christian Associations, where many new positions for women have been made in recent years and where the posts from \$1200 a year upwards are the hardest to fill. These are only typical of many similar posts that really wait the right person. It is character first of all that is needed, love of service and then training. The women in the secretariats of the Associated Charities have similar opportunities to show what is really in them.

Bible in Many American Indian Tongues

The Bible has been printed whole or in part in 32 American-Indian languages north of Mexico. In five it is printed entire, namely, the Massachusetts, Cree, Labrador Eskimo, Santee Dakota and Tukuthkutchin (an Athabaskan stock). Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" has been put into the Dakotan tongue (1837) and back in 1635 the Massachusetts had Baxter's "Call to the Unconverted." Thomas a Kempis' "Imitation of Christ" was put into the Greenland Eskimo speech in 1787. Wilberforce Eames gives these facts and says that the five civilized tribes, as they name themselves—full-fledged citizens of the state of Oklahoma—have a body of literature printed in the alphabet adapted from the Cherokee letters invented by Sequoyah in 1821. This literature "at once raised them to the rank of a literary people." In 1898 the Cherokee Advocate was being published in both languages among the five civilized tribes and distributed free at the expense of the nation to the people who could not read English—an example without parallel, Mooney says, in any other government. There are 123 dictionaries of 63 North American Indian languages, belonging to 19 different stocks, only about half of them, now in print.

Weights to Be Laid Aside

Whatever things hinder you when you struggle for the best, and burden you so that you run unworthily, are weights and must be laid aside, is a conclusion drawn by G. H. Morrison.

INFINITE SUPPLY AVAILABLE TO MAN

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE is much in the inspired word of the Bible concerning the substance of good to which man is entitled when thought and action is governed by the law of God. Referring to a passage from the prophet Isaiah the apostle Paul wrote to the Corinthians, "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him." James also alluded to the completeness of divine provision when he plainly declared, "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."

The law of boundless supply was best illustrated for mankind by Christ Jesus, who taught his disciples that substance is not material but spiritual. The understanding of spiritual law enabled the

Master to demonstrate the fact of divine provision in the most complete fashion. He fed thousands with a few small fishes and a few loaves, in fulfillment of the same law which centuries before had supplied the children of Israel with manna in the wilderness and caused water to gush from the rock. It is evident, however, that Jesus or his disciples could not utilize the law of Love to further human designs or to build up a sense of material possessions. The law of Love is sacred to the real salvation and spiritual welfare of men. The inspiration of Christianity turns mankind from pursuits that are worldly and enables humanity to escape from its own false estimates of substance and success. God's law, however, supplies man continually and without stint with all that is necessary to his well-being and to the greatest usefulness on his part. Anything that means limitation or impoverishment is not brought about by the law of Love and can be reversed by a right idea of divine provision.

The Master said, "I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill." Christian salvation is a process of fulfillment, of gaining and not of losing. Its ideal is completeness, not misery and want. The waste places are to blossom as the rose.

and the valleys to be filled up. Christian progress should then be measured by the attainment of spiritual substance, which naturally and without effort takes the place of erroneous sense in human consciousness. Blessings should be expected and be found to accrue daily and no good should be in the least diminished. It matters not what phase of ungodliness seems to prevail in human affairs, be it called sin, disease, or poverty, it may well be recognized as a stage of ignorance, an error of thought which divine Truth corrects by fulfillment. "We call the absence of Truth, error," writes Mrs. Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 287), and on this basis, taking only into consideration the allness of God, divine Truth, she follows it with the statement, "The eternal Truth destroys what mortals seem to have learned from error, and man's real existence as a child of God comes to light. Truth demonstrated is eternal life" (pp. 288-289).

The teachings of Christian Science usher the student into the realm of Spirit, or divine Mind, where all that God created—all reality—is found to be spiritual and perfect. An important point of Christian doctrine is that right thinking is the way to eternal life. It fol-

lows that all that separates man from perpetual harmony is a false sense, a misconception of God, man and the universe. Here Christian Science proves itself a present salvation by providing a right understanding of spiritual reality. God is Truth, eternal and omnipresent, and the understanding of Truth is man's present opportunity. Nothing can prevent the daily acquisition of good in this way of God's appointing.

Understanding and possession go hand-in-hand, are synonymous. Whatever means good to man, the substance of all right things—health, supply, home, friends, joy, peace—all that goes to make up the man who images forth, the omnipotent and altogether lovely God, is man's today and is to be gained by admitting and entertaining the true idea thereof. All the way and at all times the way is one of gaining and it should be considered such. Each earnest student of Christ's teachings should be able out of a full heart and the joy of experience to say with the psalmist, "Bless the Lord, O my soul: and all that is within me, bless his holy name. Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits. . . . Who satisfieth thy mouth with good things; so that thy youth is renewed like the eagle's." The way of Christian intelligence is

to seek to know the facts of existence, to exercise love toward God and man because of the knowledge of these facts, to follow the example of the Master in thinking pure thoughts, and to wait upon the divine wisdom to enrich and enlarge human experience until there are no elements of barrenness remaining. This reliance upon divine Principle with the purpose of perfecting experience by giving a right idea of all things in place of mortal and finite conceptions, is one of the most sacred privileges of mankind. The scientific sense of unity with God comes to the human consciousness as it really grasps the fact that God is Love and that divine Love guides the footsteps of all. To quote Mrs. Eddy's well-known words (Science and Health, p. 494), "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need. . . . To all mankind and in every hour, divine Love supplies all good."

WORD ENGINEER GAINING WIDE USE

ENGINEERING is a very elastic word, which began to be current when the steam engine came into use and it is notable that early descriptions of what engineering included began with traffic. Then followed the building of roads and bridges for traffic, aqueducts, canals, river navigation and docks. There was engineering that was busy with ports and harbors that built moles and light-houses. What was termed the art of navigation also gained the attention of the engineering tribe, all means to increase the efficiency of them who go down to the sea in ships. Then machinery of industry had its engineers and there was the study of drainage and water supply. All these were more or less generalized under the term civil engineering as opposed to military engineering. But as time went on the engineer had to special-

ize more and more closely. Now we find listed such terms as mechanical engineer, mining engineer, naval architecture engineer, marine engineer, municipal engineer, gas engineers, chemical engineers, electrical engineers and even aerial engineers.

One of the latest terms in circulation is agricultural engineering and this study is included as one of the important branches in the agricultural colleges. More and more machinery of various sorts, latterly often operated by gasoline or electricity, is finding its place on the farm; and the agriculturist is not now-days so much the man with the hoe as the man with the motor. Much farm land has to be irrigated by various mechanical devices to obtain and distribute water, even where there is no extensive pumping system. The farmer must know how to plan or direct plans for irrigation and he must know how to keep his machinery and plant in order.

Individual and Society

It is one of the great lessons of life to learn to strike a happy mean between these two extremes: to preserve one's individuality, yet get the good that is to be found in the social relations with our fellows, without posing as an eccentric or losing identity in the crowd. The danger of the former is obvious and therefore less yielded to than is the temptation to merge personality in a constant mingling with others. For the fullest and freest expression of oneself, the conformity should be external more than internal. Our manners should be those of polite society, but our opinions our own; to reverse this, and make our manners our own and our opinions those of others, is to be an empty-headed bore. Our age is commonly called an individualistic one, and certainly there is much in its literature and art to give plausibility to the idea. But that is only one aspect of so complex a time. Just as truly, ours is a social age and it is safe to say that never has there been a stronger pressure upon the individual to make him a part of that social solidarity which means civilization. One who is wise will thus cherish his ego, yet remember that he who loseth his life shall find it.—Richard Burton in the *Bellman*.

New England's Good Roads

That the New England roads are this year in better condition than ever before is the report given to the New York papers by the automobile association there. Many miles of hard-surfaced roads have been built in the last two years. In the upper part of Vermont the state highway department has been at work with marked results. There are parts of New Hampshire where especially fine roads reward the motor tourist.

"WHAT CAN LITERATURE DO FOR ME?"

IN HIS recent book with the above title Dr. Charles Alphonso Smith of the University of Virginia thus states a division of the content of all periodical literature as he has seen it:

"Now these two processes, explanation and narration, are the processes that confront you at every turn. Pick up a newspaper and see if its contents—its readable contents—do not fall into these two divisions. It is filled chiefly with happenings, local happenings or national happenings or world happenings; the telephone lines are talking and they prefer narration. But you find a column or more devoted, not to happenings, but to comment, to explanation, to drawing and expressing a lesson. It is the editorial. Try the same plan with a magazine. See how many pages are

UNITED STATES CAPITOL AS HOME OF ART

THE United States Capitol at Washington is a veritable museum of art. It contains a collection of art objects of which any museum in America or abroad might well be proud. But so huge is the building and so scattered through the many rooms and corridors are these paintings and statuary that the building is rarely considered as a home of art. The Senate, however, has just had printed as a public document, "Works of Art in the United States Capitol Building," a compilation by Charles E. Fairman, of the office of the superintendent of the Capitol building and grounds, which tells just what art objects have been placed in the Capitol. It gives in addition the biographies of all the artists and sculptors whose work is represented.

How large has been the task of Mr. Fairman can be readily understood when it is known that nearly 140 paintings and 120 pieces of sculpture, by the most eminent artists America has produced, are found in the Capitol. The collection includes portraits by John Singleton Copley, Benjamin West, Gilbert Stuart, Chester Harding, Charles Wilson Peale, Thomas Sully, Rembrandt Peale, John Vanderlyn, John Neagle and John Singer Sargent. Among the historical painters who have contributed to the Capitol collection are John Trumbull, John Vanderlyn, Robert W. Weir, W. H. Powell, J. G. Chapman, Seth Eastman, James Walker, and A. G. Heaton. Landscape painters are represented by Bierstadt and Moran; allegorical and decorative painters by Constantine Brumidi, Emanuel Leutze and Philipp Costaglini.

In sculpture the work of Franzoni,

Causici, Persico, Vincenti, and Cagliardi illustrate the Italian school. Those of Greenough, Crawford, Rogers, Powers, Mead, Stone, Story and Ives show the development of American sculpture under European influence. More distinctive American expression in sculpture may be seen in the works of John Frazee, Hezekiah Augur, Erastus Dow Palmer, H. K. Brown, Charles Henry Niehaus, Daniel Chester French, Richard E. Brooks and Augustus Saint Gaudens. Works of art in the Capitol, as Mr. Fairman shows, have been acquired by gift from private individuals interested in the preservation of the historical, biographical or pictorial art of the nation, by gift from the states and by purchase by the government.

"At the present time," says Mr. Fairman, "there is no specific appropriation available for the purchase of works of art. A general supervision of the art works of the Capitol is exercised by the joint committee on the library. This committee also has charge of all accessions to the art works of the Capitol, except as otherwise provided by law." Statuary hall has frequently been criticized. Nevertheless it contains many statues by eminent sculptors. Formerly the hall of the House, it was established as Statuary hall by act of Congress July 2, 1864. By this act a national hall of statuary was created, and the President was authorized to invite each state to contribute for the collection to be formed two statues, in either marble or bronze, of citizens of the state whom, "for historic renown or from civil or military services," the state should consider worthy of commemoration. There are at present 41 such statues in Statuary hall, contributed by 24 of the states.

Mr. Fairman has included in his work on the art objects of the Capitol the mural decorations as well as the portraits and other paintings, and the statue of "Freedom," so often misnamed, by Thomas Crawford, which stands at the top of the dome. A list of the originals of the portraits and statues would include practically all of the most famous men in the history of the United States.

Make This a Day

Make this a day. There is no gain in brooding over days to come. The message of today is plain. The future's lips are ever dumb. The work of yesterday is gone—The good or ill, let come what may; But now we face another dawn. Make this a day.

Though yesterday we failed to see The urging hand and earnest face That men call Opportunity.

We failed to know the time or place For some great deed, what need to fret? The dawn comes up a silver gray, And golden moments must be met. Make this a day.

This day is yours; your work is yours. The odds are not who pays your hire. The thing accomplished—that endures, If it be what the days require. He who takes up his daily round As one new armored for the fray, Tomorrow steps on solid ground. Make this a day.

The day is this; the time is now. No better hour was ever here—Who waits upon the when and how Remains forever in the rear. Though yesterday were wasted stuff Your feet may still seek out the way, Tomorrow is not soon enough. Make this a day.

—W. D. N., in Chicago Tribune.

New Jersey Dutch

Were it not for Senator John D. Prince of Passaic county, who is also a professor of Semitic languages at Columbia University, little would have been known at the present time of the odd colony of New Jersey Dutch. For several years he has studied their characteristics and their dialect, and he has prepared a dictionary of their language, copies of which he has presented to all the important libraries of the country, says the *Argonaut*. During the last three decades the colony has been driven from its former territory by the advent of the public schools, and now survives only in the memories of some 200 persons. The younger generations have preserved, however, the curious jerky intonation, unclear diction, and the marked singsong tone of voice which were the characteristics of the parents' speech. The Jersey Dutch was originally the South Holland or Flemish language, which in the course of centuries became mixed with and partially influenced by English, having borrowed also from the *Minsi* (Lenape-Delaware) Indian language. This Dutch has suffered little or nothing from modern Holland or Flemish immigration. Professor Prince says there is a small colony of negroes living on the mountain back of Suffern, New York, who still use their own dialect of Jersey Dutch, but they are difficult of access, owing to their shyness of strangers.

Picture Puzzle

THIS CAN BE USED IN PLACE OF COAL, BUT IT BURNS FAST



What nut?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

Meat, team; nest, tens; tales, stale; pore, rope; stars, tars.

ROSE HALL, JAMAICAN HOUSE OF 1760



A PLEASANT excursion from Montego Bay, Jamaica, is to a place 10 miles away, known as Rose hall. It is one of the most ancient buildings standing in Jamaica having been built in 1760. The drive is interesting owing to the fact that the road runs along the sea-coast. Rose hall has as many windows as days in the year, as many doors and arches as weeks and months respectively. A recently established factory now combines all the sugar estates which used to surround this house. Rose hall was built of hardwood at a cost of £30,000.

Bees Partial to Blue

A bee owner in La Salle, Col., W. T. Brand, is reported in a despatch to the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* as having made some interesting observations about the habits of bees. They prefer the blue flowers, for one thing, to all others and will visit a blue blossom whenever they can find one. White comes next in favor and probably in flavor, and yellow is the last color which they patronize. Mr. Brand bears out the observation of many students of the wilds, who have often relied on the flight of a bee to give them the lead toward civilization, for he says that bees will not lose their way even at a distance of 10 miles from the hive, so clearly marked is their sense of direction.

Most flower lovers have seen the bees seek the fringed gentian with particular fervor, which coincides with the observations reported by Mr. Brand. Sometimes a bee will seem fairly to be trapped in the deep tube of this charming blue flower that is so chary of its glance. The gentian is often found with its fringes tight, as the poet says, or at any rate only peeping shyly through them. The bee, however, has no doubt of his welcome. In he plunges, working his way with difficulty through the narrow neck of the dainty flask-like flower, and he comes out again thickly powdered with pollen. In the closed gentian of course this retiring habit of the family reaches an exclusiveness past which even the bee cannot make his friendly way.

Better Forest Protection

Forest officers throughout the American West are congratulating themselves on a season so markedly free from heavy losses. They feel that the immunity from loss has been due partly to a favorable season, but largely to a much better organization, for fire prevention than has been attained heretofore. While there were in all approximately 260 fires, as against 2470 last year, yet the area burned so far this year is only about 60,000 acres as against 230,000 acres in 1912 and 780,000 in 1911.

Crossing the Matterhorn

After a period of 18 hours on the Matterhorn, A. L. Artus and two friends have gained the distinction of being the first to cross the mountain this season.

Science And Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, September 27, 1913

Significance of the New Agnosticism

It is just about a generation since Thomas Huxley engaged with Mr. Gladstone in those tremendous controversies on the Gadarine swine, and borrowed from the story of St. Paul's visit to Athens the name of the new philosophy of agnosticism. In those days, theology, of the orthodox pattern, had a much stronger hold on human thought than it has today. Huxley's struggle was to induce men to think scientifically, to demand some proof, other than assertion, of cause and effect. His success was immediate and remarkable. Thinking England to an enormous extent deserted the churches. For a time he doubled the success of Mme. de Maintenon, he made agnosticism the mode.

All that was thirty years ago. The world looks back today and agnosticism is almost old-fashioned. Humanity has plunged down the currents of biology and physics, with the result that a new Daniel has come to judgment. In his presidential address to the British Association Sir Oliver Lodge proclaims the new agnosticism, and the new agnostic turns his face once more towards theology and declares that it is from the dogmatism of the biologist, the physicist, and the other specialists in natural science that he prays to be delivered. The natural scientists of today have, if a general statement may be permitted, plunged on discontinuity. Each specialist pursues his own particular branch without the slightest regard to the studies of his neighbors, until one is driven to remember the saying of that astute Chinese thinker who described a specialist as a man making a noise to drown an echo. Sir Oliver, searching about for an example, found it in the philosopher poking at a frog in a marsh with a stick. At first glance, the stick provides the continuity. Subject the stick to a microscope, and nothing will be revealed to break the continuity. But when it is revealed that the stick itself consists of an enormous number of particles, all disconnected and traveling at a high rate of speed, it will be seen that the continuity disappears. Sir Oliver finds the continuity in ether—ether, that unfathomed hypothesis through which bodies travel without hindrance, though it is the densest substance known.

For forty years Christian Science has been the voice crying in the wilderness that things were not what they seemed. For forty years the dogmatists of natural science have attempted to silence it with the negations which Sir Oliver tells us today are beginning to have no effect save the gibbeting of the dogmatists. Ether may be worthy of all the confidence that natural science is inclined to place in it. The principal difficulty is that nobody knows anything about it. Today Sir Oliver proclaims to the assembled natural scientists, at Birmingham, the sublime truism that Truth was in the world before modern natural science, and he refers to that prescient insight of genius manifested by the poets, the prophets, and the saints. Whistler declared, in the Huxleyan day, that nature was creeping up to art. May it not be said in the era of Sir Oliver Lodge that science is creeping up to religion, when religion is properly understood? Is it not possible that in a few years there will spring up a disciple of natural science who will go a little further than Sir Oliver? Who will begin to realize that the prophets and the saints did not know less of Science because they knew more of God? That the New Testament writers who talked of a scientific knowledge of God knew at least as much about Truth as the natural scientists who have proclaimed the eternity and reality of matter? That the man who walked on the water knew the secret of substance long before Newton discovered the law of gravitation? And that the author of "Science and Health" stated an overwhelming scientific fact when she declared, "Spiritual causation is the one question to be considered," and demanded that in future religion should be tested by demonstration, and not by the dogmatism of assertion.

The Business Situation Reviewed

WITH slightly easier money conditions prevailing at the leading business centers the commercial and financial world should look forward with more encouragement to the future. However, until after the crops have been marketed it is not expected that money will be in sufficient supply to meet more than the ordinary demands of trade. But with the tendency toward improvement it is not unreasonable to suppose that plans for future financing by some of the big corporations will now be undertaken. In fact, announcements of the kind already have been made and others will be forthcoming soon, according to reports. Predictions have been ventured that next year will witness a moderate recession in general business. If this be the case, there will be less demand for funds for commerce, and the greater opportunity will be offered the corporations for entering the money market. If there should be a let-up in business activity we feel that it could not be serious and that it probably would be only temporary. In short, it is difficult to see how there could be much of a recession when the consumptive demand is as great as it is.

A large part of the new financing to be done is for refunding purposes, but there likewise is a demand for funds for improvements and extensions which the railroads particularly require. This will mean renewed activity of the steel mills, equipment companies, and allied industries, which at present are moving along at only a moderate pace. Money rates have been entirely too high to encourage long-time railroad financing. Few bond issues have been floated except where absolute necessity compelled it. There has been lately an improvement in the bond market, but the highest class bonds can still be bought to yield the investor from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent per annum, good railroad bonds to yield $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, and good industrial bonds from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 per cent. An indication of the great financing demands of the early future may be obtained when it is realized that bond and note issues of the leading corporations of this country maturing in October will alone aggregate about \$18,433,000 as compared with \$11,217,000 during the present month and \$2,100,000 in October last year. These obligations must be met in some manner, whether the money market is favorable or not.

Some slowing down has been reported in the steel trade lately. However, it is indeed remarkable, in view of the early enforcement

of the new tariff law, when many finished products will be on the free list, that the iron and steel industry has continued of such heavy volume. Much new business has been taken at lower prices, but reductions have not been severe in any line. There has been a sharp scaling down of prices in the textile industry in anticipation of meeting foreign competition under the new tariff law. This means smaller profits until a readjustment of expenses can be made. There may be some unsettlement in various lines of trade until it is seen what effect the new tariff law will have, but hope is generally entertained that business will soon move forward again at an accelerated pace.

THE United States secretary of the navy, who is an editor by calling, has been urging on journalists a theory of their duties to the nation which deserves to be carefully weighed by them. Apropos criticism of the administration's course in handling recent differences with Japan and Mexico, criticism which has appeared in some newspapers, the representative of the cabinet lays down the principle that "the President having announced a policy toward other countries, his will, thereby, until Congress acts, becomes the will of the nation," which it is both inopportune, impolitic and unpatriotic for any citizen molder of public opinion to challenge. Or, to put it otherwise, still quoting Secretary Daniels, "the rights of the whole people restrict individual freedom of speech and freedom of the press in international matters, though free and unrestrained in the discussion of internal policies."

Now it is beyond dispute that if a nation decides to enter upon a career of positive and not merely passive relations with other nations, and sets about that task, it is well to have it understood, by all parties within the state whose differences are based on domestic issues, that the national policy abroad, so far as possible, shall be continuous and consistent. Whether twentieth century democracies will accept and practise this rule as dutifully as those of the past century have done, remains to be seen. But it is one thing to impose an obligatory ideal upon senators and congressmen and party leaders and another thing to say to all journalists of the country that, once the department of state has defined a national policy, it is their duty to support it whether approved by them or not.

With the general proposition that, so far as possible, all partisan or personal considerations should be forgotten by the press when creating public opinion bearing on international disputes, there will be, we think, general agreement. Moreover, for prudential if for no higher reasons, most editors will prefer to favor rather than to denounce any national policy toward another nation when it is defined by either Congress or the President. But to say that assent should follow automatically, once the policy is defined, and that the only correct attitude is that of acquiescence, is to ask for more reverence for authority than journalism in its best estate ever has been willing to concede.

Especially inopportune is the intimation just now, when the tendency of diplomats generally, even in states with the largest measure of popular rule, is to conceal from the public and from law-makers the terms of treaties by which nations are at least nominally bound. Secrecy and trust in official infallibility do not go well together. The very fact that the diplomat asserts increasing indifference to parliamentary or congressional disclosure of his aims or his pledges, makes it all the more necessary that the press should retain its liberty to dissent if it sees fit.

Increasing Segregation of Races

HOMOGENEITY of population within a nation's boundaries simplifies living, lawmaking, and application of ethical principles to concrete social facts. Heterogeneity of population and citizenship tends to precisely the opposite effect, whether the nation be an empire or a republic. Solution of the problems created by diversity of race is always shaped by instinct, economic needs, and popular reaction, favorable or otherwise, upon spiritual and ethical ideals defined by prophets of the oneness of humanity. Adverse or favorable action of a fraternal and wholly democratic sort often is determined by quantitative rather than by qualitative tests; thus A, of an alien folk, may be gladly welcomed into the fold, but not if his recognition also involves all of his tribe. The scholars, merchants, well-to-do tourists, public officials and gentry of an alien race may safely be tendered a hospitality that is denied to the rank and file with lower standards of living than those of the artisans and workers of the nation thus opening its doors.

A practical outcome of this deeper study of the effects upon national character of the intermingling of races so characteristic of the United States in the past, is seen in the rising demand for stricter control of immigration. The debit items on the national ledger are beginning to appear, where previously social historians have only found credit items. Wise men are coming to see that, assuming that the assimilative process is to continue indefinitely, prudence demands some measure of selective control if the national type is to be kept true. Its preservation is of more consequence than anything else. Hence the emergence in national politics of a new issue—"restricted immigration."

Nor is this the only sign of a less idealistic and more practical attitude in the United States on problems of segregation vs. unification of races. Departmental orders recently issued at Washington create race distinctions among the nation's employees. The city of Baltimore has just passed an ordinance decreeing that Caucasians and negroes may not live as neighbors on the same blocks. Neither of these acts has undergone the test of comparison by the courts with provisions in the nation's organic law which guarantee absolute equality of the races. But the trend of judicial decisions of federal courts of late years has been kinder to restrictive legislation based on race discrimination than any prophet would have ventured to predict following the civil war.

SPEAKER CLARK defends the existing and operative "gag" rule in the House of Representatives at Washington. Every speaker has been, and until there shall be a keener regard for the value of time on the part of members every speaker will be, forced to do this.

HAZING recurs at West Point Military Academy still, but at constantly extending intervals. There, as elsewhere, it is seen to be a practise without point or profit.

Journalism and Diplomacy as Allies

WITHIN another month it should be known definitely whether the situation in Mexico is such that the country can expect comparative rehabilitation after passing through a series of disturbances enough to try any nation. Mexico is confronted with a political campaign somewhat different from any that have gone before. Partizanship is bound to exert itself to the utmost within the republic. There is no denying that the line of demarcation will be drawn so sharply that the one or other faction must secure a distinctive victory before the result can be considered assured.

But is an election, according to Mexican constitutional law, possible with the northern states openly declaring that they will not abide by whatever the result, so long as it gives the adherents of Huerta control? The nomination of Senor Gamboa as the candidate of the Catholic party does not suit the Carranzists. In fact, the setting up of a separate government, headed by Venustiano Carranza, at Hermosillo, from where the campaign is to be directed in the future, does not give indication that the constitutionalists, as they call themselves, are willing to accede to anything that at present comes out of Mexico City.

The Washington authorities are of the opinion that the elimination of Provisional President Huerta as a condition offers some ray of hope in that one objectionable feature will be out of the way. For the sake of the peace of Mexico, and for the assurance of other nations likewise interested in the welfare of the republic, it is to be hoped that the coming test will be conclusive. Indefinitely the Mexican situation cannot be left to drag on as it has been doing for all of three years. As for the return of Porfirio Diaz, at a time when his presence can scarcely harmonize factional differences, those who are in a position to judge without prejudice are of the opinion that the former President of Mexico is not now to become a factor in his country's destiny.

SOME of the cleverest, most original and most typically American descriptive writing done in the press is found day by day in the reports of baseball games. With a lingo of their own that is as picturesque as it is esoteric (to the uninitiated), these "sport editors" chronicle contests which hundreds of thousands of spectators see with their own eyes but which other millions may not see save as the professional onlookers paint the battle royal for them. Naturally, when the regular season closes and the rival teams of champions compete for the national championship, these artists in prose expect to do their finest work and reap their largest rewards. Professional ideals and all standards of equity conjoin to support such a point of view. Then, of all times, genius should have its reward.

But of late years a more commercial point of view has obtruded, with handsome pecuniary results to some members of the championship teams. Playing ball and getting paid for it has not sufficed for these. They have turned reporters as well, not only describing the contests in which they have participated but criticizing each other as players and not omitting in the process the managers of the teams. While peculiarly rewarding to players, the innovation has not improved team discipline and morale during the games. Moreover, it has led to faking. Reports nominally coming from "star" players have been the work of staff reporters. Readers who have supposed they were getting the opinions of one of the best batters of the league, and in his own language, have, as a matter of fact, actually read the chronicle of a journalist willing to lend himself to such a scheme.

A decree just sent forth by the authorities controlling this year's championship contest forbids players to report the games. This summary action will stop a fraudulent form of journalism; it will give competent and expert specialists in reporting their rightful place of primacy; and it will help players to play ball, which is what they are hired to do.

AT A TIME when emphasis—undue, we believe—is being put on the cash-value aspects of education in secondary schools of the country, and at a time when in many colleges and universities there is still far too much value put upon the athletic and social phases of undergraduate activity, it is encouraging to note a rising tide of opinion favorable to education that disciplines the intellect, enriches living, widens the mental horizon, and sends forth men of depth as well as breadth. This reaction toward the older educational ideals is being shown in a variety of ways today. University and college administrators show it by the provisions they are making for more formal recognition of the attainments of undergraduates who have brains as well as muscles. The text of such homilies as these officials now make to student assemblies is less utilitarian than it was a decade or two ago. The ideal set is higher than it was, both as to the things to be striven for and the use to be made of the spoil won. Where alumni speak freely as to the fruits of their education during the era of premature specialization and of emphasis on preparing to "get a living," they often express regret at the outcome, and wish for their children a sounder cultural basis for adult living that of necessity must be more or less commercialized.

All of this is encouraging to idealists, whether educators or civic reformers. For a university which defines its mission in terms just uttered by the president of Princeton as "seeking truth at its source and transmuting it into a form which is intelligible and serviceable to a waiting world" naturally must find ways of rewarding, with honors and ampler academic privileges, those of its students who enter its walls to find out what truth is. And this Princeton is planning to do not only through its splendidly endowed and equipped new "graduate school," but also through the university itself, with amplifications of the policy originally defined by Woodrow Wilson. The aim of the new "honors courses," as defined by President Hibben, is to produce "not merely a higher group mark in examinations, but also greater independence of judgment, a more critical discrimination, a more profound sense of values, and the acquisition of more systematic and sustained habits of thought."

IT EVEN occurs to the thoughtful at times that a commission form of Congress would make for the expedition of business.

Mexico Put to the Test

New Help to Honest Reporting

Education for Intellectual Ends